He cowered before the storm. Floyd shared his confidence until he had transforred a large portion of the arms to such-tern drawnals, without interference, until arrested in his treasonable attempt to remove the cannon from Allegheny Arsenal to pretended forta in Louisiana, by the determined patriotism and courage of my constituents at Pittsburgh, and then resigned because Mr. Buchanan refused to order Major Anderson back from Fort Sunter to Moulric, and thereby maintain the promise previously given to South Carolina by Floyd, with Mr. Buchanan's consent, "that the status of affairs should not be disturbed in the harbor of Chaleston." Cobb remained in the cabinet until by his financial management the credit of the dovernment was showth that money could scarcely be borrowed at my rate even to pay the necessary expense of the dovernment, and in that time of peace, temporary loans could not be made except at most except hand in the cabinet, purneyed to North Carolina to aid in switching the old North State out of the Union, and continued to possess himself of cabinet secrets to be transmitted south for the benefit of rebeis, until his sensitive honor could not endure the alledged concealment from him of Mr. Buchanan's tardy effort to provision fort Sunter. Meanwing the pellow in the very load and the doctrine of coercion, which gravilate the very load and the doctrine of coercion, which gravilate the resident, trembling with fear and overcome by the threats of rebels, was drawing once that the proposed to do anything in assertion of the rightful and inherent power of the Gravilate of the proposed to do anything in assertion of the rightful and inherent power of the Gravilate of the proposed to do anything in assertion of the rightful and inherent power of the Gravilate of the proposed to do anything in assertion of the rightful and inherent power of the Gravilate of the proposed to do anything in assertion of the region of the polyther organs of public series to be transmitted south for weeks, as if struck with par

upon the loyal masses. Yet at the time, so dark and portentous were the clouds, so general was public suspicion, so wide-spread and powerful the conspiracy, that it seemed to be hoping against hope to have any cheerful anticipations when looking into the dark and gloomy future; and the loyal North who sympathizes with this result is soft and most exclusive ideas; it is sined as a blow at the doctrines which underlied our whole system of republican liberty, and if successful it is intended to be the it is not surprising that his patriotic herat was overwhelmed with grief. On every hand the enemy was busy, the Govern-ment silent and indifferent, bound hand and foot by its Attorney General, who nar-rowly paring down the power of the Govarm one part of the people against anoth-er for any purpose beyond that of merely work is a public enemy; the man who in protecting the General Government in the this home of liberty aids and abeta him, exercise of its proper constitutional func-tions." Such was the chosen and delib-erate phraseology within which lurked the fallacious and destructive error that our without power to preserve itself or enforce its laws, to assert its unquestioned and inherent rights, to suppress insurrection, and save its own existence from active and arm-ed treason; and in my opinion, Mr. Chair-man, to the enunciation of this legal opinion, more than any other cause, are we indebted for the open outbreak of war.—
When, however, the overt act was committed, the long, imbending blow struck, the dignity of the Government insuled, its rights invaded, its power defied, and the stars and stripes fired upon in Charleston harbor, the nativoism of the results of figures and the content of the continuous that would arise between citizen harbor, the nativoism of the results. the stars and stripes fired upon in Charleston harbor, the patriotism of the people, long dormant, and by some supposed to be extinct, was electrified into life with the power of a giant, their instincts stripped off the wretched sophistries of the ex-Arttorney General, the heart of the people burst into life, burning with the sense of shame, flightstee, and wrong, which timid and faithless counsels had too long invited, and the cry of stern judgment upon the traitors rang throughout the land.—

The Union plotted against, and deemed not worth preserving or not capable of precervation, at once asserted its supremtars and stripes fired upon in Charles arbor, the patriotism of the people

bor has conferred upon the free States of acy over the national heart, and, safe from acy over the national heart, and, safe from the intrigues of the pliant, and the expe-dients of the co sardly, it became a nation-al divinity, which from that day to this, has called forth the willing sacrifices of every true American heart, and will con-tinue to do so until its enemies are extin-pated, and its false friends consigned to a

bor has conferred upon the free States of the Union. Does any doubt this? If so, let him read the debates in Congress of the last ten years, but especially daring the sessions of 1850-80 and 1860-61—debates to which I was compelled to listen, and which abounded in the most malignant expressions of harrefs, seorn, contempt, and disloyalty, planity foreshadowing the base reyolutionary schemes then fairly entered upon, and hurling defiantly at Noshera Representatives the vile and untenable doctrins of the right of secession. One class of northern members, I tegret to say, encouraged these declarations, sympathized with their authors, and abetted their designs, believing that they saw in them the material of successfus political influence. But for this, there would have been no accession. Another class boldly denounced the falsehoods, resented the insults, and hurled back the threats of secession, declaring that tunder no circumstances would they consent to a separation of these States or permit the mere result of an election to be made the pretext for revolution and the Union, and announced their determination to maintain the existing Government at all hazards, the secession movements would neyer have sisen to formidable proportions or given cause for sorious alarm. But everywhere cause for sorious alarm and the south and the constituencies, fearfully deceived the rebel leaders, and transportant of the secretary of the first of the false of the secretary of the false of the secretary of the false of the server of the secretary of the false of the server of the secretary of the false of the server o

as finally lettlor the judgment of posterity.

General Cass, in his expressions refered to before, erred in one point. He mission of the rebellion and the extraparation of the postlent aristocracy of opinion of the loyal masses. Yet at the time, upon the loyal masses. Yet at the time, our group down the power of the Government of the protect itself, advised the Presument the moment when Congress shall part of the people against anothing purpose beyond that of merely work is a public enemy; the near whose convention is engaged in this may deem proper in reference to the near the n ish at the moment when Congress shall monarchical and aristocratic systems of

deserves the execration of mankind.

But the object of those strugglieg for political power, under this view of the case. can never be accomplished, because the ent I nion can tot and will not be restored or cept through the successful prosecution of

The rebels remain or pretend to be sanguine of success. They are bold, daring and impracticable; they propose no terms of negotiation, and will listen to none excent with the fundamental condition that

dent has skillfully escaped the difficulties dent has skillfully escaped the difficulties surrounding the problem; and i believe that the people of the South, removed from the pressure of the military power of the rebels, and anxious to escape the tyrannical exactions which have been laid upon them, will rally around the old flag, and under the inspiration of the great lesson that has been taught, will reconstruct their State governments, resume that and son that has been taught, will reconstruct their State governments, resume their relations with the General Government, and make those relations stable and secure by abolishing slavery, the cause of the evil. Already Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana are treading in that direction. Alabama also shows signs of wheeling into line. The others of our "erring states" redeemed and disembedden will be sented. sters," redeemed and disenthralled, wil in due order of progression follow, until finally we have a union of reconstructed States, without a blemish or deformity, and very star restored to more than its for er brightness and glory.

What is to prevent this result? and why should it not be attained speedily? While Southern conscription has draggoned into the army not only the able-bodied men of proper age, but old men and boys have not been spared, and they have thus gone on until nearly their entire force is exhaust-ed, we on the other hand have only fairly ommenced, and not more than one-fifth of our available population have been called to arms. While the Southern finances have become exhausted, and the issues of their treasury almost as worteless as the paper upon which they are printed, our fi-nancial success has become the wonder of the world, and our own loyal citizens have the world, and our own loyal citizens have freely and promptly purchased the Government loans at par, thus furnishing the means necessary to prosecute the war, without borrowing a dollar from foreign Powers. Whilst the Southern army and Southern citizens are famishing for want of commissary supplies, the granaries of the North are filled with abundance. the North are fulled with abundance.— While commerce, trade, and agriculture, in the South are almost totally destroyed, and by a rigid and vigorous blockade they are cut off from trade with the world, the Northern States never were so completely presperous as at this moment. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures and trade. presperous as at this moment. Agrent-ture, commerce, manufactures; and trade, of all kinds are working up to their fullest capacity; the people by honest industry and toil are becoming rapidly enriched; the ability to pay taxes sufficient to lay a foundation deep and broad enough to sus-tain the public credit should the public debt quadruble its present proportions is ample; and with a loyalty of heart and devotion of purpose, they are as willing as they are able to pour their wealth into the public treasury until treason is blotted from this continent.'

Why then should any one doubt or fear ne result? With the rebellion thus supthe result? With the rebellion thus sup-pressed, all clements of discord removed by the destruction of slavery, the national life regenerated, we may safely anticipate an unbroken and prosperous future for the Union. Under she influence of its intel-ligent and educated labor wisely directed, of the unparalleled productions of which it is capable, of the wealth it will draw from the Old World, which shall be trib-utary to it this creat country shall become. trom the Old world, which shall be trib-utary to it, this great country shall become, and remain, under the smiles and protec-tion of a kind and just Providence, the favored spot of all the earth, and the asy-lum of the down-trodden and oppressed of very nation, where honest labor and merit will receive their full reward. There shall be no bound set in the limitless future to the grandeur, prosperity, and pow-er of the United States of America.

*The fourth volume of Macaulay's history of Englan

Union State Convention.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, com-State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at HARRISBURG.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1864. Each district will be entitled to the same epresentation it now has in the State Leg-slature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall directed by the respective county com-

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Confrom Pennsyvana to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of dele-gates, a full and fair expression of the will

of the people. mittee cannot forbear to co

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA

WEDNESDAYAPRIL 13,1864

お子"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864 : ARRAHAM LINCOLN.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Butler of are requested to meet in their respective districts, at the usual places of light

On SATURDAY the 28d instant between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of choosing one Delegate to represent said district in a county Convention, to convene in the Court House, in Butler, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of choosing delegates to a State Convention, to meet in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 28th inst., which Convention has be men at the approaching Presidential election, as also, for the purpose of choosing delegates at large to the National Convention, to convene at Baltimore, on the 7th of June next; and also, to recommend a fit person as Delegate to the National Convention, subject to the ac-tion of conferees to be appointed to settle on the delegates to represent this Congres-sional District in said National Conven-tion; as also, to attend to whatever other business may be brought before said Con-

The times in which we live are momen-The times in which we live are momen-tous, and while the Military arm of the Government must be upheld at all haz-ards, the civil department cannot, with safety, be neglected. It is to be hoped therefore, that all will see the importance of having a full expression of opinion as this time. Let all move harmoniously, in the upholding of that party upon which has fallen the responsible duty of restoring peace and unity to our much afficted

By order of the county Committee, THOS. ROBINSON, Butler, April 8, 1864. Chairman.

In to-days paper will be found a call for a county convention, to convene in this place on the 25th inst., let the people take such action at once, as will cure a full attendence. Let our voice be emphatic for Old Abe.

Local Bounty Bill.

We expected to be able to have laid beore our readers the Local Bounty Bill, especially for this county, in the present sue. But not having received a copy of the same, we take the privilege of publishing the following extract from a letter of Representative J. H. Negley, dated April 8th. "Local Bounty Bill passed through House this morning for Butler county alone. Per capita tax in, and not to exceed \$25. The per capita tax principle was what was wanting in the general bill. We will have it put through the Senate right away and signed.'

The Baltimore Convention. Some time past (we believe in the month of February,) the National Republican deemed necessary, before the meeting of Committee, through their chairman, issued a call for our nominating National Convention, to be held in Baltimore, on the 7th of June. In the midst of a great hands of this convention, the announcemilitary campaign like that in which we ment of those principles which it deemare engaged, the people's attention is nat- ed best calculated to restore peace and the urally absorbed in the progress of milita- Union? How disappointed must all feel ry movements. They naturally feel less in realizing the fact that this body of men nterest in politics—many indeed were of seem to have no principle which they feel opinion that the time for holding our Na- safe in owning. But on the contrary, they tional Convention was fixed too early, and are willing to suppress the avowal of any would, therefore, in due time be re-con- sentiment, except the desire of office.-State Executive Committee has called a gents of the government, would be able to give some trouble in the approaching Presidential campaign; but since the middle of September last, they have been losing ground with the approach losing ground with the convention. We suppose it is to be accounted for, from we might say from the date of the New the fact already stated, that the impres- York riot, in July. Not only is their sion was, that the National Convention would be postponed; and finding that this las is no more. Most of his active friends was not likely to be done, it was doubt- have cut loose from that organization which slev him. Breckinridge and Davis, the less, thought best to have the united voice The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union apport the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories scon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the

in all the departments of the Government. It is gratifying however to know, that even in those dark days, there were a few who had not bowed their knees to the molten image. We have not the record before us, but we well remember the solemn protest entered against this attempted subversion of the constitutional powers of the Government—signed by about nine or ten Senators. The names of Hale, Sumner, Wilson, Chase and Seward, are still fresh in our recollection. Never can a greatful people forget the service these brave pioneers then performed to their country—it was then, that that great appostle of liberty-Seward, stood forth in

his true character, as

"A watchman on the lonely tower."

But what were these men called upon o suffer in consequence of their refusal to betray the people? every thing but death—they were abused, both in public and private. They were refused places on the various committees of the Senate, they were refused even social recognition by these slavery propagandists. From the Senate however, they appealed to the From people, who at once responded to their call, and thus in a few short months, that party which had so wantonly betrayed the people, were beaten every where at the polls, so far at least as the free states were concerned. This was highly gratifying to the friends of freedom-of the consti-

tution and of law.

The lower House of Congress was chosen with a direct reference to the policy to be pursued towards the territories-especially Kansas, which was by the legislation of the former Congress, thrown open to slavery—but the party of freedom, although considerably strengthened in numbers, was still powerless in the Senate. And how sad did the people feel when contemplating the time it would take, under the restrictions of the constitution, to change that body. "But behold how changed! The same heavens are indeed over our heads. The same ocean rolls beneath our feet. But all else how changed!" We have not time to follow this subject at length-to notice the various causes which, under Provi-dence, have assisted in bringing about this

The Democracy.

24th ult. We supposed that this convention would have announced a set of

tional rights unimpaired, &c." But how

ticket. But to take such action as they

their National Convention. Did not the

people of the State, (including the rank

and file of that party itself,) expect at the

cause bad, but they lack leaders. Doug-

The Democrats of this State held their

wonderful result. Then there was but a small minority found bold enough to declare a policy of non extension. But nent, and sent it to be re et for publicaton, shern of five-sixths of its length and
purged of nearly all its treason.

VII. That L'eutenant Governor Jacobs
in a conversation with——, a few days
before the event just narrated, counseled
open resistance to the draft. "How will
you make it?", inquire!——, "We will
overcome Gen. Grant's army." How?"
"We will stop his supplies—they all go
through Kentucky." "What then; for
Grant will full hack to Kentucky. a few days ago a vote was had in that same body, in which, not many years since, Mason, Hammond, Tombs, Slidel. Hunter, and their associates, dictated the policy of the extension of hungan bondage to the country. In that same body. we say, a vote was had on two additional articles which it is proposed to insert inthe Constitution by which Slavery is forever to be abolished in the United States, and on that vote there were only six

through Kentucky." "What then; for Grant will fall back to Kentucky, and Longstreet will follow him and the State will be ruined?" "Well," answered Jacobs doggedly, "this thing has got to be Senators found conserative enough to vote in the negative. These amendments, with the yeas and nays upon them, will be found in our paper to-day. Truly "Humanity moves onward."

The Draft in Kentucky.

Tribune, thus states the facts evidencing

"a treasonable purpose conspiring between Governor Bramlette and the Louisville

The Washington correspondent of the

colps doggedly, "this thing has got to be stopped, and we may as well stop it now, if we perish in the attempt."

We here leave this presentation of the case against Gov. Bramlette, and the Pro-Slavery Linion traitors of Kentucky; with the jury of the public.

The Governor's demands upon Mr. Lincoln toned down here to a request that the negroes when drafted should not be kept in Kentucky, but should be removed from the State forthwith. Ex-Senator Dixon, his comrade, begged that the draft might de suspended until after the tobacco crop was made—that is, to let off Kentucky from hurting the Rebels for at least six months. State Convention in Philadelphia, on the principles, foremost among which would have been, "The Constitution as it is and Union as it was." "The bringing back of the revolted States with all their constitu-

tucky from hurting the Rebeis for at least six months.

• It is historic and interesting, aprapos of all this, to say that, when Gen. Grant was in Louisville, he said, in reply to a distinguished Union man, who asked him what he would do if Bramlette & Co., ,made, trouble about the enrollment:"

"Do?"—looking at his interrogator a manner with surprise—"My God! Sir. have we been disappointed! Just think of it; a once great party meet in Convention for what? Not to nominate a State moment with surprise—"My God! Sir, what have I to do with their notions about slaves? This is alaw of Congress. It shall be executed, if I have to bring up the en-tire army from Chattanooga. Tell them

> CAIRO, April 8 .- The steamer Continental, from New Orleans on the evening of the 2d, has arrived, bringing a large number of Government mules and wagon

from Vicksburg.

Nine hundred contrabands, men, women and children, have arrived from Alex-

andria. The officers of steamers from Red river report that considerable of a fight took place on Cane river, thirty-five miles from Alexandria, on the 28th ult., between General Smith's forces, consisting of 8,000 infantry under General Mower, and Dud-

and about sixty wounded. That of the rebels was much greater, some placing it at 200 killed, and wounded. We captured 500 prisoners, and others are still being brought in.

Dudley's brigade in the advance greatly



Washington, Monday, April 4th— By direction of the President of the Uni-ted States, the following changes and as-signments are made in the army corpsi commands:

Major-General P. H. Sterida is as-signed to the command

"a treasonable pitrpose conspiring between Governor Bramlette and the Louisville Journal factionists:"

I. The fact that Governor Bramlette sat upon the platform at Lexington, and gave his countenance to the traitorous speech of Wolford, in which he eulogized "the Buckners, and Stephenses of Kentucky and the south," denounced President Lincoln as "a tyrant, and usurper," and monned over "the desolation and misery this war was bringing on the women and children of the South."

II. The fact that the Provost Marshal of Boyle county, while engaged in enrolling the negroes in this district, received a dispatch by telegraph from Governor Bramlette, nearly, if not literally in these words: "I have dispatched the President, and have demanded this business of enrolling and drafting of negroes in Kentucky must be stopped; and if he don't stop it, I will."

II. The facts that Governor Bramlette, after an interview with Shipman, of the Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps are consolidated, and will be called the First Army Corps Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker is assigned to the command.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the Fourth Army Corps, and Maj. Gen O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead

orps, and Maj. Gen O. O. Howard is issigned in his stead.

Maj. Gen. Schoffeld is assigned to the command of the 23d Army Corps.

Major Gen. Slocum will report to Major Gen. Sherman, commanding the Division of the Mississippi, and Major Gen. Schofield commanding the Department of the Ohio, after an interview with Shipman, of the Louisville Journal, wrote a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, and sent it for publication to the office of the Com-

for assignment.
Major General Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the ar-

for publication to the office of the Com-monwealth newspaper, and that it was there put up in type, and proofs of it taken— that that proclamation (I) in its opening and throughout was grossly abusive of and hostile to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Capt. Horace Porter, of the U. S. Ordnance Depot, is announced as aid-de-can to Lieut. General Grant, with the rank lieutenant colonel.

By order of the Secretary of War. hostile to Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

(2). That it unhesitatingly counseled resistance to the enrollment of negroes and specified how this could be done; stating first, that the owners of slaves could refuse to give in their names, ages, &c.; second, that if means were resorted to to compel them to furnish the negroes' names, ages, &c., they could appeal to the court and to him as Governor. (3. That it pledges

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. [Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. That portion of this order relating to the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, has been amended so as to denominate this consolidation the Twelth instead of the First corps.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following has been received at the Head Omerics.

&c., they could appeal to the court and to him as Governor. (3. That it pledges the people of Kentucky that if they would take this course, he would sustain them in it with all the power of the State. (4) That it attacked the law of Congress as "unquestionably unconstitutional," and urged resistance to the draft on that ground.

ke, they could appeal to the court and to him as Governor. (3. That it pledges the people of Kentucky that if they would take this course, he would sustain them in it with all the power of the State. (4) That it attacked the law of Congress as "unquestionably unconstitutional," and urged resistance to the draft on that ground.

IV, The fact that at a meeting of five gentlemen in Frankfort, at 9 o'clock at night, Governor Bramlette read that proclamation aloud from a proof freshly brot' in from the printing office.

V. That the loyal, stout-hearted Dr. Breekinridge, withstood its publication and rebuked its spirit, telling the Governor that it would bring on civil war in the State, and that he would be held to a terrible responsibility, both personal and official, if he published it."

VI. That the Covernor cowel by Breekenridge's fidelity and sternness, and the milder disapproval of the others, then and there eviscerated the traitorous docurent, and sent it to be re et for publication, shorn of five-sixths of its length and purged of nearly all its tréason.

VII. That Lieutenant Governor Jacobs

Washington, April 6.—The following has been received at the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Dickey, Ark., April 1.—The following has been received at the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Dickey, Ark., April 1.—The following has been received at the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Haleek, Chief of Staff: Little Rock, Ark., April 1.—The following has been received at the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Haleek, Chief of Staff: Little Rock, Ark., April 1.—The following has been received at the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Haleek, Chief of Staff: Little Rock, Ark., April 1.—The following has been received at the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Haleek, Chief of Staff: Little Rock, Ark., April 1.—The following has been received at the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Haleek, Chief of Staff: Little Rock, Ark., April 1.—The following has been received at the Head Quarters of Major Gen. Haleek, Chief of Staff: Little Rock, Ark., April 1.—The following has

ports, which will be forwarded in a few days.
(Signed) POWELL CLAYTON, Col. Commanding, Sr. Louis, April 6.—The following are

Sr. Louis, April 6.—The following are the particulars of Col. Clayton's recentraid into Arkansas, received from Little Rock, dated March 17th:

Col. 'layton, with a small force of infantry and eavalry and one battery, went to Mount Elba on Salem river, leaving artillery and infantry there to guard the bridge and cover Pine Bluff. He proceeded with the cavalry towards Long View, further down Salem river, and twenty miles southwest, where the main body of the rebel army was, stationed, for the purpose of destroying, the pontoon bridges and army stores at that place.—Lieut. Greathouse, of the 1st Indiana, and Lient. Young of the 5th Kansas cavalry, were sent in advance with one humalry, were sent in advance with one hundred men, and on arriving at the bridge saw a large force of the rebels on the op

saw a large force of the rebels on the opposite side preparing to cross.

Our officers hailed the enemy and told,
them they belonged to Shelby's command,
(which dresses in federal uniform) that
the Federals were upon them, and begged
them to hurry to their rescue. The rebels rushed forward, and as fast as they
crossed were captured, their guns thrown
into the river. In this way 260 were captured; 35 wagons, laden with supplies, tured; 35 wagons, laden with supplies, which were destroyed; 300 horses and which were destroyed; 300 horses and nules, and paymaster's safe, containing \$60,000 in Confederate money; after which the bridge was burned. This, and the march of eighty miles, was accomplished in 24 hours. The prisoners captured during this expedition, numbering 370, including many officers, reached Little Rock on the 2d.

Nothing from Gen. Steele and compand.
DENVER CITY, April 5.—The munici-

pal eliction took place here yesterday.— The regular Union nominee for Mayor was elected over the independet Union, ticket. There was no Democratic ticket in the field.

The mining excitement is increasing, and

wild are reported daily.

New York capitalists are arriving by every coach, and it is reported there is a large amount of new mining machinery coming out from the States. The New Mexican papers of the 30th

ult. contain no news from Arizonia.
Governor Connelly, of New Mexico, has issued a proclamation, appointing April 7th as a thanksgiving day for the

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.-The State election took place to-day. The re-turns from nearly all the State indicate that James G. Smith, the Union National candidate, is re elected Governor over Our troops did not halt on the battle ground, but pushed on in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Norestwould be given the rebels.

It was Gen. Smith's design to force the enemy to make a stand and defeat them in Salton of the convention is called and defeat them in Salton of the convention is called and defeat them in Salton of the Convention is called and defeat them in Salton of the Convention is called and defeat them in Salton of the Convention is called and the Salton of the Convention is called and the Salton of the Convention is called and the Salton of the Salton

remnant of that organization is left like a sure of knowing where to light—like a ship and knowing where to light—like a ship without a rudder, drifting before every breeze. An organization thus situated, cannot be expected to survive the great against liberty and law—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was first concocted in the Senate of the United States, there were but a handful of men who had the courage to denounce it—so thoroughly was that great body under the control of the slave power, which had for three or four years previous, been fortifying itself of dellars.

The united States Senate.

When, ten years ago, that great crime against liberty and law—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was first concocted in the Senate of the United States, there were but a handful of men who had the courage to denounce it—so thoroughly was that great body under the control of the slave power, which had for three or four years previous, been fortifying itself of dellars.

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The united States is kink—a without a rudder, drifting before every breeze. An organization thus situated, cannot be expected to survive the great during the situated, cannot be expected to survive the great during the great bring within our lines. The crew were released on parole, but the officers were retained.

The same a stand, and defeat them in a pitched battle if possible.

The steamer Lacrosse was captured and turned by guerrillas on the 25th ult., below Alexandria. The crew were released on parole, but the officers were retained.

The same a stand, and defeat them in a pitched battle if possible.

The steamer Lacrosse was captured and turne