

New York Peace Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 18. The Peace Convention that meets here to-day promises to be largely attended. Vallandigham, ex-Governor Weller, of California, Fernando Wood and Judge Onderdonk are present, and are going to speak this evening. Several Western politicians are here. At a meeting held last evening a series of resolutions were agreed upon more moderate than suited the views of some, and it was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character, and not to seek seats in the Convention, but this morning the question is in some doubt, and considerable opposition is being manifested.

SECOND DISPATCH. SYRACUSE, August 18.—There were two mass meetings to-day; one on Franklin street and the other near the Syracuse House. The largest was on Franklin Square, Vallandigham and Fernando Wood being announced to speak there. In response to loud and enthusiastic calls, Vallandigham stepped forward and addressed the multitude for an hour or more, holding their closest attention, except when interrupted by applause. He said he was not here to parade his private griefs, nor to speak of what he had borne and suffered in the cause. All such things were indeed insignificant in comparison to the great national interests that are at stake. He would not say that time had already indicated almost to the utmost extent his views in regard to national affairs. They are no longer peculiar. They are becoming more general. It was not the purpose of the convention to sow seeds of discord in the Democratic ranks; such was not part of its mission—a delegate chosen unanimously to represent his constituents at Chicago, he would be false to them and to the interests of his party and his country were he to lend himself to such an object. He would go there with the single purpose of aiding in bringing about the nomination of a sound candidate upon a sound and patriotic platform, and to promote harmony among the Democrats and conservatives of the country.

There is now but one question before the country, war or peace. He assumes that it is the desire of all who love their country, that first their liberties shall be made secure and then their national prosperity be restored. There were some who believed that these objects could be best secured by war, while great mass of the Democracy held that they could be obtained only through peace. A majority determined to try war. We were obliged to submit. Had we possessed the power, not one drop of blood would have been no marshaling of hosts, no hostile cannon, no mighty debt. The President has had all the men and all the money he demanded. Never were there such an example of submission by a people. Nothing has been wanting that Constitutional power conceded, or that audacious usurpation could take from the people, and what is the result? With more battles fought than was fought by the three greatest conquerors of the world in any five years of their power, is the Union restored? No. A single State brought back? No. Is the Constitution maintained or observed? No. Are our liberties respected? No. Have we had a free press, free assemblies, the right of habeas corpus, or arrests by due process of law? No. How is it, in a material point of view. A debt of nearly five millions, and a currency worth about thirty-eight cents on the dollar, which two months ago was worth one hundred per cent, and which two months hence will be worth one hundred per cent. less. Ruin is impending, and now in the fourth year of the war what better is the prospect of success? The war filled in 1861 and 1862—not for want of courage, for no braver men ever went to battle. The campaign of 1863 opened under more auspicious circumstances, and we were told that the rebellion would be immediately crushed by the force of arms, but the end of that year found us but little advanced. The campaign of 1864 opened with the largest armies the war has yet seen. These were composed largely of three year veterans, and were concentrated for attack upon two or three vital points and with what result? Let the record of carnage and blood answer. Having tried war so long, shall we now try some other means?

He was for trying conciliation and compromise. We submitted to a necessity. You have had your trial. You have tried war for four years. Now let us try our plan. Our forefathers made our Constitution in convention with pen, ink, and paper, after debate, by free speech, coming from the hearts of freemen, and for seventy-three years we prospered under it as no other people ever prospered. Yet we had our differences during that period. More than once the Union was endangered, the difference of 1820 were reconciled by compromise, and by the same instrumentality the calamity was avoided in 1854. Clay, Webster, Benton, Cass and Douglas were there then, and compromise prevailed through their advice and efforts. Sumner, Chase and Hale, the leaders of the party now in power, and which has brought the country so near to irretrievable ruin, were there too, and then, as now, they were against compromise. With a Republican form of Government it is impossible to keep States together by force of arms. It is contrary to the spirit of free institutions; but if it were otherwise, the war has been utterly perverted by the administration.

To-day it is not a war for the Union or under the constitution, and the eyes of the people are being opened to this fact. Hence it is that through all the States the cry for cessation of hostilities is being loudly uttered. He regarded the call for 500,000 more men as a confession that the war is to be prolonged through 1865. If you send more men, demand that the war should be successful, and conducted to the end for which it was inaugurated in June last. In his Philadelphia speech, Mr. Lincoln said that this war would continue at least three years longer. Elect him and you are committed to that policy.—There is but one way of avoiding such a calamity, and that is by a change of the President through the ballot box.

At Chicago we propose to nominate a candidate who will inspire the confidence of the people—a statesman imbued with love of liberty and respect for the Consti-

tuition and all its guarantees and reservations. He expected that the candidate will be committed to a suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States.—That is what a vast majority of the delegates from the Northwest were committed to. Let us men, we have no special choice. As to men, disregarding all personal and minor considerations, for the sake of the cause, and if successful we will have resumed the Constitution and secured to ourselves and to our children civil and political liberty. Arbitrary arrests, military trials, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus will cease forever in the United States.

He believed a reunion of the States possible through his proposed plans, through compromise and through a request for the South to meet us and see if we can't agree, so that peace and prosperity will be once more restored to the country. They too were tired and weary of the war. They too want an armistice and a convention.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Van Allen read a long series of resolutions. They declared that the country has been passing through a fearful political convulsion where violence attempts by force to undo the works of patriots; express heartfelt gratitude to God at the visible subsidence of the excitement of passion which has accompanied this convulsion; they call upon the people, irrespective of party, to aid in obtaining a permanent suspension of hostilities, and the perfection of some mode of reconciliation, which shall again unite our country on a lasting basis of peace; that it is the duty of the Chicago Convention to give expression to this spirit of peace, and to declare it as the purpose of the Democratic party to cause this desolating war to cease, by the calling of a national convention in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity, and that to this end an armistice shall be declared; that if the convention shall place another war candidate and platform before the people, there will be no real issue to decide; the candidates already nominated represent all who cling to war, and it is sound policy to gather together under our banner all who entertain the opposite sentiment and are in favor of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness only to be obtained by the election of a peace President, pledged to support a peace policy; that we solemnly protest against the usurpation and lawless despotism of the present administration, and warn the administration to desist its encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of our State.

Resolved, That we will not tolerate the rule of martial law or military interference with elections, and any more arbitrary arrest of our citizens, to the maintenance of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor; that the reply of President Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Fremont furnishes unmistakable evidence that the party now in power have deluded the people into granting of unlimited means for the purpose of preserving the union, which have been used and are still used for the base end of overthrowing State institutions, advancing party interests, and establishing them in permanent despotic power, that it is our duty to hold in lasting recollection those fearless men who in the National councils, in the press, or in popular assemblies, have stood up for the people's rights, and have declared for peace; that to the end that the opinions and principles of the peace democracy of this State may be represented at the Chicago Convention, and may be properly urged upon that body for consideration and adoption, we hereby appoint a committee to represent us for that purpose, and while we disclaim any intention to dictate or to disturb the harmony of that body, we at the same time, claim our right to make suggestions in favor of correct principles and sound policy.

Mr. Luddington, of Oswego, said that the resolutions met his approval, with the exception of the one appointing a committee to Chicago. The Democracy of the States had already appointed a delegation to the National Convention. He had full confidence in Gov. Seymour and the other members of the delegation and he was opposed to doing anything here that looked like distrust of them. [Applause.] He moved to strike it out.

Mr. Van Allen earnestly opposed the motion, contending that the resolution expresses no distrust of the regular delegation, but simply recommended the appointment of an Advisory Committee to represent the views of the peace party of the State.

The question was put and the resolution declared stricken out, the eyes evidently having a large majority. The other resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The meeting then called for Mr. Wood, and he responded, briefly reviewing the history of the government for the last four years; he referred to the overtures for a cessation of hostilities as made through himself two years ago; the effort of Vice President Stevens to get to Washington, and the recent conference of Mr. Greeley with the confederate Commissioners at Niagara Falls, as evidence that the South is tired of war and wants peace. The North, too, wants peace, and this, he said would be attained through the success of the democracy this fall, followed by an armistice and a convention of all the States to consider and reconcile the differences existing between them.

At the meeting in front of the Syracuse House, Judge Onderdonk presided, and several speeches were made and letters

sympathizing with the object of meeting were received and read.

The rejected resolution was brought over to the Syracuse meeting. The vote at Franklin Square meeting rejected it was reconsidered, and the resolution declared adopted. Subsequently this vote was reconsidered and the resolution declared lost.

This evening the third meeting was held at Shakespeare Hall. The principal speaker was ex-Governor Weller, of California. He reviewed at some length the history of the administration, denounced as arbitrary and unconstitutional many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of an armistice, and a convention of the States believing that the people of both sections want peace and are determined to have it. He was followed by Vallandigham.

Meeting adjourned.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 18.
Rebels Raving and Cursing.
Colonel Anderson Charged with Treachery.

Assuming the correctness of the accounts telegraphed from Mobile, the conclusion is inevitable—a traitor has delivered up to the enemy a powerful Confederate fortress, one of the chief defenses of Mobile harbor, garrisoned by 600 men and provisioned for six months—delivered it up after a few hours' shelling, and contrary to the express command of his superior officers—delivered it up with all his garrison and stores, and a powerful armament, which has, of course, been turned against the other defenses of the city and harbor. It is a black infamy.

This is the first case of surrender of any post, large or small, by a Confederate officer to the enemy, in which the marks and signs of treason are unmistakable—if the dispatch is true. Now Orleans looked bad; yet there was nothing which might not possibly bear the explanation of criminal improvidence, on the part of the government, before the event, and a too nervous fear, when the time came, of exposing a rich city to shot and shell. The surrender of Cumberland Gap was still worse; yet drunkenness or incompetence, or both combined may be and have been supposed as a kind of poor palliation. On the whole the very mildest theory of that transaction was painful and the less said about it the better.

But here what is to be said? Colonel Charles Anderson of the Twenty-first Alabama regiment is placed in command of that fine work; sees Fort Powell, a minor fortification, abandoned and blown up (why we do not yet know) finds that the defense of the harbor depends upon his own post and that of Fort Morgan. He is "repeatedly telegraphed" by a superior officer on shore to hold on to his fort; but after a few shells have fallen upon it—without any communication of his purpose to the commanding general—on the same night—that is, on the night of the 7th—this Col. Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet "arranging terms of capitulation."

And now comes another singular part of this performance, as we find it on the dispatch. That document mentions very often the name of Gen. Page, and is apparently prepared with a view to produce the impression that this Gen. Page had great exertions to prevent the surrender. Gen. Page's attention was attracted by signal guns at the fort. Gen. Page inquired by signal what his (Anderson's) purpose was. Then Gen. Page repeated by telegraph "hold on to your fort." General Page "visited Fort Gaines that same night," and found that Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet. Now was General Page's time to act, if ever; and the dispatch tells us that he did act; he "relieved Anderson of his command," and left peremptory orders for him, "on his return," not to surrender. On his return?

Why was the traitor ever to be permitted to return? His superior officer was on the spot; found that he was with the enemy, and relieved him on the spot—did he not then give the command to some other officer to keep Anderson out of the fort, as he was out, and to let him stay among his Yankee friends and surrender his own carcass only? And if not, why not? And who is General Page? We never heard of him before. The commanding general at Mobile is understood to be General Maury; why do we not hear one word of him, and so very much of Page?

Of course it is out of the question to take for granted the perfect accuracy of a first press dispatch, and especially from Mobile. More light will be shed upon that dark transaction in a few days, and neither treachery nor cowardice is to be hastily attributed to officers of the Confederate army; but as the matter appears to stand now, upon the information which has come to hand, Col. Charles Anderson appears to have committed a disgraceful treason, General Page to have behaved in a manner yet quite unexplained, and General Maury to have done nothing at all.

The capitulation of Fort Gaines may probably be followed by the reduction of Fort Morgan also; and if so, the enemy will then be nearly in as favorable a position for besieging the place as they were in respect to Charleston, after taking the batteries on the north end of Morris Island. Mobile is not even yet besieged, and has probably the means still of efficient defense; but the reducing of all the outer forts may place the city within reach of shells; and then Mobile will have a taste of the Yankee's peculiar style of warfare, as already experienced at Charleston, Atlanta, Petersburg and Fredericksburg—when they cannot actually besiege a town to scatter and burn its houses over the heads of its peaceful inhabitants, in order to reconquer them to the "Union of their fathers."

The defence of the place now may cost much more fighting by reason of the loss of the outer forts; so that the capitulation of Fort Gaines, "to save the effusion of blood," may, as usual in such cases, cause the effusion of ten times as much blood—but then it will not be Col. Anderson's.

A Lad of seventeen in Lawrence county, O., shot four out of eight guerrillas, or freebooters, who came into his father's house to rob. The rest ran and he pursued, killing one more.

The American Citizen.

THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

H. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 24, 1864.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSTON.
of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.
Morton M. McMichael, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Boston county.

REPRESENTATIVES.
1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriver,
3 Henry Emory, 15 John Water,
4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConaghy,
5 Burton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Wood,
6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Bennett,
7 Robert Parker, 19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mill, 20 Samuel B. Tick,
9 John A. Hixson, 21 Edward Brier,
10 Richard H. Corry, 22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer N. Jenkin,
12 Charles E. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence county.

ASSEMBLY,
WM. HASLETT,
JOHN H. NEBLEY,
of Butler County,
SAMUEL M'KINLEY,
of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER,
A. C. CHRISTY.

AUDITOR,
LEANDER WISE.

As the people of this State have decided to give the soldiers the right of voting, we suggest to the President to appoint at least one of the editors of the *Citizen* to the office of "Ticket Agent" for this county, whose duty it shall be to take Republican tickets down to the army, and instruct the soldiers how to vote. If any of them should be drafted, the War Department might decide his services in such case to be indispensable, and he would be exempted. The editors will no doubt give us credit for the suggestion.—*Herald.*

Certainly Mr. Editor, we will give you credit for the above; nor would we have any objection to visit the army for any proper purpose. The army will vote this fall—they will need tickets which will doubtless be sent them. Should the Copperheads choose you, Mr. Editor, as the agent to have charge of the tickets of Vallandigham's peace party, we would have no objections to have charge of those representing the loyal millions. Should this be the case you will please take a copy of your paper of last week, in which you say "We have not gained a single advantage in battle this whole summer." It would, doubtless, assist you in gaining their confidence.

Our Situation.

In the opening of the campaign of '64, we were all full of hope, (that is, all who really wanted final victory). Our armies had been recruited up and placed under experienced commanders with every facility for comfort and efficiency which could be furnished so vast an organization. Have the results so far sustained the high expectations of the people? We think they have.

In the opening of the campaign, almost the whole of Virginia was occupied by the rebel army, now how changed!—That army led by the masterspirit in their service has been driven over a line which many thought untenable! Richmond assaulted from the North, East and South—Lee unable longer to risk a drawn battle, is compelled to seek refuge behind his fortifications! While Grant is at this moment making a firm lodgement on the north of the James, from which he can operate either on Fort Darling or Richmond itself—and finally compelling Lee to either abandon Richmond or Petersburg; after which a close siege can be maintained against the remaining stronghold, the fall of which will then only be a question of time.

In Georgia the rebel army held all the mountain passes between Chattanooga and Atlanta; and we were exultantly informed that their army under Johnston thus situated, was invincible! Nevertheless, it has been repeatedly—not only outflanked—but out fought—driven before that gallant and heroic Union army, which is even now laying close siege to that great impurium of rebel supplies and munitions of war. To resist the progress of this army, in addition to the force which it had to contend with all through the campaign, Governor Brown, of Georgia, calls out the reserved Militia,—consisting of boys from sixteen to seventeen, and men from fifty to fifty-five, the rest of the militia being in the service already? What a powerful reinforcement the reserve militia of Georgia will be to Hood's depleted army! It

is scarcely necessary to add that Atlanta—the great center of rebellion must soon fall into our hands.

Then, last if not least, comes our victory in Mobile Bay, embracing the destruction of the rebel fleet—the blowing up of Fort Powell—the surrender of Ft. Gaines, and the close investment of Fort Morgan, with the capture of near a thousand prisoners and about seventy pieces of artillery; and yet in the face of all this, our neighbor, over the way, tells us that "We have not gained a single advantage in battle this whole summer, and it is no wonder." Shame on such willing blindness.

The Butler Herald and the New York Observer.

It is painful to notice the wilful perversion of truth so often brought out in the *Butler Herald*. In the last week's issue the *Herald*, under the caption, "Let us have Peace," cries out lustily for peace. He mentions no terms, but the drift of his article would lead us to suppose that we should make peace on any terms rather than fail. He quotes from various papers, and among the rest from the *New York Observer*, to show that that influential Journal is willing to sacrifice all for peace. In so doing the editor knew that he was misrepresenting. In the same article in the *Observer*, from which the *Herald* makes his extract, he could not fail to see that the *Observer* urges to a vigorous prosecution of the war, till the rebels are willing to come back. This has all along been the position of the *Observer*.

Listen to what the *Observer* of last week says:

"The religious papers of England express surprise that the Christian people of America do not speak out for peace. We answer, they do; they cry aloud for peace; but they desire a permanent, safe and righteous peace, and they know that such a peace cannot be had without Union: our country is one, and it must be one forever, or we shall never live in peace. That is the American theory, and there is not a loyal man in the country who does not feel the truth of this theory with greater or less intensity.

The South is fighting for a separation from the North, for the destruction of the Union and the establishment of an independent government with domestic slavery as its system of labor. They do not desire peace without the recognition of their independence as a rival, antagonistic, slaveholding government. Wherever the boundary line between us and them draws we must have rivers, seas, roads, climate, products and interests more or less in common, and of consequence constantly tending to bring us into collision. We therefore, as a Christian people, in studying the things that make for peace, seek for such a basis as gives us some reasonable ground of hope that it will be durable. Only the short-sighted could expect a permanent peace without Union.

It is on this ground that we have from the first hour that the South rose in arms against the common Government, insisted upon breaking down the military power of the rebellion as the first step towards permanent peace. So long as we are unable to overthrow the armies of the South, we can not expect them to return to their allegiance. They counted the cost, as fully as we did, when the war began. They did not expect to destroy the Union in a day or year. And while they are able to hurl back successive armies that march upon their capital, it is idle to expect them to lay down their arms, and take the penalties of an abortive rebellion. Therefore, the military arm of the South must be stricken down, if there is power in the people of the United States to strike it down."

Such are the sentiments of the *New York Observer*; and it is false to represent it as wanting peace on any but righteous terms. We all want peace. We would sacrifice every thing for it but our country and right. The Peace Party cannot be more anxious than we for the hour to come, when war shall give place to peace. But it is easier to cry "peace, peace," than to go forth and defend the rights of the country that protected us. Yet how many editors and others, throw their influence against the raising of a sufficient army to insure peace?

False Charges.

There is a class of politicians in our midst—indeed they are to be found in small squads all over the country, who profess to be very much annoyed about the unconstitutionality of Mr. Lincoln's doings, and about the cruel objects for which the war for the Union has been prosecuted. This class of men never grumbled when under the conservative policy of McClellan, and others of kindred feelings, loyal Virginians were given up to their rebel neighbors, who claimed them as their property! Can any of this class tell us by what authority it was done? Under what provision of the Constitution, or law of Congress? No matter, these were not the leading class—the *Chivalry!* and therefore had no rights our Generals were bound to respect.

But we are told that the war is no longer prosecuted for the restoration of the Union, but the overthrow of slavery! This, those who utter it should know it to be false. Mr. Lincoln declares the only object of the war to be the restoration of the Union, and unless his actions belie this assertion, we have no right to discredit it. But, say they, why then does he issue his Proclamation of Emancipation? The answer is easy; for twenty long months the war had gone on—as our armies advanced; our Generals published their policy, extending their assurances that the

rights of the Southern people should be protected—their institutions uninterfered with. Guards were frequently placed about the mansions of the wealthy! particularly if they belonged to noted rebels. The slave was informed that any attempt to rise against the established order of things, would be instantly crushed!—Poor Sambo therefore had no alternative left but to hoe his corn and tobacco and pick his cotton! and thus protected, all the South had to do was to keep her armies full—no fear of internal commotion was to be even apprehended. In return for this humane policy on our part did they reciprocate? Yes, by shooting our pickets! by boiling our dead heroes and sending their bones South, to be manufactured into trinkets for Southern ladies, to be preserved as keepsakes! By shooting or hanging, as the case might be, those loyalists of Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, or of any other state that had patriotism and courage enough to proclaim in favor of the old flag!—Did our conservative friends ever complain of this? Did they ever publicize the facts as they occurred? We believe not. At any rate, it was during the existence of this state of things that the people cried aloud for a different policy.—Mr. Lincoln was implored to adopt such a policy as would give those incorrigible rebels to understand that war means destruction—destruction, not only to the rebel army, but to every interest that was sustaining it. In due time this change of policy came, but not until they had been duly notified of it and an opportunity offered them to avert the ruin it would work them. They, however, were deaf to all entreaty—the new policy was inaugurated, and under it, 150,000 to 200,000 soldiers and laborers, have been added to the force of the Union, and at least so many taken from the employment of the rebels—and this is considered by some, a great wrong! an outrage upon the rights of sovereign States!—Those troops, too, have been employed as a forlorn hope on many a hazardous undertaking, when the destruction of the most of them was certain! and all this we are told is wrong! and to reverse this policy the conservatives are soon to meet at Chicago, where a candidate is to be chosen and a platform adopted, that will satisfy "our Southern brethren."

We have no doubt they will succeed—that is, in choosing a candidate and framing a platform upon which Jefferson Davis himself might be willing to stand; but they will find it a much greater undertaking to succeed in convincing the loyal people that they are right, or even honest in the choice of the one, or the adoption of the other.

Chicago Convention.

It seems but a natural fitness of things, that the time for holding the Chicago Convention should be changed from the 4th day of July, to the 29th day of August. On the former day, our patriotic sire signed the immortal Declaration of Independence, in which they affirm that they hold these truths as self-evident, "That all men are born free and equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." On the latter day, was born Benedict Arnold. We say the holding of the convention on the latter day, seems but a natural fitness of things.—The career of the Democrats and that of Benedict Arnold, are so similar, that we feel like noticing some of the most striking similarities.

1. Arnold was American born, and of honorable parentage. This may be truthfully said of the Democratic party.

The principles originally enunciated by the party were brought forth in great travail during the reign of several successive Kings, who essayed to oppress their subjects. The fathers of the party were men of noble parts—men who were both patriots and statesmen. Peace be to their ashes.

2. He was a great man for war. He espoused the national cause at the commencement of the Revolution, and was for war "up to the hilt," right or wrong. Such, until recently has been the character of the Democratic party. Although the name of Democrat was not known during the Revolution, yet a party assuming that name, having for its leader Thos. Jefferson, sprung up during Washington's second term of office. It was then known as the war party, and was in favor of forming an alliance with France, and declaring war against England in 1796. In 1812, it was the war party. During our difficulties with Mexico, they were still the war party, and subsequently, they favored Cuban and Mexican conquests, and always endeavored to bring their political antagonists into dispute by branding them with being the "peace party."

This charge was brought against the Whigs, during Polk's administration, and was in the mouth of every Democratic urchin in the land.

3. Arnold was "bound to rule or ruin." Make him commander-in-chief and he would be loyal; but subordinate him, and he would not submit, he would deliver his country to her foes. Because an officer of his own rank was promoted, and he was neglected for a short time, he became a foe to the land of his birth, and tried to betray it into the hand of its enemies.—This has been the course of the Democrat-

The Northwestern Conspiracy.
INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.

Some days ago Gov. Morton received a letter from the East, stating that a large quantity of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana. On the 17th instant four boxes were received addressed to J. J. Parsons, of the firm of H. H. Dodd & Co., printers of this city. Last night twenty-two boxes, to the same address, were received and drayed to Dodd's office. A military guard was immediately placed around the building and took possession. Upon examination the boxes were found to contain revolvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition. J. J. Parsons, Chas. B. Hutchins, Dodd's partners, and Wm. Harrison, Grand Secretary of Sons of Liberty, were arrested and placed under guard at the Soldiers' Home. The two former were released on taking the oath of allegiance. A book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was found in Dodd's safe, including the names of the Secretary and Auditor of State, Attorney General and J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*, and names of four hundred rebel prisoners and third degree members. H. H. Dodd is Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 18.

To Major General Jno. A. Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated Monday, 16th, 6:30 p. m., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of the James River to-day (16th) has resulted favorably to us so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive result. The enemy was driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about forty prisoners left in our hands. Two Brigadier Generals—Chamblin and Gherrard—were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river our losses will probably reach near 1,000 killed and wounded; many, however, only slightly wounded, owing to so much of the fighting taking place in thick wood. The enemy have lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The Department has intelligence from General Sherman to 11:30 last night, but no operations are reported.

A dispatch from General Sheridan at Winchester, dated Aug. 17th, 10 A. M., reports that Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon on the north side of the Shenandoah river by Kershaw's Division of the Stonewall Corps, and Wickham and Iowa's Brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight, the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 men prisoners. In a late dispatch Sheridan says the cavalry engagement in front of Fort Royal was splendid. It was an open ground. The sabre was freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Gen. Merritt and Custer and Col Devin.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

party. Keep it in power, and it will be sparing in its affirmations of loyalty, but let the tide turn, and like Benedict Arnold, they will plot treason, while under the oath of office, and if possible, deliver the land of their birth to its implacable foes. They have placed themselves in such a relation, that national success results in Democratic defeat, and national disaster in Democratic victory. This is the precise relation in which our armed foes stand to us. In short when they were in power, they professed loyalty, but when they lost power, they rebelled, for our present troubles are nothing, but the rebellion of the Democratic party against the government. They go on the principle that they prefer to rule in hell, than to serve in heaven.

4. Arnold died an ignominious death. Having forsaken his country, the British used him as a tool for a time, but as soon as their purposes were accomplished with him, they permitted him to die almost alone, despised alike by his country and his country's foes. The Democratic party is fast following in his footsteps. Like Arnold's treasonable plot, their plots have all been detected in time to save the country, even from Pierce's and Buchanan's administration, down to the last development of the Sons of Liberty in the West. But they are fast coming to shame. The ignominious death commenced when they declared in favor of the enemies of their country, and it seems like a natural fitness of things, that they should prefer the birth day of Benedict Arnold, to the birth day of American Independence, upon which to hold their last general convocation, to give aid and comfort to the rebels, and if possible prevent the loyal party from saving the country in its integrity. The poisonous dose of treason, already swallowed, has produced fearful convulsions, and the present indications are, that the final prescription will be made out by the Vallandigham's, the Wood's, and the Reed's, on Arnold's birth day, that will end the fearful throes of an ignominious death. We feel like adding that the death of the modern Democratic party, would be one of the Lord's afflicting providences by which he works great deliverances to an afflicted nation. May the time soon come when the dying agonies shall end, for the rest of loyal people is much disturbed, with the parties moanings and its piteous shrieks as life ebbs out. *Excuse, once noble, but now ignominious Democracy.*

The Northwestern Conspiracy.
INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.

Some days ago Gov. Morton received a letter from the East, stating that a large quantity of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana. On the 17th instant four boxes were received addressed to J. J. Parsons, of the firm of H. H. Dodd & Co., printers of this city. Last night twenty-two boxes, to the same address, were received and drayed to Dodd's office. A military guard was immediately placed around the building and took possession. Upon examination the boxes were found to contain revolvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition. J. J. Parsons, Chas. B. Hutchins, Dodd's partners, and Wm. Harrison, Grand Secretary of Sons of Liberty, were arrested and placed under guard at the Soldiers' Home. The two former were released on taking the oath of allegiance. A book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was found in Dodd's safe, including the names of the Secretary and Auditor of State, Attorney General and J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*, and names of four hundred rebel prisoners and third degree members. H. H. Dodd is Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 18.

To Major General Jno. A. Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated Monday, 16th, 6:30 p. m., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of the James River to-day (16th) has resulted favorably to us so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive result. The enemy was driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about forty prisoners left in our hands. Two Brigadier Generals—Chamblin and Gherrard—were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river our losses will probably reach near 1,000 killed and wounded; many, however, only slightly wounded, owing to so much of the fighting taking place in thick wood. The enemy have lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The Department has intelligence from General Sherman to 11:30 last night, but no operations are reported.

A dispatch from General Sheridan at Winchester, dated Aug. 17th, 10 A. M., reports that Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon on the north side of the Shenandoah river by Kershaw's Division of the Stonewall Corps, and Wickham and Iowa's Brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight, the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 men prisoners. In a late dispatch Sheridan says the cavalry engagement in front of Fort Royal was splendid. It was an open ground. The sabre was freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Gen. Merritt and Custer and Col Devin.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Country Parson writes that he would come over and see his American friends but for sea-sickness. But he is heartily for the Union and anti-slavery.