CHARLESTON:

ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK AND REPULSE OF THE IRON-CLAD FLEET.

We have just come to realize the results of perhaps the most desperate, while at the same time, perhaps, one of the shortest naval contests recorded in history. The attack of the iron-clads, upon Charleston, for which we have been so anxiously looking for many weeks, has at last taken place. It was very near the anniversary of the first battle and of the first humiliation of our flag in this war, and has ended in another defeat, which, though not nearly so disastrous as it might have been, either in loss of life or of permanent damage to our naval force, will fall with sickening effect upon the country, and may, perhaps, prove the end of any attempts for a long time to come toward the capture of the city that has been foremost in the rebellion. It was decided on Wednesday that another attack at present would be unadvisable, as its success would be impossible. It is probable that both the fleet and the few land forces that were to co-operate with the expedition will return to Port Royal as soon as practicable, to await the planning of some new enterprise against the enemy.

THE BATTLE DAY.

On Tuesday the great naval battle which decided the fortunes of the attack took place. It had been desired by the admiral to get in motion early in the morning, but the argument of the tide was against such a course, and it was noon before the fleet got under way. The Weehawken, which was provided with a raft, invented by Mr. Ericsson, fitting to the prow of the vessel and designed to remove obstructions, took the leading position. The anchor cable of the Weehawken became entangled in the grappling-irons of this raft almost as soon as the fleet was in motion, and a delay of over an hour took place before the trouble could be remedied. Intensely harassing were all these detentions, which had seemed to attend the expedition with aggravating pertinacity even from the start at Port Royal. This matter righted, the Weehawken started again, and the other eight iron monsters slowly followed. The fleet move up by the shore of Morris Island and toward Fort Wagner. The anxiety for the first shot is intense, but the Weehawken passes, and the others also pass one by one, and all is silent. Suddenly now, as they steam on, the first two shots come from Fort Moultrie, across the bow of the Weehawken, and every man in the whole fleet is ready in a moment at his assigned post for the commencement of the battle. The next fire is from Fort Sumter. First a flash of flame and then a whole broadside from its barbette guns came crashing upon the fleet. Then the Cummings Point battery, Moultrie, and Battery Bee opened, and the foremost of the Monitors stood in the midst of the concentrated fire of half a dozen batteries.—They had waited until the vessels should come as near as possible to the converging range of most of the guns in the fortifications round about. It had been the intention to pass through this fire, and beyond Sumter, but suddenly the Weehawken was checked and seemed to have lost her motive power and to be struggling helplessly against the influence of the tide. This was explained by the fact that she encountered an obstruction consisting of a large rope or cable drawn across the channel, floated by casks and sustaining nets, seines, and torpedoes. The propeller was fouled by the nets, and unable to move for some time.—A torpedo burst close to her port side, but without doing any harm. The Patapsco's screw also caught in this obstruction, and she was a long time in extricating herself. The left hand channel, passing between Fort Sumter and Cummings Point, was obstructed by three rows of piles, stretching at intervals across the passage and rising eight feet out of the water, and back of these three rebel iron-clads were stationed, awaiting the coming of the fleet, if by any possibility they might be able to remove the intervening obstructions. It is said that at an opening in one of the rows of piles there is an immense torpedo; containing several thousand pounds of powder, and capable, as the rebels believe, of utterly destroying any vessel that may come in contact with it. The fleet was therefore effectually checked from further progress. In addition to the difficulties presented by these almost impassable obstructions was the great trouble experienced in steering some of the iron-clads, or indeed making them obey the helm at all. The Ironsides was the most unwieldy. The Keokuk, though unfitted, as it afterwards proved, to stand the terrible impact of the shot thrown at her from the splendidly mounted batteries to which she was exposed, seemed the best capable of regulating her movements, and was thus enabled to pass nearer to Sumter than any other vessel. The Ironsides, it will be remembered, is not one of Mr. Ericsson's Monitors, but is built, as far as her hull is concerned, nearly on the plan of the Warrior and La Gloire. The Keokuk is a lighter draft vessel than any of the others, and is constructed on a new plan, invented by Mr. Whitney, of New-York. The vessels strictly known as the Monitors were only moderately successful in governing their speed and motion, but withstood the fire from the forts with a success which will almost establish their claim to entire impregnability. The first difficulty with the Ironsides was manifest before the firing had commenced, as in passing up the channel the bow swung on the port side, and she could only be brought to regain her steady course by stopping the engine for a few minutes. In the midst of the most terrible fire it was found necessary to throw out the anchors to prevent the ship from shoaling, and on getting in motion again it was but a short time before the anchor had to be thrown out a second time to render her manageable. She finally, after firing one broadside at Fort Moultrie, was compelled to retire, as she was entirely helpless, moving causelessly one way and another, and sometimes touching bottom, and as the enemy, noticing her condition, took particular pains to bestow upon her a large proportion of their fire. She was invulnerable, however, to the best directed missiles.

All the while the Monitors were contending against obstructions in the stream, and their own inability to control their motions, they were receiving a concentrated fire that would have destroyed the best wooden fleet the world has known in the time that would have been taken in passing through it. Some of the finest English rifled guns of the largest calibre, which have run the blockade, and the heaviest guns cast in Richmond, had been placed by Beauregard in the most effective positions, and probably all the effect to be obtained by the best use of modern improvements and inventions in artillery practice had been accomplished in the fortifications, in the midst of whose fire the Monitors were compelled to remain. Probably there was never so terrific an "iron hail" in the history of naval warfare as that which was withstood by these vessels. The shot came sometimes faster than one could count—in tons, with crushing weight and with the severest force that could be imparted by the greatest velocity. It is stated that during the fiercest firing a hundred and fifty shots were sometimes estimated in a single minute; and it is believed that from three to four thousand pounds were fired by the enemy in the short space of half an hour. It was the climax of all the forces that science and ingenuity have evoked from the elements for the purposes of warfare. It was the first great trial between perfect artillery practice on shore and the most formidable inventions of the time upon water. It was emphatically a battle of iron. There were very few men engaged and very few lives lost. The ponderous shot of four hundred and fifty pounds were lifted to the muzzle of the guns by machinery, the guns were managed by machinery, the turrets swept around at the bidding of powerful engines.

After enduring the fire for half or three-quarters of an hour, in which five of the iron-clads were disabled in such a manner as to render some of their machinery unmanagable or to render them useless for offensive purposes, the fleet finally retired. The Keokuk did not escape so safely. She ran within three or four hundred yards of Fort Sumter and offered battle, but she did not prove equal to the bravery of her commander. She was only able to fire three rounds, and was struck ninety times, and left the fight with her turrets riddled, with twenty large holes in her sides, and so disabled as to render her sinking only a question of time. She went down on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, in eighteen fathoms water. All the lives on board were saved, including the twelve men that had been wounded during the battle. The fleet retired, not as acknowledging a defeat, but ostensibly merely for the purpose of repairing damages preparatory to another attack. But when the extent of the injuries done to the various vessels became more fully known, and the officers removed from the excitement and impulse of battle, reflected upon the fiery ordeal through which they had passed, it became evidently the dictate of prudence and of duty that the attempt must be abandoned for the present. It will take a considerable time to repair the damages done to the vessels so as to get them in fighting order, and it is proved as a matter of experiment in the trial of the iron-clads that with the character of the artillery with which they are supplied their offensive capacities are not equal to the capture of such fortifications as those around Charleston, and the delicacy of their machinery is such as to render them very unreliable in a hotly contested battle.—*World.*

☞ Fort Moultrie first opened fire upon the Federal fleet, and was soon followed by the other forts and batteries, when the action became general and terrific. The iron-clads advanced, replying vigorously, and passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter, when three lines of obstructions were discovered. Finding it impossible to remove or pass them, they turned about and steamed down the harbor. In the mean time the Keokuk had been struck and perforated by large shot, from the effect of which she sunk the next morning. The monitor Patapsco's large gun had become disabled, and the turret of the Nahant so bent that the vessel was practically out of use. Other boats also passed up the northeast face of Fort Sumter till they were also stopped by the obstructions and turned back. After being under fire for three-quarters of an hour the monitors were ordered to withdraw, and at five o'clock the entire fleet was out of range and the action ceased. One statement says that the fight clearly demonstrates that the iron-clads alone cannot take Charleston. The firing of the fleet is supposed to have damaged Fort Sumter considerably, as several large holes were seen on the eastern wall. The "Devil" broke loose from her consort, the Weehawken, the day after the fight, and floated ashore and was captured by the Confederates.

SPECULATIONS AND RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger furnishes the following:

Private advices from the Gulf bring information that the larger portion of our forces have left Baton Rogue, but a sufficient number of troops have doubtless been retained to insure the safety of the city from any sudden attack that might be made against it.

I hear that a letter was received from Admiral Dupont, a few weeks since, or just prior to the recent attack upon the forts, in which he expressed himself most emphatically against any hope of a successful issue, but that he would run the hazard, providing the order of the Navy Department was persisted in. As no dispatch countermanding the order was forwarded to the admiral, he crossed the bar when the tide served and opened the attack, with what result is already known.

It is reported, on what is considered good authority, that the War Department will decide against the consolidation of the old regiments in General Hooker's army, but will order a draft to fill the ranks at an early day.

The announcement that Gen. Lee is in command of the rebels threatening Foster is undoubtly erroneous, as he was quite recently heard from in his locality.

Jackson's movements or whereabouts are the subject of frequent inquiry, and from the long absence of intelligence from this wily chieftain it is feared that mischief in an unlooked-for quarter is brewing.

The total expenses of our efforts for the capture of Charleston are put down at the sum of $150,000,000.

THE CHARLESTON REPULSE.

The attack on Charleston was a carefully prepared, deliberate attack, and not a reconnoissance. Our repulse is the most complete, and, under the circumstances, the most disheartening failure of the whole war. No official glaze, no collocation of words, will set aside the naked, shameful fact that after two years of careful preparation, with the most invulnerable ships of war the world has ever seen and guns double and treble the calibre of those heretofore used in naval warfare, with money and material without stint and the best and most available mechanical skill on the globe, the administration has failed to take that place which above all others at the South it could least afford not to take. The original capture of Sumter was a misfortune which could be excused, but the failure to recapture it is, under the circumstances, an overwhelming national humiliation and disgrace, which cannot be explained away, and will not be condoned by the American people.

Two years ago the rebellion was formally opened by the bombardment and subsequent capture of Fort Sumter. The whole naval power of the government has been employed devising means to capture this rebellious stronghold. Pending these preparations new and terrible forces came into play in offensive naval warfare: mailed ships which shed huge balls and shells as though they were peas, and guns which could throw shot weighing over four hundred pounds. These two elements, invulnerability of vessel and concentrated power of shot, should have given us the victory, other things being equal, and that they have not done so is due simply to the want of foresight, comprehension, combining power and executive ability on the part of our rulers.—Knowing as they must, the prestige the nation would lose and the rebellion gain in case they failed, it became their imperative duty to leave no means untried to capture the city. Hence the army should have been employed as well as the navy in the projected attack. That it was not used is due to the supreme folly which prevails at the army headquarters and War Department in Washington.

What a record it will be in history that with an army of 700,000 soldiers in the field, barely 7,000 were employed to co-operate with the greatest enterprise of the whole war! This mortifying fact tells the whole story of the failure. Our present iron-clad fleet alone, and without the co-operation of the army, will never capture the city of Charleston. The confederate power of defence and obstruction is superior, much superior, to our power of merely naval attack, as at present developed.

The moral of this disaster is so obvious that it need scarcely be mentioned. It is the story of Bull Run, the Virginia campaign, and Fredericksburg over again. We have an administration who cannot conduct a successful war, and who have neither the courage nor address to obtain an honorable peace.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ "The Secrets of American Bastiles," is the title of a small pamphlet issued by Wm. H. Winder, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was so long a victim of the hatred and tyranny of Wm. H. Seward. The work is a personal narrative of Mr. W.'s case, and interesting as contributing to the history of the odious acts of the present unscrupulous administration.

☞ The *Tribune* heads its returns from Connecticut "A Complete Overthrow of the Copperheads." A gain of 6,000 in a single year is rather a novel sport of "overthrow."

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, APRIL 20, 1863.

COMPLIMENTING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The course of the Republican, Abolition or "Union League" party, is occasionally of such a character as to be in the highest degree complimentary of the Democratic party. Of course they do not desire that such shall be the case, but they are *compelled* to it. The changes in circumstances brought about by their mad and bad acts, leave them no other recourse. They must do it or sink as a party, without even the hope of a chance at the next Presidential election, an event to which everything—country, constitution and laws—is sacrificed by them.

Previous to the animated discussions and great Democratic triumphs in the fall elections, the administration party insisted on the wildest methods for putting down the rebellion. The chief of these was the emancipation of the slaves and the confiscation of all property belonging to southern owners. This preposterous quackery has received its quietus. The Republican organs now insist, or pretend to insist, that the only way to extinguish the rebellion is by beating its armies and capturing its military strongholds. No reader of their newspapers can fail to be struck with their entire change of tone within the last few months. These foolish zealots of emancipation and other mountebank measures may not have changed their opinions; but they have been brought to perceive that the country will not support an abolition war. Alarmed by the vigorous opposition of the Democratic party, they have been forced to throw their emancipation humbug so far into the background that it has ceased to make any figure in their discussions of public topics. This signal change is entirely due to the intrepid stand taken by the Democratic party. It is a practical confession that the Democrats were right and the Republicans wrong, when, six months ago, the former asserted the same principles now affected by the latter.

Democrats, your principles are always right—stick to them—urge them upon all men. The hope of the country rests on their success. Should the Abolitionists (embracing the whole opposition) again suppose that the people will go with them, they will urge their negro emancipation and negro equality schemes as hotly as ever.—They must be held in check by protests and by argument. The "Union Leagues" are managed by Abolition leaders and demagogues, and are intended to accomplish, by the deceptive and hypocritical cry of "Union," the same purposes which they entertained upon entering on every one of their various fanatical acts, from their refusal to adopt the Crittenden Compromise, down to the present, in the meantime involving the country in almost irretrievable ruin!

There is but one safe course for all truly patriotic and conservative men now to pursue, and that is—JOIN IN WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and thus assist in removing from place and power, by the peaceful and lawful means of the ballot box, that sectional party which is largely responsible for the terrible afflictions brought upon the country, the destruction of property, the expense of millions of money; the loss of thousands of lives, and the imperiling of the best union of States Providence ever smiled upon!

The Abolition, or Republican, leaders have always cheated the people—no one can deny that—and they mean to do it as long as the people will allow themselves to be cheated by them. The "Union League" is their last dodge—all others are "played out." TRUST THEM NOT!

☞ The Abolitionists invite "men of all parties" to join their "Loyal (alias Abolition) Leagues," but when government *offices* are to be distributed, they manage to have them all given to their own party.—*Their* "loyalty" is to be paid for—otherwise they would have none. The "Leagues" they suppose will make them votes, and thus continue them in power, and insure more large sums into the pockets of officers, contractors, and the thousands of other Republicans, great and small, who are growing rich upon the blood and treasure of the nation. But as they humbugged the people with Know Nothingism, Wide Awakeism, and then "Union Party," we doubt whether they will find any considerable number gullable enough to be cheated into their "Loyal Union Leagues." The same leaders, the same set of demagogues, who are getting up the latter, were the fathers and managers of all the rest.

☞ The Democratic party is "Loyal League" enough for every real patriot. Always true to the Union, having devised and carried through nine tenths of the great measures that have made the country prosperous, never equivocal in its sentiments, and perfectly faithful to all the trusts reposed in it, it needs not resort to secret organizations, and midnight conclaves, to promote its objects. Let all honest Union men connect themselves with it at once, for it is the only party that has proven itself consistently and unalterably devoted to the national cause.—*Erie Observer.*

☞ The opposition in Crawford county still cling to their old name. We notice in the *Journal* a call for a meeting of the "Republican" County Committee—not "Union" as it would be called here. It makes very little difference, however, under what title they array themselves—the people will see through the disguise. The Republican party and the "Loyal Leagues," are one and the same in purpose, and both mean Abolitionism.

GLORIES IN HIS TREASON.

"I say that I am not for the Union as it was. I have the honor to say that I am not for the Union to be again as it was."—B. F. BUTLER.

This is the language of Gen. Butler, the man who has become the lick-spittle of this administration for the sake of an office, for the privilege of pampering his vanity by the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Such is the "loyalty" of the man whom the Abolitionists are just now lauding to the skies, and on whom they are piling their fulsome panegyrics. Abolition loyalty consists in praising everybody who is against the Union, and cursing those who are for it.

☞ Some say we are weakening the Government by criticising the acts of the administration. No, we will strengthen it, by bringing it back within the citadel of the Constitution, where it can withstand the attacks of its foes for ages. That man, be he ever so poor in friends and money, who battles for the right, standing alone, animated only by the pride of conscious rectitude, is the only really strong man of his day. None but bad Governments can fear to have their principles and policy fairly criticised. If those principles and that policy are right, they can but be strengthened by public discussion, and become forever rooted and grounded deep in the hearts of the people—while a system or policy which cannot stand the test of the crucible of public opinion, will and ought to fall to the ground. And this, indeed, is the very reason such a great cry is raised against public criticism of the policy of the party in power. Their waning fortunes admonish them of their approaching doom; they cannot conceal from themselves the mighty revulsion in public sentiment which is sweeping over the loyal States, and will soon sweep them from the places of power and honor, as the stubble of the earth is swept away by the relentless fires of the prairie. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

☞ The Army of McClellan commenced moving last year against the enemy on the 4th of March. It is now more than a month later in the year, and yet no forward movement has taken place by the same army, under Gen. Hooker. We are not disposed to complain at the latter fact—perhaps there may be good cause for it;—but we certainly cannot understand how it is that men who praise Hooker will persist in denouncing McClellan, because, as they say, he was "too slow."

Interesting Scene.—Among those who united with Rev. Mr. Adams' church on Madison Square, New York, last Sunday, were Gen. McClellan, and Mrs. Marcy and daughter—the latter the General's mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who joined by letter—the former by profession. The scene was witnessed by a large and deeply interested congregation. The front and altar were beautifully adorned with flowers, it being Easter Sunday, but there was no departure from the usual observances on such occasions.

☞ Does any one in his ordinary senses suppose that the vast herd of contractors, sutlers, government agents, tax collectors, and other officers, whose purses are growing fat off the war, desire it to cease? Not one of them. The longer it continues, the better for their interests. Let the contest stop, and the occupation of most of them "is gone."

☞ We would impress upon our friends the necessity of thoroughly organizing in every township in the county. The opposition are preparing to spring another "Know Nothing dodge" upon us, with their "Loyal Leagues," and it is essential that we should be ready to meet them. Let clubs be established in every section at once, let frequent meetings be held, open to all who choose to attend them, and let the people everywhere be given a chance to hear the truth.

☞ An Abolitionist, the other day, in conversation, excused his party friends for their terrible corruptions, on the ground that "after Mr. Lincoln's term expired, it would be so long until they got a chance at the public crib again, that it was only fair they should take their share of the plunder when they could get it." Whether the reasoning is sound or false, it certainly looks as if such are the principles upon which they are acting.

☞ The Boston *Courier* thus makes a forcible point: "Now the Abolitionists want black soldiers, and put in a plea of the Southern climate being unhealthy to white men. When it was claimed on this ground that slavery was needful to cultivate the South, they used to say white men could raise cotton and rice as well as black men."

☞ J. Irvin Steel, Esq., editor of the Blairsville *Record*, has been sued for libel by David Taylor, a resident of that borough. It appears that Mr. Steel called Mr. Taylor "an Abolition traitor," and for this he seeks redress in a court of justice.—*Exchange.*

If calling men "traitors" is any ground for a libel, there are not a few persons in this vicinity who are open to indictment.

☞ We shall endeavor to find room in our next for the admirable speech delivered by Col. WM. HOPKINS, of Washington, in the House, at Harrisburg, during the discussion of the Joint Resolutions on the state of the country. It will be found sound and convincing. All should read it.

☞ Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, of Minn., has just been appointed to a position in the War Department, with a salary of $1,000 per annum. Mrs. S. has lately been writing letters "puffing" the wife of the President.

☞ A dispatch from New York says there has been serious difficulty among the 'Longshoremen, the Irish determined that the negroes shall have no more work. Several collisions have occured. All such troubles grow out of the "irrepressible conflict" inaugurated by sectional Republicanism—now "Loyal Leagueism." The doctrine of "equality" will not do for *white* men.

☞ Governor Curtin, having been offered a foreign mission, (to Spain, it is reported,) declines a re-nomination for the Governorship. We suspect that he sees "the handwriting on the wall."

☞ A Western cotemporary, in comparing the Royal League to the Know Nothings, says, "it is the same old skunk in a new hole."

IS THIS A FREE COUNTRY?

In one of Mr. Seward's letters to the British Minister, published in the "Diplomatic Correspondence" printed by order of Congress, occurs the following most remarkable and disgraceful sentence:

"My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York; and no power but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?

If the object of Mr. Seward was to humiliate the people of this country and to disgrace and degrade them in the eyes of the whole civilized world, he could not have done it more effectually. He boasts of the arbitrary and unlimited power of the Government,—boasts that it is a more perfect despotism than the English monarchy, and glories in the fact that it dares to override the Constitution and the laws and to ruthlessly trample upon the rights and liberties of the citizens whose servant it is! And in the wantonness of his arrogance, he tauntingly asks whether the Queen of England dares to thus outrage the laws and the rights of citizens in her dominions. No, she *dare* not! Conduct on her part like that pursued by our Government, would cause her throne to be upset and herself and family driven in exile from their land. Yet we are called a free people, and our Government a free Government, while the English people are the subjects of a monarchy.—*Lanc. Intelligencer.*

WHO GIVE AID AND COMFORT TO THE REBELLION.

The great game now played by Abolition editors and small-beer politicians who ventilate the questions of the day in ale-sellers and bar-rooms, is to impute to Democrats complicity with the rebels, sympathy with their cause, and a consequent desire for the dissolution of the Union; and to charge that the Secessionists look to this same Democracy for aid and comfort. But, strange to say, the very secession doctors of the "Confederate States" fail to look at the question in the same light. They hold out the right hand of fellowship to their Abolition brethren of the North, for they both now stand on the same platform:—That "the Constitution is a covenant with death and a league with hell"—while they hold the Northern Democracy to be their very worst and most dangerous enemy.—We take the proof of this fact from the very mouths of the Southern leaders, and the editorials of the Southern press. In a late editorial, the Mobile (Alabama) *Register* says:

"The radical abolition element which declares against re-union, and opposes the re-establishment of our former political relations, is, after all, nearest to what we want and will have. After having made war upon us for two years, now, as that party is going out of power, it favors peace on our own terms; while the Democratic party, which rode into power on the hobby-horse of peace, can only meet us with reconstruction."

And on the 5th of March, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the special organ of Jefferson Davis, said editorially:

"To be plain, we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats than the open atrocity of philanthropists of Massachusetts. The Democratic party always was our worst enemy, and but for its poisonous embrace these States would have been free and clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. It is not the Sewards and Sumners, the Black Republicans and Abolitionists, who have hurt us. They were right all along; there was an irrepressible conflict."

Who, then, do the secession leaders of the South count their best friends? To whom in the North do they look for "aid and comfort?" They tell us, in so many words, their only hope is in "the radical abolition element," which has been "right all along" in opposing "the re-establishment of our former political relations;" while they are equally candid in admitting that "the Democratic party can only meet them with reconstruction."—*Spirit of Times.*

WHO ARE FOR THE UNION?

The following resolution for the Union brought a test vote in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, showing plainly that the Democrats are for the Union and the Republicans are not:

Resolved, That this General Assembly deem it proper further to declare that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and would in such event cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

Yeas 46, all Democrats.—Nays 30, all Republicans or Abolitionists.

Who are the Loyalists?—The Legislature of New Jersey, on the last day of its recent session, passed the following resolution by a concurrent vote of both houses:

"*And be it Resolved*, That we pledge from this State a cordial and united support to the Federal Government, in all its constitutional efforts to maintain the integrity of this glorious Union."

The vote stood as follows:—All the Democrats, *aye!*—all the Republicans, *no!* Who were the loyalists, and who the traitors?—Let the common sense of the people answer.

Too Bad.—Hon. M. B. Lowry, Senator from the Erie district, in his speech in the Senate on the bill taxing the Erie Canal Company, delivered Feb. 23, 1863, gives us the following pathetic morsel:

"The poor widow who, perhaps, lost her husband from the 'miasma' of this canal, pays more taxes for the little skiff that takes her to the other side of the canal, (which has cut her little farm in two,) to milk her cow that pastures there by her husband's grave than does this powerful corporation."

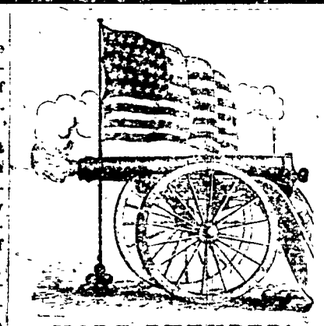
Couldn't there be some arrangement made to keep the widow and the cow on the same side of the ditch?—*Franklin Spectator.*

☞ Senator Henderson, of Missouri, opposed exempting ministers from military duty, under Wilson's Conscription Act. During the debate he said:

"Treason had been preached by ministers, at least in Massachusetts and Missouri, and they have been in a great degree instrumental in bringing about this war. If I had my way, I would put them all in the field, and make them fight the battles they done so much to inaugurate."

The people in the galleries applauded the sentiment.

☞ The Abolitionists of the town of Ripley, Ohio, have a characteristic way of showing their philanthropy. Lately they made desperate efforts, and succeeded in rescuing two negro children from their Kentucky masters, and a day or two afterwards sent two helpless white orphan children, whose father is now in the army, to the *poor house.* To the credit of the people of Georgetown, Ohio, these children were not permitted to enter the Infirmary; they were provided with homes in the families of two *good* Democrats of that place.



MORE THUNDER!

THE BALLOT BOX STILL SPEAKS!

Abolitionism "No Go!"

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN OHIO.—Our country exchanges from Ohio bring us the best kind of election returns. The Democratic gains generally on the vote of last fall are large.—The people in the country districts are aroused. Everything indicates a Democratic majority in the State next fall of 25,000 to 30,000

DAYTON, the home of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, usually Abolition, has elected the entire Democratic ticket by a handsome majority.

TOLEDO, which was strongly Abolition last fall, has elected the Democratic ticket by two hundred majority.

MICHIGAN.—The elections in Michigan have gone largely Democratic. The city of Detroit gives the Democratic State ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court, and the regents of the University, about 700 majority, yet the telegraph is very quiet about it.

WISCONSIN.—The State election in Wisconsin has resulted in the election of the Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Charter election on Monday resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by 2,000 majority. The Democrats carry nine of the ten wards on aldermen and eight on supervisors.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The Democrats carried Hartford, Connecticut, on Monday, by 450 majority. This is a gain of nearly one hundred since the Governor's election last week. The "picked men from the Army of the Potomac" have gone back to camp.

NEW HAVEN.—The Democrats in New Haven carried everything their way, as they always do when they try. They have elected Harmanus M. Welch, Mayor, by a majority of three hundred and eighty-five votes. This is a gain of about one hundred and thirty votes since the gubernatorial election.

TRENTON, N. J.—P. S. Mills, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 378 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket is elected by an average majority of nearly 400. The Democrats carry five out of the six wards, and elect all the ward officers.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.—The Democratic ticket elected by a smashing majority. "Loyal Leagues" won't save sinking Abolitionism!

CONNECTICUT.

The Abolitionists continue to crow over the result of the Connecticut election. We admit that they carried the State; we have already shown by what means they carried it; now let us see how much they gained, and what is the extent of the victory which they hail with such apparent rapture.

The Bridgeport (Connecticut) *Republican Farmer*, after enumerating and commenting upon the vile means resorted to by the administration and its Abolition partisan supporters to carry the State, concludes with the following remarks and summing up of the result:

"All these expedients were used to the utmost of their ability, and yet, with the great aid derived from their joint application to the object in view, they have been able to little more than save themselves. Last year the vote stood, for Buckingham 30,782, for Loomis 30,634. Buckingham's majority 9,148. This year the vote stands for Buckingham 40,669, (errors excepted,) for Seymour 38,141 Buckingham's majority 2,525. Democratic gain 6,623.

"This is not all. In the Senate, where last year we had not a single member, we now have eight certain, and may have nine; and in the House, where we had only fifty-eight, we now have about one hundred members.

"To accomplish such results, against the extraordinary means and influences brought to bear directly upon us, is no small achievement; indeed, in everything essential, it is a Victory—and must be so regarded."

If the Abolitionists can find anything particularly gratifying in such a victory, they are entitled to the fullest enjoyment of it. We are satisfied, if they are. It presents the singular fact of two parties to a virulent political contest mutually pleased with the result.

A few facts not heretofore given in relation to the means used to carry the State for Buckingham and elect the Abolition candidates for Congress, may not be uninteresting. A New Haven correspondent of the New York *Express* says: "The army of the Rappahannock must have had extracted from it every Republican in the Connecticut regiments—*while not a Democrat has been permitted to come home.*" The Hartford *Times* says: "Gen. Ripley, of the United States Ordnance Department, came there on the Saturday preceding the election, in uniform, and admonished the contractors in Colt's armory that the Government would not furnish work to those who voted against them—whereupon the contractors informed their workmen that their situations depended upon their votes. This was the case wherever the Government held power over the working men of the State. It was exercised mercilessly, as it was in the private corporations, of whatever description. A bold woman was taken from Government employ and sent, on full pay, strolling through the State making speeches and organizing Womens' Union Leagues, one of the features of which was proscription in trade and social intercourse of all who refused to come under their standard. In fact no means, either of enticement or compulsion, were left untried—and yet, after all, the State was barely carried. In Fairfield county, where upwards of three hundred Republican soldiers were voted, the Democratic gain over last year's vote was 1216, electing the entire ticket. Last year the Republicans carried the county by over 1000. In the 10th district, last year, the Republican Senator was elected by 248 majority—this year the Democratic candidate was elected by 367. The 11th Senatorial district was last year Republican by 334—this year Democratic by 41. While English, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the New Haven district, is elected by over 1000 majority, Deming, the Abolition candidate, elected in the Hartford district, has but about 20 majority."

A gain of nearly 7000 on the popular vote, of eight or nine State Senators and over forty Representatives, besides a Democratic judge in the Bridgeport district, will do very well—in fact we believe we have a better right to burn powder over the result and to fling up our hats and huzza, than the Abolitionists had. But one *forte* is modesty—we are not ambitious to make a noise in the world, and, at all events, are too accustomed to victory to make fools of ourselves when we achieve one.

☞ The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday last.

GEN. HALLECK ISSUES A PRONUNCIAMENTO.

Among the letters addressed to the committee of the Sumter meeting, held on Saturday in the city of New York, we notice one from General Halleck, of which an extract is furnished in the N. Y. *Express.* It runs thus:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1863.

James A. Roosevelt, Sec'y of the League, N. Y.

* * * * * * *

We have already made immense progress in this war—a greater progress than was ever before made under similar circumstances. Our armies are still advancing, and, if sustained by the voices of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere long crush the rebellion in the South, *and then place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North.* Very respectfully your obedient servant.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-chief.

Our generals have been famous for proclamations addressed to the enemy; but here we have a proclamation of the General-in-chief, addressed to the assemblage in Union square, assuring them that the army, as soon as it shall have conquered the South, will be directed North, "to place its heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors."

We do not know whether Gen. Halleck refers to those "sneaking traitors in the North," who have for years been uttering treason against the Constitution; denouncing our glorious Union as an "accursed Union with slaveholders," "a compact with Hell," &c., and who have again and again expressed, through their presses and their public speakers, a desire that the Union might be dissolved rather than that they should be contaminated by further political association with those who, like George Washington, held negroes as slaves. We are not quite sure whether Major General Halleck means these "traitors" and "disunionists," for such they are, or whether he has chosen to adopt the epithets of Republican slang, and refers in such choice terms as we have quoted to the Union Democrats and Conservatives, who alone are loyal to the Constitution and the laws. In either case, we can tell Gen. Halleck, that this proclamation will hardly increase any claim he may have had to the respect of the nation, nor inspire any very great admiration for the qualities of his mind or heart. It is an act of cowardice on the part of a general to threaten unarmed men, whoever they may be, and an act of folly to say what he will do, *after he shall have conquered. Let him conquer first, and then* issue his proclamation against "the sneaking traitors in the North."

We do not know how near we are to the final crushing of the rebellion, and cannot tell, therefore, how soon General Halleck's threat will be carried into execution.—Neither do we know whether General Halleck will, at the close of the war, be commander in-chief of the army. He holds his commission, like every other officer, during the pleasure of the President; and as Mr. Lincoln is not always of the same mind, the present commander-in-chief may find himself disposed of before he has had a chance of putting his heel on the heads of his fellow-citizens. Besides, if we may believe General Cassius M. Clay, the war will never be ended as long as General Halleck is at the head of the army; and if the President, to whom General Clay gave this assurance in writing, shares the opinion of his distinguished friend, General Halleck may not even have an opportunity of putting his heels on the heads of the enemy in the field. The report of the war committee, moreover, tells us that the President, when he judges proper, will give orders to the generals in the field, without consulting the commander-in-chief, and it is therefore quite possible that when General Halleck shall be ready to put his heel on his fellow citizens North, Mr. Lincoln may prevent the dire consequences of that fearful step by a secret counter order to the subordinate general, commanding him to use a little more humanity and discretion than is exhibited in the menace of our modern ATTILA.

CHARLES XII., when displeased with his Council of State at Stockholm, sent them his boots; but the legs were not in them, and no immediate danger resulted from this symbolical manifestation of power; much less can we suppose that the people of the North will be frightened by a mere allusion to General Halleck's boots, no matter how substantially the cobbler may have put on the heels. General Halleck's name is yet unconnected with any battle field, unless the escape of General Beauregard from Corinth; with all his men, and all his baggage, artillery and military stores, is considered a great victory. He is far from being a Cæsar, a Napoleon, or a Frederick; and yet, if he would imitate those men, he *must have a care not to use threats against* unarmed people, whom these great captains have always spared and protected. Threats, even against an armed *enemy*, are in wretched taste, and are generally avoided by great military commanders. Against private citizens, they are altogether incompatible with that high sense of honor which should at all times distinguish the soldier and the gentleman.

General Halleck, not much more than a year ago, was a private citizen, a lawyer in California; and he may a year hence, be again a private citizen. If he were merely a soldier, we might excuse his ignorance of the law; but as a lawyer he must know, that martial law ceases with the restoration of peace. It is not for the commanding generals then to place their heels on the necks of their fellow-citizens and their peers. If there should be traitors in any State of the Union then, they will be amenable to the civil tribunals; they will have to be indicted and tried, and when found guilty, punished, not by General Halleck's boot-law, but by the laws of the land. General Halleck himself overstepping these laws, will be held strictly responsible for his acts, and if persisting in his purpose of military usurpation, punished with the severity due to his audacity and presumption. The citizens in expressing their opinions and depositing their ballots, exercise a sovereign right, with which no military commander may interfere without becoming guilty of treason. The people are the source of all power. All the officers, civil and military, are but public servants, and *rebels* when they lay their sacrilegious hands on the rights and privileges guarantied to the citizens by the Constitution. This war may be continued beyond the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. A new administration may come into power in 1865, and if General Halleck's official career has not terminated before that time, he will certainly not be afforded an opportunity of trying the strength of his heels and the solidity of his boots on the necks of a people, who may not only differ from him in political opinion, but who utterly contemn and despise his threats.—*Age.*

☞ Philip Huber, Gabriel Filbert, Augustus F. Illig and Harrison Oxenrider, arrested by the police on Wednesday was in Berks county, as "Knights of the Golden Circle," were taken to Philadelphia, and, after an examination, held to bail for a further hearing on the 4th of May—Huber entering bail in $4000, and the others entering their own recognizances in $3000 each. Our opinion of all secret political organizations (including this and the "Loyal Leagues") is that they are unnecessary under a government of constitution and laws, like ours; that they are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions; and that they lead to no good end that cannot be better attained by open and public means.—*Allentown Democrat.*

☞ The N. Y. *Express* thinks that after the conscription we shall see women here, as on the continent of Europe, ploughing, hoeing, digging, fishing, wood-chopping, mining, etc.

☞ The Republican paper at West Greenville, Mercer county, has suspended.