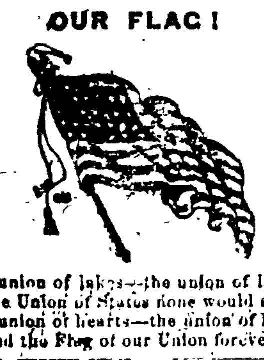
The Compiler.

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. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will assemble at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate Candidates for GOVERNOR, and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and UNION, at the ensuing election.

The Convention will also give expression to the sentiments of the Democrats of the State, who, while *their* policy would have averted present disasters, will, nevertheless, devote the historic patriotism of our great Party to rescue the Constitution and the Union, the one from usurpation, the other from final disruption.

F. W. HUGHES,
Chairman Democratic State Cen. Com.
Pottsville, May 20, 1863.

TO DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

The Democratic editors of the State are respectfully invited to attend a meeting in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 17th of June.—Business of importance will be submitted.

Democratic papers please copy.

☞We invite the attention of the Democratic press of the State to the above call, copied from the Pittsburgh Post, for a meeting of the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, on the 17th of June next. A full attendance is desired, as business of great importance will be submitted.—*Age.*

THE MEETING IN INDIANA.

On our first page will be found the proceedings of the great mass meeting of the Democracy of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, on the 20th ult. It will be seen that the military were out in full force, and that every possible attempt was made to intimidate and overawe the people. But the masses failed not in their duty to their party, and the demonstration was one of the grandest and most imposing that ever took place in the gallant State of Indiana. The proceedings should be extensively published and read throughout the entire country. In the language of a contemporary, they tell the fearful story of the stride of military power in a free and loyal State, and the suppressed fury with which it is regarded by the people.

☞The Democracy of Philadelphia will hold a grand Mass Meeting in Independence Square this evening, to express their indignation at the arbitrary arrest, trial by military commission, and exile of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. The meeting will doubtless be an immense one.

Advertisement Published Gratis.—The following advertisement in the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) *Review*, shows that there has been a general change of base since the accession of the Abolition dynasty to power.—Some of our emancipation and amalgamation gentry should apply for the comfortable position. A white man's daughter "treated as one of the family," by "respectable colored" folks, we should think would be inconceivably happy:

"WANTED.—By a respectable colored family, a bright intelligent white girl, to serve in the capacity of house servant. Such a girl will be paid good wages and be treated as one of the family. References as to honesty and intelligence required. Address X. Y. Z. Oshkosh Post Office.

☞In noticing a meeting of the "Tammany Society," a venerable Democratic association in New York city, on Monday evening week, the *Herald* tells us that—"There was a large attendance of the members of this, the oldest political organization in this country. *And prominent among them was the Hon. John Van Buren*, who took a lively interest in the proceedings."—What's in the wind? Has Prince John left the Leaguers already? He did say on a former occasion, when he concluded to "get out of the Democratic coach," that a man never felt so uncomfortable as when outside of the Democratic party; and perhaps since he "concluded to walk" this second time, he has had another attack of home-sickness.

☞It is stated that Governor Morton, of Indiana, has taken a decided position in opposition to any further arrests in that State by military authorities. Gov. Curtin should take the same position in behalf of the citizens of the Old Keystone.

☞The New York *Post* states that Judge Leavitt, who refused Mr. Vallandigham's application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, is "a life-long Democrat." We thought as much! The Boston *Post* was not far from right when it remarked that whenever you hear a Republican paper speak of a man as a "life-long Democrat," you may be sure he is a renegade.

☞The Albany *Argus* says the returning soldiers are full of enthusiasm for McClellan. When asked why McClellan failed on the Peninsula, they answer: "Because he had two armies to contend with—the rebels in front, and the politicians in the rear."

☞Dr. J. B. Mitchell, of Bellefonte, who had joined the Union League there, has come out publicly in a card, and states that he will have no more to do with it.

☞No prominent Democrat in the North has ever proposed a separation of the States, or a cessation of the war on the basis of dissolution; the only members of either party who have urged the breaking up of the Union, have been Republicans.

☞Republicans, attention! You said if old Abe would issue a Proclamation declaring freedom to the slaves, you would join the army and make it "swarm." The President took you at your word. Now, why don't you volunteer?

THE SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The arrest and trial, by court martial, of Mr. Vallandigham, continue to attract more than an ordinary share of popular attention in the Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern States. The principal journals to the eastward, Republican as well as Democratic, with one solitary exception—the New York *Times*—have spoken freely on the subject, in deprecation of the course adopted by General Burnside. The New York *World*, the *Express*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Post*, and *Journal of Commerce*, all unite in regarding his action in the matter as wrong in principle and dangerous in practice.—The New York *Post*, in an article attributed to the pen of the senior editor, Mr. Bryant, whilst acknowledging the response of General Burnside to the writ of *habeas corpus* to be "patriotic in spirit and decided in its expressions of loyalty," thinks that it expresses "dangerous fallacies which ought to be exposed."

The *Post* asserts that Mr. Vallandigham has neither committed an overt act of treason, nor resisted the laws; that "no governments and no authorities are to be held as above criticism, or even denunciation," and that there is no other way of correcting their faults or restraining their tyrannies "than by open and bold discussion."

The Boston *Courier*, in discussing the subject, boldly says that Mr. Vallandigham "has been unlawfully arrested, and has been put on trial before an unlawful commission;" that the charges against him "are of no consequence, considering that the whole proceeding is illegal, violent, and of a character which, if submitted to, lays civil liberty a murdered victim in the dust.—The people," adds the *Courier*, "are fully conscious of their own strength, and cannot be trampled under foot. But they respect law and love order, and desire nothing but the right which belongs to them to express their political opinions by speech and by untrammeled action at the ballot-box." The New York *Tribune*, whilst treating the matter of the arrest in a spirit which is intended to be jocose, but which is nothing but a muddle of impertinence, remarks, nevertheless, in a semi-lucid interval, that "our Federal and State Constitution do not recognize perverse opinions and unpatriotic speeches as grounds of infliction," and "we don't exactly see how Mr. V. is to be lawfully punished for making a bad speech!"

☞It is to the credit of the more moderate and influential of the Republican journals out of as well as in the city that they take decided grounds against the arbitrary and foolish arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. The Boston *Advertiser* pointedly condemns the action of General Burnside—mainly, however, on the grounds of its impolicy.—It very well says:

"We doubt if Vallandigham, with all his skill in vilification, could make an attack upon the Government so effective by half as those for which his arrest and trial by court martial in the State of Ohio have given occasion."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* is even more emphatic in its condemnation. It says:

"It is much to be regretted that General Burnside has not been assigned to some command where there is fighting to be done, and the country is disappointed not to see him marching an army to the deliverance of the long oppressed Unionists of East Tennessee, instead of mixing up civil and military affairs in the loyal states of his department. * * * * His logic is vicious throughout, and the policy of his course more so. The government cannot punish men for treason because their talk tends to give aid and comfort to the enemy. His subordinate, General Hascall, who rules the sub-department of Indiana, in his supplementary order, goes a step beyond Burnside, and fairly runs the thing into the ground by threatening to punish all newspapers and public speakers 'who endeavor to bring the war policy of the government into disrepute.'"

The Boston *Traveller*, another administration paper, draws the most gloomy auguries from this mischievous and wicked act:

"The collision between the military and civil powers cannot be prevented from occurring under the present state of things, and if not seasonably resisted, we shall in a few years become like Mexico, a military republic, where the man or the clique will rule who can control for the time being the largest number of bayonets. At present there can be no very serious trouble; the matter all lies in the germ, but it will grow day by day, month by month, and year by year. Vallandigham has many friends and followers in Ohio. The course of the military authorities in proceeding against him is not calculated to decrease their numbers. At present he and his friends are powerless. They are unarmed. A convention of them is, however, to be held on the 11th of June, and whether he is sent to the Tortugas or to the Southern lines they may elect him, and a Legislature that will support him. Then comes the collision, and who will answer for its consequences? Let the opposition to the general government find itself thoroughly seated in power in any of the states against the military efforts of the general government to suppress them, and it will not hesitate to meet military power with armed resistance."

All this is true. No matter how this war may progress or end, the future is full of the direst portents to all who value the liberties of their country.—*N. Y. World.*

MR. VALLANDIGHAM IN THE SOUTH.

The act of violence, against a citizen of the United States, who was arrested at dead of night, dragged before a military commission, convicted and sentenced, for *exercising a right* belonging to every American freeman, under the Constitution of his country, received its consummation by the approval of the President, who changed the penalty inflicted on the prisoner from imprisonment to exile. We now learn, by telegraph, that he was carried across the lines and delivered over to the Confederate authorities. A single private soldier received him, to whom he made the short and pithy declaration: "I am a citizen of the State of Ohio and of the United States. I am here by force and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a *prisoner of war.*"

We ask the freemen of Pennsylvania to ponder on this patriotic declaration of one of their exiled fellow-citizens, and then judge for themselves whether there is any guilt in him. He has surrendered as a prisoner of war. He is in the South against his will. He claims no hospitality but that which the progress of civilization and of humanity accords to the captive. Such is the finale, for the present, of a tragedy, which has been enacted with the curtain down, and of which we have only heard the announcement, and the hisses of the audience at the last act.

Mr. Vallandigham will not be betrayed into an act unworthy of himself or the cause in whose defence he is now suffering. His Roman attitude now puts all his accusers to the blush, and convicts them of falsifying his character and persecuting a public man who had become a favorite of the people of his State, merely to rid themselves of a political adversary. This is not the means of destroying a man in public estimation, or of putting a stop to his future career. All history proves the contrary.—The free institutions of this country will yet be restored to their original purity; and justice, which is now trampled under foot, will yet resume her sceptre. Where will the accusers and the judges of Mr. Vallandigham stand then? And what condemnation will be hurled against them by the impartial tribunal of public opinion?—*Age.*

VALLANDIGHAM'S WIFE INSANE.

[From the Syracuse Courier and Union.]

These midnight arbitrary arrests have other victims than the bold and manly hearts at which they are aimed. When the sturdy oak is stricken down, the clinging vine which has twined itself around it and garlanded its sere trunk and broad branching arms with its graceful drapery of leaves or flowers, falls with it or is torn from its hold upon the genial soil and perishes with its fall.

In Dayton, there was a gentle woman, lovely in person, agreeable in manner, the life of a circle of appreciating friends, educated and refined. She with woman's strength of instinct and affection, had twined around one manly soul, the clinging tendrills of woman's best affections and all the genial hopes and blissful visions of woman's dreams of happiness and home. At the dead hour of midnight, when only thieves, burglars, and assassins stalk abroad, at 2 o'clock in the morning, she was startled by unusual and disturbing sounds, from sleep, perchance from blissful visions, perchance from dreams of fearful portent for the loved one upon whose strong arm and manly spirit she reposed as the sole happiness of her present life, the whole stay of her future years. Like the startled fawn, she awoke to fear, but alas! not like the startled fawn to run instinctively from the sounds that menaced danger. Clinging to the side of him who was her defender and her pride, she approached with him the window of their chamber and saw a sight of fear. The murky night, fitfully and dimly illumined by the pale light of the silent stars, added to the scene a mysterious dread. Armed men, with the deadly musket and glittering bayonet had surrounded the house. They had come for her husband; and he must accompany them. She had heard him denounced as a traitor by the lunatic and fool; and she had known of the cold-blooded assassination in the same city by a murderous lunatic of the bold and chivalric Bollmeyer, the editor of the Democratic paper in the city of Dayton, the ill-fated city where it was a misfortune to reside.—Startled by the spectacle, she begged and entreated that he would not trust himself with men whom she knew to be the tools of power and feared might be sooner or later the assassins of innocence. "Do not go to them," she begged, in piteous accents, "they will murder you!" Ascertaining that they had no legal warrant for his arrest, he refused to accompany them. With repeated blows that shook the house, one door was broken in, then another, and another, and the armed men rushed into the chamber of the noble man and devoted—alas! too loving and devoted wife! * * Her reason reeled in that awful hour, tottered for a brief moment upon her recent throne, and gave way to lunacy!

Reader: This is no picture of the imagination. We give to you the touching tale as we have received it from trustworthy sources, and it needs no embellishment.

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH.

The Radical journals for several days past have been jubilant over the acceptance by the Hon. Mr. Crittenden of his re-nomination for Congress. They trumpeted about his speech, or at least such extracts of it as it suited their purpose to publish, carefully hiding from public view his opinions and convictions in regard to arbitrary arrests and the freedom of speech. We can easily comprehend that Mr. Crittenden, in his position in Kentucky, threatened as that State is by a new invasion, should express himself strongly in favor of resisting the invaders; but his care for the Union and the safety of the State has not made him blind in regard to the rights of freemen, which are assailed by the Administration and those who act under its orders. To refresh the memory of the Radical editors on that subject, we copy from Mr. Crittenden's speech the following extract. We hope they may ponder on it, and derive from it the comfort that we do:

"Neither on this nor any other occasion has it been my habit to make an outcry and clamor; but when usurpations of power are made dangerous, and when encroachments upon my liberty and the liberty of my constituents, and upon the Constitution intended to guard the liberties of us all, are made, I would have every man have spirit enough to declare his opinions and offer his protests. Without this freedom of speech there can be no lasting liberty; the Republic cannot exist. If every man should close his lips, and not venture even a word against violated rights, who could maintain a free government? Nobody. A people who cannot discuss the public measures of the nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to secure correction of wrongs, cannot be a free people; and do not deserve to be.—But it is not necessary that it be done with passion. You are a portion of the people of the United States; act in a manner becoming your high character. Sedition does not become it; clamor does not become it. Action at the proper time, and in the proper manner, according to legal and constitutional provision, is what we want, and what the world has a right to expect."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Gen. Burnside, in a recent letter, says the press and public men should "discourage the organization of secret societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which, just now, amount to treason." Let all patriotic men reflect upon this when asked to join the "Loyal Leagues" now being organized by Republican demagogues. Gen. Burnside declares these organizations to be treasonable, and we have no doubt that he speaks the truth.

No Democrat to be Trusted with the Command of the Army of the Potomac.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says:

"The delegation of gentlemen from the city of New York, who came here to get General Franklin put in command of the Army of the Potomac, have not succeeded. They were received with courtesy everywhere, but their request will not be granted. The President is obstinate in some things, and he will not remove Hooker until he has been tried once more, and even then there is no probability whatever that a McClellan general will be honored with the place now filled by Hooker."

"Better to be beaten," said Deacon Bross' paper, the Chicago *Tribune*, "than conquer with General McClellan." The country must be saved by Abolitionists, or not at all.

☞A serious riot occurred at Harrisburg on Monday night. A number of returned soldiers, receiving some insults in the "negro quarter" of the town, became very much incensed, and fell to gutting the shanties of the negroes, and destroyed ten or more. The police were inadequate to quell the riot. An attempt to renew it on Tuesday night was frustrated by the authorities. The Abolitionists having sown the wind, the deluded negroes are reaping the whirlwind.

From the York Gazette—Extra

MAJ. GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication, received too late for our paper on Tuesday last, from one of our most highly esteemed fellow citizens. In presenting it to the public, we cannot refrain from adding our hearty approval of every word that is said of the gallant and heroic soldier named by our correspondent for the Gubernatorial chair. Gen. William B. Franklin is a native of York, and is at the present time a resident of this borough. He was appointed to West Point from this Congressional District, and the high honors he won at our National Military School, and since he entered the army, occasioned much unaffected pride in the hearts of hundreds of our citizens. He is a gentleman of unblemished character, a soldier of unquestioned ability, a citizen of the most thorough loyalty, and a Constitutional Democrat of the strictest and straightest school. Here where he is known and loved, we honor his name and respect his many virtues. His nomination, by the Democratic State Convention, would be the sure harbinger of success in October. His election would secure to the Commonwealth an honest and faithful Chief Magistrate, one who would protect the rights of the citizen and the rights of the State, and who would use all his efforts to maintain the Constitution as it is and restore the Union as it was. It is therefore with pride and pleasure that we present the name of Gen. Franklin, of this County, to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as the choice of "Old Democratic York," for the next Governor of Pennsylvania!

To the Editors of the York Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—I am so deeply impressed with the importance of the approaching political campaign in Pennsylvania, that I am tempted to beg you to suspend the rule against reference by name to candidates which, as you informed me verbally, you had adopted for your guidance pending the contest for the gubernatorial nomination.—I believe with you that upon the success of the Democratic party in this state at the election in October next, depends the fate of our country—and, so believing, I cannot divest myself of a consciousness of the awful responsibility resting upon every Democrat who feels, or believes, that he can do something or anything, of whatever force or weight, whether of great moment or of comparative unimportance, to promote that great end.

Messrs. Editors, I believe that the masses of the people of Pennsylvania are far ahead of the politicians in eager, intense desire to secure the election of a Democratic Governor. They feel keenly the absolute necessity of such a result.—And those who participate in this feeling are so overwhelmingly in the majority that they will accomplish this first wish of the heart of Pennsylvania, if the Democratic party present to them such a candidate as the people anxiously await and the time demands.

Sirs, this is no time for the consideration of any thing that stands in the way of our country's redemption. Personal friendship, party schemes, preferences for men that might in ordinary times be safely indulged, must now all give way to the great purpose that inspires the heart of every patriotic Pennsylvanian.

I religiously believe that I see a mode by which the paramount duty of Pennsylvania can be accomplished *almost without an effort and with absolute certainty!* I dare not withhold the expression of my conviction in this matter; and I trust that you will feel it to be consistent with your duty to allow me the use of a small space in your columns that I may speak to my Democratic brethren.

My conviction is, that this easy and sure triumph to the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a triumph that would come with "healing on its wings" to the afflicted nation—would follow the nomination, by the Democratic State Convention, of Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, of York county, for Governor.

I have no word of disparagement to say of any one of the gentlemen whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination. Many of them I know personally, and esteem highly—and many of them possess fully the confidence of the people. But is there one of them, toward whom the great heart of the Old Keystone would leap so eagerly and affectionately? Is there one that would so deeply stir the wells of popular enthusiasm as would the GALLANT AND TRIED SOLDIER, the STAINLESS GENTLEMAN, the TRUE MAN I have named? Is there one?

It is not necessary, of course, to expend words and to occupy your valuable space in telling Pennsylvanians who Gen. Franklin is. It has been but a few days since his name was first suggested in this connection—yet in these few days I have seen hundreds, and have heard of thousands of Democrats, who hail the suggestion with pride and pleasure, and who unite in the prediction that the nomination of FRANKLIN would be a tap of the drum announcing the commencement of a triumphal march to Victory, assured, complete and overwhelming.

Is there any good reason, Messrs. Editors, when the grand work of the Democracy can be so greatly facilitated, when the opportunity is within their reach to "make assurance doubly sure," that they should not, through their representatives in Convention, put forth their hands and grasp it?

CONSERVATOR.

☞The 126th Regiment was welcomed home at Chambersburg, on Saturday week, in happy style. The escort consisted of the provost guard, the cadets of the Academy, thirty-four little girls representing the States of the Union, and a large number of citizens of the town and country. After marching through the principal streets, the procession halted in the public square, and the regiment was addressed in a speech of welcome by Rev. Mr. Nicoolls. A collation was then partaken of, in Franklin Hall, the long tables fairly groaning under a profusion of good things.

We take the following items from the *Spirit & Times*:

The day passed off very peaceably and quietly. We believe we have seldom or never seen such a large crowd in town, with so little drunkenness, rowdyism or disturbance. The returned soldiers, to a man, conducted themselves in a manner that comported with the honorable name they have won; and despite the predictions of rowdyism, indulged in by some of their professed friends, they proved that under their bearded and sun-burnt faces there was still to be found that high sense of justice, honor and manliness which always characterizes the American citizen-soldier.

☞If the malicious and cowardly scoundrels in this community, who boasted that the soldiers were to commit certain acts of violence on their return, mingled with them as we did, and heard their almost unanimous expression of conservative sentiment, we have no doubt they retired with fleas in their ears. These villains, some of whom are pharisaical hypocrites who have "stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," must apply elsewhere to have their hellish purposes carried out than to the brave men who have periled their lives in defence of the country.

☞Immediately after the exercises on Saturday last, several members of the 126th Regiment called at our office and subscribed for the SPIRIT AND TIMES. So we go!

☞We neglected to mention, in our report of the reception of the 126th Regiment, that a portion of the procession consisted of thirty-three individuals, decorated with red, white and blue badges, with the words "Loyal Union League" inscribed on them. We heard several of the returning soldiers poking fun at these "Leaguers." One of them remarked, pointing at the brave thirty-three, "There is a fine prospect for the next draft;" and another said, "Those fellows ain't all candidates, are they?"

GEN. McCLELLAN IN ALBANY.

MAGNIFICENT TURNOUT OF FIREMEN AND CITIZENS TO GREET HIM—AN OVATION AT THE CITY HALL—SPEECHES BY THE GENERAL AND GOV. SEYMOUR—TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE GUEST—AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND CHEERING FAREWELL.

[FROM THE WORLD'S CORRESPONDENT.]
ALBANY, May 24.

The capital of New York, which is usually as staid and self-possessed as becomes an ancient city of honest Dutch extraction and sound Democratic faith, last night went off into a genuine "sensation" of the most modern metropolitan fashion. The occasion was the unexpected arrival of Major-General McClellan on a private visit to the Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, in fulfillment of an engagement long since made, and the impulse was the irrepressible enthusiasm of a patriotic population for a gallant soldier overshadowed by political jealousies and partisan hatred.

The general reached Albany unheralded and unannounced about noon, and his presence in the city was not generally known till it was made public by the Albany *Evening Journal*. A paragraph simply stating the fact liberated all the latent heat of the popular sympathy and good will.—Some veterans of the Army of the Potomac were the first to recognize their old commander, then calling upon the governor at his office, they fairly besieged the executive chambers with shouts for "Little Mac." The general was finally compelled to show himself at the window, where he shook hands with the eager and excited soldiers, who pressed up to him with cheers and loudly uttered blessings and gladdened their hearts with a few of those simple and soldier-like words which no man is so sure to find or so frank to speak as he. From the governor's office the crowd, increasing as it went, followed the general to the house of Mr. Corning, which also they carried by storm, and it was not till he had gained the hospitable roof of Mr. Pruyn by a skillful detour, that the object of this amicable on-slaught was left to himself. The respite, however, was brief. The city authorities and the fire companies combined for a decisive and organized campaign, and deputations waited upon the general a few hours before his intended departure with the assurance that it would be in vain for him to attempt to leave Albany till he had seen the people face to face, and given them "room and verge" enough to express all that they felt for the soldier, and the man whom "Loyal Leaguers" delight to honor with their fanatical abuse. The general was reluctantly compelled to surrender at discretion. The boat in which he was to leave at 8 o'clock was detained by her owners, who finally compromised by consenting to let the general go at 10 P. M. Two hours before that time the whole town was in the streets; the bells were ringing the firemen to their posts; the night was alive with rockets, bonfires, and roman candles; cannon thundered their welcome. Escorted by a jubilant crowd of soldiers and citizens, from the house of Mr. Pruyn to the city hall, General McClellan was fairly taken out of his carriage and borne up to the reception hall, not upon the shields of hired Pretorians, but upon the stalwart arms of patriotic volunteers, who had shared with him the labors, the perils, and the fame of the noble army which keeps him so faithfully in its heart of hearts. Speeches were made by the mayor, the general himself, by Mr. Pruyn, and by Governor Seymour, who congratulated the Democracy of Albany on their determination to do justice to a brave and loyal general unrighteously dismissed from his great command by an incompetent and tyrannical administration. From the city hall, a brilliant torch light procession, winding in picturesque and striking beauty down the finely sloping streets of this beautiful old city, escorted the general to the steamer Hendrick Hudson, and he was received on reaching the dock with the roar of a hundred guns and a fresh display of fireworks, amid which he was once more taken from his carriage and lifted on the popular wave to the very deck of the steamer. The scene at this moment was one to move the coldest or most prejudiced heart. This extemporaneous homage, the work of two or three hours, was a tribute far more eloquent than weeks of elaborate preparation could have made it to the hold which General McClellan has acquired upon the affections and the respect of his fellow countrymen. It was interesting to see how little of a political color the whole demonstration wore. Here and there spasmodic shouts were heard for "the next President," but the overwhelming burden of the popular voice was a hearty and continuous clamor for the "General of the Army of the Potomac!" Soldiers who fairly fought for the privilege of kissing or pressing the general's hand called out repeatedly "Go back to the army and we'll all re-enlist." One man made his way up to his old commander, and turning to the crowd exclaimed: "I've been in the field two years, and I'm going home to my wife and children, but let 'Little Mac' say the word and I'll go back with him to the Potomac to-night."

After the boat had once fairly moved off she was forced to round-to again to land a large number of enthusiastic citizens, who had entirely refused to pay any attention to the fact that they were being carried off from their homes, till after the general had hidden himself in the recesses of his cabin.

General McClellan has seen as much of his countrymen in a state of enthusiasm as most people, but I venture to say that this impromptu reception at Albany will linger in his memory as one of the most moving, because one of the most genuine and spontaneous, incidents of his public career.—The petty malignity of many "committees" might well be forgiven and forgotten by a man who can read the verdict of the popular heart upon his character and his services in such unbought accents of admiration and affection as marked the remarkable demonstration of last night at Albany.

For the Compiler.

MR. EDITOR:—I ask the use of your columns to relate a most cowardly and malicious act of some outlawed demon in human form, who while the Fair was open at New Oxford, sneaked out to the ground early in the morning and dropped a letter, in which was written the most obscene language, in regard to the respectable young ladies who had charge of the management, likewise calling it a Copperhead humbug, and every other disgraceful name his black heart could think of.

Every person who attended the fair was well pleased, and only this wretch, whose presence was only as a foul effluvia in the nostrils of the intelligent and respectable visitors present, did not enjoy it, for the reason that it was a "Copperhead and Catholic humbug," which is a base lie.

A certain crack-brained oddity, who spends his time in doing worse than nothing, was seen there early that morning, and suspicions rest strongly on him, as he was heard using the same expressions in regard to the Fair several times, in the place where he lives—four miles off only.

Such low bred villains should be taken to some prominent place and coated neatly over with tar, and I believe the ladies would furnish the feathers, which, according to our notion, would decorate him in a well deserved and appropriate uniform.

A FRIEND TO THE LADIES.

☞The County Commissioners, on Wednesday last, awarded the contract for building the bridge across Swift Run to Elias Roth, (lowest bidder,) at $1,025.

☞Power is stealing from the many to the few.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

MORE ARRESTS.—On Wednesday, at noon, four soldiers of the Provost Guard at Westminster again visited the quiet village of Littlestown, and arrested Mr. Amos Duttera, one of the most respectable and gentlemenly young men of that place. No charge was alleged against him. He was conducted to Westminster and taken into the presence of the Provost Marshal. Mr. Duttera immediately showed him the likeness of his brother, in his full uniform, who is a Lieutenant in the army, battling for his country, and politely told the Provost that his brother was also a Democrat, and entertained the same feelings and sentiments which he did. But notwithstanding this, he was compelled to take the oath, for what cause no one knows, and we expect no one will ever find out. He arrived safely home the same evening. The soldiers had four other persons on their list to be arrested from that place, but they happened all to be hard-working, industrious mechanics, and were away from home attending to their occupations, and were not therefore looked after.

Mr. Isaac Stonesifer, one of the most respectable citizens of that place, who is a market-man, while on his way home, on Wednesday, from Baltimore, in passing through Westminster, was arrested and taken before the Provost, who also compelled him to take the oath, upon what charge was not stated to him, nor can any one guess, except it is that he does not consider a nigger as good as a white man. How long this illegal arresting is to continue no one knows. Is there no protection for our citizens? The query suggests itself—have we a Governor, and if we have, is he not sworn to protect the constitutional rights of the citizens of his State? or has he become so callous that he can look on with pleasure and say all is well.

If the few low curs of the Abolition party who are at the head of this business in that place think they are making political capital out of it, they are woefully mistaken, for many conservative Republicans since these arrests have expressed a desire to come over to the Democrats and help to hurl such a rotten party from power. Let Democrats be of good cheer. Battle more freely and firmly than ever for the old cause of Democracy and the Constitution of our Fathers. Your day of final triumph and deliverance will come. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

From the West Chester Jeffersonian.

MORE ABOLITION LEAGUE OUTRAGES.—The Gettysburg Compiler of the 18th inst., gives an account of the arrest of eight respectable citizens of Littlestown and vicinity, in Adams county, in this State, on Monday of last week, by a squad of soldiers attached to the Provost Guard at Westminster, Maryland, to which place they were taken. Subsequently they were released. The sin or offence of these men was that they were constitutional men—Democrats—white men, favorable to the white man's government, and out-spoken against Abolitionism in all its features.

From some facts stated by the Compiler it is pretty evident that the instigators of this outrage were the dis-Union Leaguers" in Adams county, who had secretly and cowardly belied and misrepresented (as the Abolition Leaguers everywhere do) their peaceful, law abiding neighbors.

It is about time that Democrats and constitutional men all over the country should awake to proceedings of this character, and affix the responsibility and apply the remedy, not to Lincoln and his officials, (from whom time and the ballot box will relieve the people,) but to the *home instigators*—the Abolition League *Leaders*. These are the men who should be held responsible for all outrages upon the persons and property of their Democratic neighbors. It is quite common, in almost every town and neighborhood, to hear these miserable cowardly hounds, who care a great deal more about abusing the Democrats than fighting the rebels, say of this, that, and the other Democrat: "He ought to be hung,"—"he ought to be turn out,"—"he ought to be driven South," &c., &c. The purpose of such scoundrels, for they are nothing less, is to operate on others and induce them to inaugurate violence and outlawry upon Democrats, simply because Democrats continue to think and to say that a white man is better than a negro, and that Abolitionism has been and is now a great curse to the country. These *League leaders*, thus proving themselves enemies of law and order, should be known, marked and remembered by Democrats in every community. Democrats, standing true to law and the Constitution, should keep their eyes upon these men, and hold them responsible whenever and wherever their hellish teachings are attempted to be practically enforced, by illegal violence or outlawry.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, as the train of cars arrived at Littlestown, Henry Briar, a youth about fourteen years of age, attempted to jump on the locomotive while it was in motion, and in doing so his foot slipped and got under the wheel of the tender, which cut and mashed it in such a horrible manner as to require amputation, about three inches below the knee joint. He is at present doing very well and his physicians entertain strong hopes of his recovery. This is another warning to boys who are constantly jumping on cars while they are in motion.—The wonder is that there are not more accidents of the kind.

ROBBERY IN ABBOTTSTOWN.—Some weeks ago, in Abbottstown, some thief or thieves broke in the private dwelling of Catharine and Maria Riegle, and stole therefrom about one dozen of dresses, of various styles and quality, leaving everything else remain. The ladies are mantua makers, and were absent when the theft was committed.

On Thursday last a week two negro girls, residing next door to where the articles were taken from, were taken before Squire John Elder, on suspicion, who, after hearing the testimony of several witnesses, held them to bail in the sum of $500 for their appearance at court.—*Hanover Citizen.*

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night, the 9th inst., the house of Mrs. Cashman, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from M'Sherrystown to Hunterstown, near where said road intersects the York and Gettysburg turnpike, was entered by a burglar and about thirteen dollars taken out of a bureau in the lower part of the house, whilst the family were sleeping in the second story. The family heard some noise below, but not thinking of any robbers, took no further notice until morning, when they found the money-purse back of the house and emptied of its contents. No clue has yet been found as to the scoundrel.—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞The Ladies of Middletown and vicinity, have made up and forwarded to the Christian Commission another large box of useful articles for the sick and wounded soldiers in our Hospitals.

☞Dr. T. T. Tate, of this place, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the army. He has received his Commission and has been assigned to duty in the 3d Penna. Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. He has reported for duty and left for the field on Tuesday.

☞At an election held by the 87th Regt. P. V., Lieut. Colonel John Schall was elected Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. George Hay; Maj. J. A. Stahle was elected Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. Noah Ruhl was chosen Major.

☞Would be welcome—more rain.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

VICTORIES OF GRANT'S ARMY.

HAINE'S BLUFF EVACUATED.

Grant's Army Surrounding Vicksburg.

The intelligence from the seat of war in Mississippi is exciting and important. The Confederate accounts of the early movements of Gen. Grant are confirmed, and later news received of further successes of the Federal forces. The flank movement on Vicksburg commenced by the attack upon and capture of the Confederate works at Grand Gulf, at the mouth of Big Black river, thirty miles below. Moving west, a battle was fought on Friday, May 1, at Port Gibson, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates and their retreat northwardly.—On Tuesday, the 12th, the two armies again came into collision at Raymond, a town about fifty miles from Port Gibson, and nearly on the railroad which runs directly east from Vicksburg. There the Confederates made a stand, but were again defeated and fell back. The next day the Federal forces moved on Jackson, the capital of the State, and on Thursday, the 14th, fought another battle, the Confederates being again defeated. Moving westward the two armies became engaged again on Saturday, the 16th, at Baker's creek, about thirty miles from Jackson, success still attending the Federal forces, and on the next day, Sunday, the 17th, a severe battle was fought at the bridge over the Big Black river, ten miles further west, resulting as before in the discomfiture of the Southern army. After this Gen. Grant marched on and joined the force which had before been sent to and which had captured Haines's Bluff, above Vicksburg. The city was then invested, and the outer line of rifle pits taken on the 19th. The last report is that the city has been occupied by the Federal forces, but this needs confirmation. It was supposed that the Confederates had some fifteen thousand troops within the entrenchments. Of course, the losses on both sides in these engagements must have been severe, but the official reports can only give the exact number of the killed and wounded.

Official Details of the Battle of Black River.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23, 11.30 A. M.—*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—The following dispatch has been received at these headquarters, and is forwarded as requested. S. A. HURLBUT, Maj. Gen.

Rear of Vicksburg, May 20th, 6 A. M.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Gen. Grant won a great and momentous victory over the rebels under Pemberton on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, at Baker's creek, on the 16th inst. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 a. m. and was gained at 4 p. m. Its brunt was borne by Hovey's division and M'Clernand's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's, of McPherson's. Hovey attacked the hill and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock p. m., when, having lost sixteen hundred men, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes's brigades of Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost five hundred men.

Logan operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost four hundred killed and wounded. We took about two thousand prisoners. On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again at the bridge there, and captured three thousand more prisoners. He fought in rifle pits, protected by a difficult bayou full of abattis. Lawler's brigade, of McClernand's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge, and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of sixty that he had taken out. Building four bridges over the Big Black, Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw bayou, having cut the town off from Haines's Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and which Gen. Grant will occupy. There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday. Steele won and holds the upper bluffs and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi. Sherman's corps lost yesterday five hundred killed and wounded.

The above we copy from the city papers of Monday. The *Sun* of Tuesday says:

Up to the time of going to press, at half-past two o'clock this morning, there was no later intelligence received from Vicksburg than that given to the public yesterday.—Admiral Porter's report is up to Wednesday last, the 20th instant, at which time General Grant had closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the most commanding points around it. A general assault on the Confederate works was expected to take place immediately and the capture and occupation of the city accomplished. The report that the city had already fallen was not confirmed by any advices received at the War Department up to noon yesterday.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

Desperate Fighting on Friday—The Works Taken and Retaken—Our Loss 5,000—Arrival of Reinforcements.

CAIRO, May 28.—The steamer Imperial arrived at Memphis from below on Monday morning. From Capt. Stevens, a passenger, we learn the following:

The fighting at Vicksburg on Friday was desperate. General Grant charged the fortifications and took some of them, but the rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand to hand fighting. Captain Stevens says our loss on that day in killed and wounded was about 5,000.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—By way of Murfreesboro, we have rebel news that Pemberton has repulsed six assaults on Vicksburg, but they greatly feared the next, which was about being made. They also say that Loring cut his way through at Haines' Bluff, and escaped. The fact is, that whoever commanded them was cut off from communication with the forces in the city.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 25th, contains a telegram by way of Mobile, saying the latest intelligence from Vicksburg is up to Thursday night, adding, "The enemy has been foiled in all his efforts. His dead strew the ground in front of our works. Our estimate of his loss is ten thousand."

LATEST.—The Sun of Saturday says:—The intelligence from Vicksburg is one day later, and important. The repulse of the Federal attack on Friday was complete on all points of the line, and the loss heavy. There was no fighting on Saturday, Gen. Grant's army being engaged in throwing up entrenchments and rifle pits. It is reported that all of the Confederate redoubts were subsequently captured, and that the fighting was still going on on Monday, with every prospect of complete success on the Federal side. Official dispatches from Gen. Grant of that date represent that the siege was progressing satisfactorily, and that he was abundantly able to maintain the investment of the place, and repel any attack upon his rear. It is reported that Gen. Johnston is rapidly concentrating troops in the vicinity of Jackson, with the intention of moving upon the Federal forces menacing Vicksburg. Two divisions of Gen. Bragg's army, it is reported have moved South, with the purpose, it is supposed, of reinforcing their army in Mississippi.

A special dispatch to a New York paper reports that the Confederate army under Gen. Lee is in motion. It states that their trains have been observed moving towards Culpeper, followed by a heavy column of troops. Gen. Lee, it is said, has issued an address to his army, congratulating them upon their past achievements, and forshadowing a raid into Maryland or Pennsylvania. A Washington paper of last evening treats this as a mere sensational story, without foundation in fact.