GLORIOUS NEWS!

Capture of New Orleans.

THE FLEET PASS FORT JACKSON.

GREAT CONSTERNATION.

All the Steamboats and Cotton Destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—To the Hon. Edwin M. Staunton, Secretary of War:—A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following despatch:

"MOBILE, April 26.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as are necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

"At one o'clock to-day, the telegraph operators bade us good-bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. We will send you the particulars as soon as they can be had."

The negro bringing the above reports that the Rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed at Norfolk, and that it is believed that the *Merrimac* will be out to-morrow. (Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.

Important News from the South.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down the wife and family of Parson Brownlow, and also Mrs. Maynard, wife of Congressman Maynard. The party consisted of four ladies and two gentlemen and six children, all from East Tennessee. They bring a report that prevailed that all Union families of Tennessee have been ordered by a rebel proclamation to leave within 36 hours, and that 1,800 Union men left for Kentucky a week ago on Friday. Also a report that of a party of 400 attempting to leave, 100 had been killed.

The Fall of New Orleans.

There can be no doubt of the fall of New Orleans. The Southern newspapers speak of it in a most dismal strain, and demand that the mystery of the surrender of the city shall be explained.

The Day Book editorial says: "The fall of New Orleans is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It suggests future privations to all classes of society, but, most to be lamented of all, it threatens our army supplies." The raising of meat and bread instead of "King Cotton" and tobacco is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

THE SURRENDER DEMANDED.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Monday morning, says that when the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the city, and demanded its surrender, Gen. Lovell *refused, and fell back to Camp Moore*, after destroying all the cotton and army stores.

The iron-clad gunboat Mississippi was burnt to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing was said about the Louisiana, but it was supposed she was scuttled. It is rumored that she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore, to which Gen. Lovell retreated, is at Tangapahoa, 78 miles north of New Orleans, on the Jackson railroad.

The following are the latest dispatches in to-day's papers:

Mobile, April 27.—The Yankee Commodore Farragut promised the mayor's secretary, who visited the fleet by a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but has not done so up to this hour, 5 o'clock. Our ship, the McRae, came up from the forts, under a flag of truce, with 40 men wounded. She communicated with the Federal flagship, but the result is unknown. It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her return.

The rumor that Fort Pike had been evacuated and blown up is unreliable.

In the conference held with one of the Federal officers after the correspondence between Mayor Monroe and Commodore Farragut, the officer left, declaring he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and he actually brought a ship within range, but has not fired thus far.

It is reported that French and English men-of-war are below, and enter their protest against shelling the city. It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense and the feeling of humiliation deep.

FORTS JACKSON AND PHILLIP.

Richmond, April 28.—The following official dispatch was received this morning by Adjt. Gen. Cooper from Gen. Lovell, dated Camp Moore, April 27th:

"Forts Jackson and St. Phillip are still in our hands.

"The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe.

"The enemy's fleet are at the city, but they have not forces to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal."

THE LAKE FORTS EVACUATED.

Mobile, April 28th:—The forts on Lake Ponchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies, and by dismantling, but not destroying guns. At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned, including the telegraph office, and the operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible.

All our gunboats on the Lake have been burnt by our own people.

The Mobile boats Whitman, Brown and several others, are running troops and stores and ordnance to Manchac, after which we fear they will be burnt.

The Yankee fleet were at Ship Island and are again returning to that station.

SCARCITY OF FOOD AT NORFOLK.

In a local paragraph headed *Markets*, the Norfolk Day Book mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale and says: "*It becomes a question of grave moment as to where and how our people are to be fed.*"

DEATH OF MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER.

The death of Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. President Lincoln, is announced. He died on the battle-field of Shiloh, from the effects of wounds received in the action of the 7th of April.

A Sad Case—A Triple Bereavement.—On Wednesday last, as Lieut. Van Arman, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois, was passing near the Post Office, he was accosted by a youthful woman, who said that, seeing the figures "58" on his hat, she hoped he might be able to tell how she could get a letter to an officer in that regiment. He said he would be happy to oblige her if he could. She said she had written several letters and received no answer. "What is the name?" inquired Lieut. Van Arman. "Lieut. Fife," answered the lady. "I am sorry to say that Lieut. Fife is dead; he was killed at Pittsburg," said Van Arman. The effect was terrible. Almost instantly the lady sank to the ground, fainting. When restored her grief was most distressing. Lieut. Fife was her husband. But, unfortunately, the sad budget of news was not all told. It appears that her father was Captain Kurth, of Company F, Fifty-eighth regiment, and her uncle was First Lieutenant Kurth, and her husband second Lieutenant in the same regiment. Her father is now a prisoner, with the most of his regiment, in the hands of the rebels, and her uncle was wounded severely in the engagement. It is rarely that such a concentration of misfortunes falls upon a single family.—*Chicago Journal.*

Soldiers in Disgrace.—Gen. Halleck has sent the 53d, 43d, 54th and 77th Ohio regiments, who ran away in a panic from the field at Pittsburg Landing, in disgrace, to garrison Fort Donelson.

☞ Polite way of impeaching a gentleman's veracity—Sir, you tell a telegram.

The Compiler,

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1862.

The War.

The capture of New Orleans is one of the most important events of the war. It foretells an early opening of the Mississippi river, and the cutting in two of the Confederate States, whilst it will immediately stop the supplies which have been reaching them through New Orleans. The Confederate newspapers express surprise at the capture, and manifest no little despondency, but insist that the war is far from being ended.

The siege of Yorktown is going steadily forward.

It is reported that Beauregard has evacuated Corinth and fallen back on Memphis.

Brig. Gen. Mitchell, of Halleck's division, on Wednesday took possession of Huntsville, Alabama.

We also have the announcement of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Macon, at Beaufort, North Carolina. The attack was made on Friday week, and after a bombardment of ten and a half hours the fort was conditionally surrendered, the officers allowed to go out with their side-arms, and all the men paraded and sent to Wilmington. The Confederates lost seven men killed and eighteen wounded. The casualties on the Federal side are not known.

Latest.—By Saturday's mails we have the following:

That great events are pending on the coming struggle at Yorktown is clearly indicated. It is stated that the Confederates are still receiving re-inforcements, and that McClellan's preparations are nearly completed. The commander of the Merrimac is said to have resigned.

The official dispatches from Gen. Burnside concerning the capture of Fort Macon have been received at Fortress Monroe.—His report confirms the Confederate account of the bombardment, and states that four hundred prisoners were taken. The Federal loss was one killed and eleven wounded. The only additional information received through Southern sources is to the effect that the attack commenced at a quarter past six o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and continued until seven in the evening. The fort in the meantime having become untenable, was surrendered.

It is stated by southern papers that after the correspondence passed between Com. Farragut and the mayor of New Orleans, the city was occupied by a battalion of marines from the squadron. Gen. Butler was reported to be within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Ponchartrain.

It is believed in Washington that General McDowell completed a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock on Thursday, and that at an early hour on Friday morning his forces crossed over and took possession of the town.

A dispatch was received in Washington on Friday from General Halleck relative to the condition of his army, but makes no mention of the rumors of the evacuation of Corinth by the confederates.

The official statement of the Federal loss at the battle at Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing is as follows: Killed 1,735, wounded 7,882, missing 3,956.

Vox Populi.

The great Northwest is becoming revolutionized, as the record in another column will abundantly show. In the recent municipal and township elections in Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, we have achieved unexpected and unprecedented victories.—In Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota nearly every Republican stronghold has been revolutionized; and nearer home, in New Jersey and New York, (to say nothing of our own State,) we have made greater gains than were ever made by a party in a single year before. The people are watching the proceedings of Congress closely, and are becoming seriously alarmed at the rapid strides toward Abolitionism—hence the unparalleled political revolution which is now going on all over the Northern States.—Verily, the "sober second thought" of the people is doing its work in our midst, and modern Republicanism will be crushed out of existence by the onward and overwhelming march of the Democracy.

☞ The following appears among Washington dispatches:

Republican Caucus.—Representative Potter, as Chairman of the Republican caucus, has, at the instance of several members of that party, called for an adjourned meeting to-morrow night.

Can it be that the superfine patriots, who were almost distracted with indignation when the Democratic and conservative members of Congress held a meeting for consultation, are themselves going to hold a partizan caucus?

Generals McClellan and Halleck.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

We have good authority for saying that a letter has been written by General Halleck to a member of his family in this city, in which, with a soldier's anxiety for the giving of honor to whom honor is due, he ascribes the credit of the entire plan of movements at the West and the successful combinations which have resulted in the re-possession, by the Union, of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, to Major-General McClellan.

☞ It is now doubted whether the national tax bill will be passed at this session, leading Republicans in Congress being afraid of its effect upon their *party* at the fall elections. And yet they would make Democrats believe that there should be "no parties now." The cold-blooded hypocrites!

Hickman vs. the President.—The notorious John Hickman, of the Chester and Delaware district, made a ranting Abolition speech in the House a few days since, in which he handled poor "old Abe" without gloves. Among other things he charged him with "being a coward, and unwilling to perform his duty." Whew!

☞ It is stated that large quantities of shad and herring are being caught a Havre de Grace, Md.

Mr. Dawes on "Old Thad."

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, occupies the high and responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the National House of Representatives—a position which should constitute its possessor guardian of the public Treasury. It appears that one SIMON STEVENS, a nephew of THADDEUS, obtained a very large and a very fat contract from General Fremont for supplying the Government with arms, whereby he expected to realize the snug little sum of $90,000. The Committee on Contracts got wind of this transaction and exposed it. The uncle of Simon, who had before regarded the labors of the Committee with indifference, if not with positive favor, changed his opinion as soon as it struck so near him, and embracing an occasion when the Committee were absent from the House, denounced it as a scandal-hunting and lying Committee. Mr. Dawes replies to "Old Thad" in the following words:

"Now I wish to call the attention of the House distinctly to the motives which prompted the attack of Monday last. When the House and the country come to know, as the Committee knows, what prompted this attack, they will appreciate it quite as well as the Committee does. The Committee encountered no such opposition from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the early stages of their investigation. It was only when the Committee in the way of its duty, came to throw itself between the Treasury of the United States and a private speculation in which one Simon Stevens was interested, and through which $90,000 was to be taken out of the Treasury of the United States, without a dollar of consideration, in the simple sale and re-purchase of five thousand arms by the United States, that the Committee encountered the opposition of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It first manifested itself in delaying the appropriation to pay the expenses of the Committee, and it then brought out a speech in the House ridiculing the Committee and the Committee's efforts to rescue the Treasury from the harpies that hung around and hovered over it. And last of all, it culminated in an attack last Monday on the integrity and character of the Committee, and that, too, after the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been duly notified that every member of the Committee was absent and could not reply. The amendment offered by him to the second resolution looks to the same end."

Cameron Censured!

The House, at Washington, on Wednesday last, adopted the following resolution, by a vote of yeas 79 to nays 45:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of money and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, and without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, while the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the government in large contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the busines pertaining to those contracts, and particularly in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has acted in a manner highly subversive of the public interests, and deserves the censure of this House.

At the same time a resolution was reported censuring Secretary Welles, for employing George D. Morgan in the purchase of vessels. Rejected by a vote of yeas 45 to nays 72.

Mr. MCPHERSON voted *against* the resolution censuring Cameron, but *for* that to censure Welles—thus by his vote in each case placing himself squarely against the Administration.

It is now doubted whether Cameron will leave for Russia—and if he should not, the report is current that Welles will be sent there. There is no little trouble in the Republican wigwam.

A Fearful Indictment.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in his speech in the House of Representatives on Friday last, in defence of the Committee on Contracts against the imputations of the corruptionists, uttered these words:

"*The gentleman must remember that in the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public Treasury, well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.*"

During the last year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, which was denounced by the Republicans as unparalleled in its corruption, the entire expenses of the Government amounted to the sum of $62,000,000; and now Mr. Dawes, a leading Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, tells us with shame and mortification that in the first year of a Republican Administration *somebody* has plundered the public Treasury of a sum sufficient to defray all the expenses of Government for a whole year in time of peace. And this money, be it remembered, was not abstracted from an overflowing Treasury, but was borrowed at a high rate of interest for the purpose of sustaining the Government against its armed enemies, and must eventually be reimbursed by taxation upon the property and industry of the country.

When the people realize how they have been plundered and swindled by conspirators in the garb of patriots, is there any wonder that they give expression to their honest indignation, and refuse to remain silent at the bidding of the emissaries of these same plunderers?—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky—as pure a patriot as ever lived—in addressing the House, a few days since, said that "the people would permit neither the Abolitionists nor the Secessionists to put down the Constitution."

That's the talk. The Abolitionised Republicans and the Secessionists have been and are now working for the same object—a dissolution of the Union. The people must protect themselves, by putting down both sets of traitors. Then the Union will be restored, and peace secured—and not before.

☞ The Republican papers of this District are keeping their readers in blissful ignorance of Mr. McPherson's votes in Congress. Are they (like edge tools) "dangerous to handle?"

☞ Washington is said to be already crowded with applicants for appointment under the new tax bill. When it shall become necessary to select tax gatherers, there will be a vast army of willing souls from which to choose.

☞ The Crawford *Democrat* says that some of the soldiers from that vicinity, who went South, ardent Republicans, have written home that they have seen enough of the "nigger" to change their sentiments, and won't have anything to do, hereafter, with any party that makes slavery its hobby.

From the New York Argus.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Democracy Still at Work.

Putnam county, New York, shows a Democratic gain on the vote for supervisors, of over 200.

Greene county, New York, elects 11 Democratic and 3 Republican supervisors.

At the charter election in Sackett's Harbor the Democrats elected their President by 52 majority.

In Rockland county, according to the *City & Country*, the Board of Supervisors will stand 3 Democrats and 1 Republican.

Niagara county, New York, last fall gave over six hundred majority against the Democratic ticket, and in 1860 over twelve hundred majority for Lincoln. Now, according to the Lockport *Advertiser*, the Democrats in the town elections have a majority of 535.

In Ohio the Democrats are having good success in the local elections. The Allentown *Democrat* gives returns from most of the towns in its county, and pronounces them "*truly encouraging.*" The Plymouth *Democrat* brings like satisfactory intelligence.

At Columbus, the Capital of Ohio, the Democracy have elected their entire ticket, according to the *Statesman*, "without the loss of a man." In St. Clairsville, where the Democrats were beaten last year, the late election for township officers resulted in a Democratic majority of 150. York township has also been carried entire by the Democracy.

In Chilicothe, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 229 of a majority. The year before the Republicans elected their mayor by a majority of 161.

From beyond the Mississippi, too, we have loud notes of rejoicing. The Dubuque *Herald* gives the result in that city, with pictorial comments—the entire city ticket being Democratic by majorities ranging from 272 to 522, the Mayor receiving a majority of 319. The *Herald* adds: "Hereafter Democrats can walk the streets of Dubuque without being subjected to insult, with impunity."

In Michigan, things are working satisfactorily. The Republican paper at Ann Arbor claims the election of its party ticket in Ann Arbor, for city officers, but concedes that the county has gone Democratic, 8 to 7, in the Board of Supervisors.

Wisconsin also sends tidings of Democratic victories. We recorded last week the success of the Democratic ticket in Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Janesville. The *Democratic Press*, at Fond du Lac, gives the vote in that thriving city: Bonesteel, Dem., 683; Ewen, Rep., 410—Democratic majority, 273. Watertown, in the same State, has given Judson Prentiss, Dem., 500 majority for Mayor; while in Lacrosse, where Lincoln had 146 majority, and where, one year ago, the Republicans elected their Mayor by 76, the Democrats have just elected their candidate for the mayoralty by 267 majority.

Every city in Wisconsin has this year gone Democratic. Last year all but two were Republican.

Illinois is furnishing her share of the evidence that the Democratic party still lives. The Chicago *Tribune*, Rep., says:

Township elections were held in Illinois on Tuesday, the 1st instant. In Peoria, the Democratic majority was 345, and five Democrats and one Republican were chosen Supervisors. In Springfield there was no opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. In Rock Island, the officers elected are all Democrats; ditto in Moline.

According to the Galena *Courier*, "a grand Democratic victory" has been achieved in the towns in that part of the State.

St. Paul, the capital of the young State of Minnesota, has just elected the entire Democratic city ticket by majorities ranging from three to four hundred, and also five of the seven trustees. The St. Paul *Journal* brings us full particulars, and very justly exults over the success of the Democracy in that chief city on the Upper Mississippi.

In Davenport, hitherto a strong Republican town, the Democrats, although losing their Mayor, elect a majority of the Aldermen, and Marshal and Clerk, by handsome majorities.

Changing our point of observation from the extreme Northwest to down East, we are greeted with intelligence of a Democratic victory in Hartford, Conn., where William J. Hammersly, Esq.,—the best-abused Democrat in Connecticut—has just been elected Mayor by 64 majority.

NEW JERSEY.—We have glorious news from Democratic New Jersey. Elections were held in many of the cities and towns on Monday last, with results highly gratifying to the Democracy.

Trenton leads the column. The Democrats elect nine out of eleven city officers, ten councilmen out of thirteen, five aldermen out of six, and 58 ward officers to 19 Republicans. A combination of circumstances gives the Republican Mayor a re-election by a majority of 41 against 109 last year. Even this the *True American* thinks may be more nominal than real, when a critical examination of the poll-lists shall be had.

In Elizabeth our Democratic friends have won a decisive victory, electing their ticket by 300 majority. The Trenton *True American*, which is ever untiring in the Democratic cause, has the following, respecting the vote in the other counties:

In Essex county the Democrats have carried their entire ticket in Belleville, Caldwell, and other townships, the Republicans only holding their ground in Bloomfield and Milburn.

In Union county, Elizabeth has gone for the Democratic ticket, by 300 majority.—In New Providence the Republicans surrendered at discretion, and the Democracy carried everything before them.

In Morris county, Morristown elected the Democratic ticket by 140 majority, and in Chatham, hitherto a stronghold of Republicanism, the Democrats elected their entire ticket.

These are merely the preliminary skirmishes to the great rout which the people are preparing to give Black Republicanism next fall.

Democratic Victories.

The City of Springfield, Illinois, the Capital of the State, has elected the Democratic Mayor and city officers by a majority of 193. Last year it was Republican.

In Rushville, Indiana, the Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of 50.

Plymouth, Indiana, elected the Democratic ticket by a majority of 100. For the last two years it has been Republican.

In Hillsborough, Ohio, the Democrats succeeded in choosing their entire ticket, and were successful in most of the towns in Highland county. Colonel Pike's Hillsborough *Gazette* says:

"In a town and township where, a few months ago, a Democrat could scarcely dare own that he was a member of that party, where some of the best citizens were threatened with hemp by the infuriated rabble, and where the Democratic press was almost entirely muzzled the indomitable Democrats are now in the ascendant, and will remain so from this time forward. What a glorious triumph, under the circumstances!"

Through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York, the town and city elections appear to have resulted in a triumph for the Democracy. They will succeed in all those States at the Congressional elections next fall.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Complaints of Republicans.

Some Republicans are the most inconsistent people in the world. They are constantly complaining of Democrats and Democratic papers for talking of politics while the war continues, but they never see any wrong in the journals of their own party, who never lose an opportunity to abuse Democratic officers, and indulge in language calculated to irritate those who believe in Democratic principles. The members of our party would be the veriest cowards if they did not attempt to defend themselves against this persistent load of obloquy. We dislike bitter political recrimination as much as any one, and, as we have said before, would willingly consent to an almost entire cessation of partizan discussion while the war progresses, *if the Republicans would permit us.* But while the organs of that party continue to misrepresent our position, and its members take every occasion to throw censure on Democrats, and insultingly class them with those who are in arms against the Government, we would be less than men, and unworthy the title of independent American citizens, if we did not defend ourselves, against these reproaches, and fling back the odious charges into the teeth of those who make them. This is our position,—it is the position of all Democrats,—and we will stand by it to the end. Whenever Republicans cease their truthless allusions to Democratic officers, and act up to the spirit of their own profession that the voice of partizanship should not be breathed while the Union is struggling for its existence, we Democrats will gladly lay down the weapons of dissension, *but not till then.*—*Erie Observer.*

Who Should Pay.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

"Those who are so much disturbed at the prospect of heavy taxation, ought, to be consistent, to go in for making the rebels pay for the war, which they have causelessly and inexcusably forced upon the country."

We go most heartily for the proposition of making those who have caused the war pay the cost. Under that rule, truly says the Detroit *Free Press*, the N. Y. Tribune would have to pay *not less than one hundred millions of dollars.* That is the smallest possible computation which any candid, intelligent and fair-minded man, under the above rule, could apportion as its share.—Indeed it may be safely stated that if Horace Greely had never had an existence, or living, had never edited or published a newspaper, this rebellion would not have occured, and the country would now be at peace, and a hundred thousand lives and a thousand millions of dollars would have been spared to the country. We do not by this assert that Greely and his vindictively savage assaults upon the South and slavery have been *the sole cause* of the war, but we do assert, and it is as plain as that two and two make four, that without the aid of the savage assaults of Northern anti-slavery presses and politicians upon the South, Southern people and Southern institutions, Southern conspirators could never have crowded the people of the Southern States into rebellion. We know abolition papers squirm under this view, but it is solemn truth nevertheless, and history will so record it.

An Abolition Traitor.

A gentleman from Crawford county informs us that a speech was recently made in his vicinity by an abolitionist, which was full of the rankest sort of treason. He pretended to be an agent of one of the Eastern Anti-Slavery Societies. Among other of his villainous expressions, he declared that "*the Constitution was the vilest document*" that was ever drawn up by mortal man.—He pronounced WASHINGTON to be as "great a scamp as ever lived," and professed to have talked with an old colored woman who had been a slave to "the Father of his Country," and who, he alleged, said that he was cruel to his servants, and a wicked man. Speaking of our national banner, he said:—"Tear down your worthless rag, and inscribe on it the motto of Universel Freedom, or never will this war end in the reconstruction of the Union." "There is but one hope of success," he stated, "and that is through the doctrine of Emancipation. Let the slaves be all declared free, and the war will end in ninety days at most, and he believed in thirty." He traduced the memories of CLAY, JACKSON and WEBSTER, and said the only two men that had ever lived in this country who deserved the title of statesmen were WENDELL PHILLIPS and WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON. Like most of his class, he was an undisguised atheist. He said he "had a book bound in leather at home which most persons called the Bible, and part of it he believed and part he didn't.—If, as some declared, it sanctioned slavery, it was more fit to be called the work of Hell, than the work of God." These are but specimens of the infamous language used on the occasion. It seems almost incredible that any audience *containing a drop of* pure American sympathy, would tolerate such odious sentiments; but, astonishing as it may appear, our informant states that the speaker was frequently applauded in his remarks, and some men who pretend to be true Unionists, even invited him to their homes and treated him as if he were a man of extraordinary merit.—*Erie Observer.*

A Proper Verdict.

We mentioned in our last that Messrs. Richard Oswald, A. J. Kaufman, Jr., and Levi Eberly, of Mechanicsburg, had been tried (at our late Court of Quarter Sessions,) and found guilty, for having arrested and held in confinement for some hours, a man of weak mind, named John Kennedy. The defendants having demurred to the verdict, sentence was suspended until Friday last, at which time the Court overruled the motion for a new trial, and the convicted parties were then sentenced to pay a fine of $20, and the costs of prosecution.

The suit for *damages* brought by Kennedy against the same defendants and several others was tried in the Court of Common Pleas last week. The jury found $900 damages for plaintiff.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

The Truth in a Few Words.

Just now the Republicans and Abolitionists are denouncing all Democrats, and especially the leaders of our party in Congress, as traitors and Secession sympathisers. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, is especially singled out as a target for their abuse. Their vituperation is admirably accounted for in the *Valley Spirit*, and their slanderous charges and misrepresentations completely refuted. It says: Mr. Vallandigham is no wise mealy-mouthed in denouncing the nigger policy and corruptions of this administration, and hence their hatred against him. Failing to drive him into disloyalty by their cry of "traitor," which they freely apply to every Democrat, they have taken another tack and now charge him with the heinous crime of being the "*leader of the Breckinridge Democracy!*" This is very strange! VALLANDIGHAM never was a "Breckinridge man"—never belonged to that wing of the party, and condemns the course of Breckenridge in forsaking the Union as strongly as any man can.—He was the personal friend and champion of Douglas, and the leader of the "Douglas party" in Ohio. In the third Congressional District, for which he is the Representative, he received 11,052 votes.—The same year when Breckinridge was the candidate he received in the whole of Vallandigham's District, less than two hundred and fifty votes.—It is cruel to make Vallandigham the leader of the "Breckinridge party" when he never was a Breckinridge man, and still more so when he has such scanty material out of which to form "a Breckinridge party" in his own District!—The secret of the whole matter is this—there is no Breckinridge or Douglas party now, and that is the trouble. In the undivided Democracy they read their doom, and that accounts for the sour milk in the cocoa-nut. John W. Forney, from day to day, is warning his party that the united Democracy will crush it out, and they had better believe him.

Calmly Think of It.

Has not the time come for the people of Pennsylvania to pause, look at things not as they would have them, but as they providentially exist, and ask themselves what they can gain, by supporting such politicians as Sumner and the immediate emancipationists? Do they really desire to see the result to which the schemes of this class of politicians directly points, of an immigration or importation of negroes, by the hundred thousand, into this State, to compete with the labor of the people? or to be maintained as a degraded caste? If the negro be driven out of the slave States, where can he go? Not to the North-west, for there the prejudice or principle Senator Sherman describes will repel them, and they must of necessity, flock into Pennsylvania. Indeed, if rumor be true, there are schemes on foot to introduce large numbers here.

Let the people of this Commonwealth calmly think over this question, and ask whether, on the whole, duty to man and God does not require each to say, with Senator Sherman, "I would not interfere with the rights of the States over this subject in the slightest degree."—*Patriot & Union.*

General Scott's Opinion of McClellan.

The enemies of General McClellan must wince under the hearty and honest expression of confidence which the veteran General Scott has just delivered on the skill and loyalty of the young commander of our army at Yorktown. In speaking of General McClellan and Halleck to his friends at Elizabeth on Saturday, General Scott said:—

"There are two [illegible] who can be depended on under all circumstances, and in every emergency—I mean Generals McClellan and Halleck. There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them, and they have great opposition to contend with; but McClellan is at this moment at the very work his heart loves, and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind—that of trenching, engineering and besieging. And in regard to General Halleck, he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country."

We do not see how the cowardly abolition assailants of General McClellan are going to get over this, unless they impugn the *judgment* and experience of General Scott, and begin now to attack the war-worn and honored veteran himself.

The Nigger all the Time.

The Cleveland *Herald*, a Republican paper, thus speaks of the German and Irish and other foreigners:

"We unhesitatingly aver that seven-tenths of the foreigners that land on our shores have less intelligence than full blooded Africans."

That is the ruling sentiment of the whole Republican party at this day. The present Republican Congress and Administration are doing everything for the negro. No wonder they think them so much better than foreigners. Verily a white man has no rights that a negro is bound to respect under Republican rule.—*Allentown Democrat.*

IF BLACK ALL RIGHT.—The widows and seamstresses of St. Louis held a mass meeting a few days since, and resolved to apply to the Washington authorities for relief from their distressed condition—no work, no food, no shelter.—Are they *black?* If they are, all right: the Government will relieve them at once. Sumner or Lovejoy will introduce a bill in a trice. If *white* they may starve before these *philanthropists* would move a finger for their relief.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ Carl Schurz is anxious to be a bold Brigadier General and will probably succeed. The N. Y. *Staats Zeitung*, which ought to know something of his capacity, intimates that it would be the worst appointment since the war began, and denounces Schurz as an ambitious demagogue with much conceit and little capacity.

☞ The Louisville Journal, which has long sustained the Union against great odds in the Border States, condemns the passage of the bill for emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia as being not only injudicious and ill-timed, but as a downright blunder. It states that it had hoped the President would have the good sense to veto it.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them.—They are prepared by Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, who, as Apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.*

Refused to Leave Old Massa.—The Washington *Star* of the 23d ultimo, states that an old citizen of that district refused to accept from Government any compensation for his slaves, on the ground that it would be "compounding a felony," but called them together, and stated that they were free. They positively refused to leave him, and the old relations of master and servant are continued as before. What a disappointment to the Abolitionists.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE FAIR.—*The Ladies' Fair* at McSherrystown, last week, for the benefit of the orphans at the Institution there, was, notwithstanding the bad weather, quite a success. The collection of fancy and useful articles was very large and attractive, whilst the dinner on Tuesday was a capital one, as indeed were the dinners and suppers throughout the week. We suppose that the sum realized from the Fair was quite handsome. *Too* much credit cannot be awarded to the ladies and gentlemen having it in charge. No effort was spared by them that could contribute to the pleasure of visitors and the success of the undertaking.

The Concerts, on Saturday afternoon and evening, we are informed, came off in fine style, surpassing anything of the kind ever had in the county. The two Professors DIELMAN, Prof. BOWER, Prof. HARBY, and Mrs. CURLEY, Mrs. MYERS and Miss STANSBURY, leading vocalists of Baltimore, with others of McSherrystown and neighborhood, participated. It must have been a rich musical treat. Sorry we could not be present to enjoy it.

—We are told that the Fair will continue open to-day and to-morrow, with still a handsome variety of articles for sale.

THEFT.—Two cans of lard were stolen from the cellar of Judge ZIEGLER, in this place, on Thursday night last. The cans were in the cellar on Thursday, but next morning were gone. The lock to the outside doors must have been opened with a false key, and after taking out the cans closed again. One of the cans was found, empty, on Friday, in an alley, near Washington street. What a pity that the thief, or thieves, cannot be caught and a severe example made.

BEAUTIFUL BIRD.—Our friend CHARLES A. SNOAR, of Emmitsburg, forwarded to our office, on Thursday, a very rare bird—certainly we never saw the like of it before,—which many pronounce a White Hawk. It measures four feet from tip to tip of the wings, and is entirely and beautifully white. It was shot the day before, near the mountain, about two miles from Emmitsburg. The Linnæan Society of Pennsylvania College now have it in possession, by whom it will be properly prepared, as no ordinary contribution to their interesting collection.

CHEAP LUMBER.—Messrs. SNEAD & BURKLER are now engaged in taking down the Barracks. Persons in want of Lumber can secure it at much cheaper rates than usual by buying on the Barracks ground. This rare opportunity will continue open to purchasers during the present week.

☞ Rev. Jacob Fry, pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Carlisle, has been released by his congregation from ministerial duties for several months, on account of an affection of the throat.

☞ The Rev. J. B. Bittinger, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has been allowed a year's absence on account of ill health.

☞ Rev. Charles Schlager, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, has been elected pastor of the Second Lutheran church of Carlisle.

☞ Capt. Martin's company is still at Lutherville, with a fair prospect of soon being moved into more active service—a change which the "boys" are all anxious to see.

☞ Capt. Chritzman's company, when last heard from, was in the vicinity of Yorktown. When the fight comes off there they will, no doubt, have a hand in it.

☞ Capt. Bailey's company is some place between Manassas and Richmond, with faces turned toward the latter place. They are in the advance of McDowell's corps d'armee.

☞ Capt. Horner's company, at last accounts, was stationed along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, at a point called Kearneysville, we believe.

☞ Lieut. Nesbit Baugher, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, has reached Quincy, Illinois, in safety, and at last accounts was in the hospital at that place. He was very weak from the effects of his wounds, but by care and attention it was hoped he would recover. His father, Rev. Dr. Baugher, has gone on to see him.

☞ Among the army Surgeons from Philadelphia who have volunteered their aid for the Army before Yorktown, in view of the impending battle, we are gratified to notice the name of Dr. D. GILBERT, formerly of this place, who leaves a lucrative practice to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the defenders of our country. Among those who have thus volunteered we notice some of the most eminent physicians in the State. Every provision is being made to have the wounded removed and properly cared for.

YORKTOWN.—We make the following extract from a letter written by a member of Capt. Chritzman's Company, to his family, in this place. It is dated "Camp Winfield Scott," April 24th, 1862:

"I wish to let you know that we left Newport News and marched to within four miles of Yorktown, where we are waiting for the battle to come off, which will be in a few days—There are about one hundred thousand rebels here and about one hundred and sixty thousand of our army, ready for the conflict. They are shooting men on both sides every day. We can hear their bands playing from our camp, and when we are on picket can see them.—Some of our men have been speaking with them, and they are determined to fight. The battle will be a hard one, and many lives will be lost on both sides. You will direct your letters as heretofore."

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—We publish the annexed very warm testimonial to a former resident of our county, with much pleasure.—We doubt not it is well deserved:

"FIELD SHILOH,"
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.,
Monday, April 13, 1862.

Mr. JAMES B. JAMESON:—In accordance with a Resolution passed at an organized meeting of the Physicians and Surgeons, on board the Hospital Steamer "Magnolia"—Capt. Prather, Cincinnati, Ohio.—we, the undersigned Committee, are requested and most cheerfully do tender you, in behalf of the many unfortunate sick and wounded who were ministered to by your untiring industry, our most sincere thanks.

W. MORROW BEACH, M. D.
A. T. MARKLE, M. D.
J. E. COX, M. D.
W. H. JONES, M. D.
H. P. FRICKES, M. D.
J. P. ALCOM, M. D.
JAMES M. MARTIN, M. D.
CHARLES MERRAN, M. D.
ISAAC PAIST, Ag't of State of Ohio.

Communicated.

YORK SPRINGS, April 27th, 1862.

MR. STABLE: Dear Sir:—An able article appeared in the last issue of the *Star*, signed "A Friend to the true Medical Cause." Will the gentleman who *furnished* the article have the goodness to inform the public what constitutes a Physician?

B.