The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, May 23, 1862.

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People's State Convention.

The people of Pennsylvania, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress s sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will hest respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock on said day, to nominate candidates for the office of Auditor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen to the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Chairman of People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretaries.

Gov. Curtin has appointed T. T. Worth, Esq. of the Lebanon Courier, Su pleased to notice this appointment as an excellent one # Mr. Worth is an ardent Republican, and an honest, upright man. Suc-

Merit Rewarded.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, a bill giving Robert Small, and his associates, (who so gallantly brought the rebel steamer, Planter, from Charleston, to our blockading fleet,) one half the prize, was passed by an overwhelming majority. Right glad are we, to notice the promptitude with which this praiseworthy act, was rewarded.

THE State Convention of North Carolina The Newbern correspondent of the New York | quired on our part will be unity of action. Tribune hints that Gen. Burnside is disposed to give them an opportunity to retrace their steps, and if they delay he will be upon

THE Richmond Whiq now says the Rebels will stand twelve miles from Richmond and drive the Yankees back. On the last day of April the same paper said :- "The fate of Richmond depends, in the present posture of affairs, upon the army at Yorktown and the efficiency of the Merrimac. This vessel may be set upon by not only one Monitor, but by a fleet of them, in a very short time. It may be overcome in regular combat, or it may, by a spark falling into its magazine, or by the accident of fire, be Richmond is at once approachable by gun hoats, under an attack from which it is perfectly untenable, and indefensible by land

The Rebels Know Their Friends.

The conviction is fast settling down in the public mind that the present leaders of the Breckinridge party are disloyal men and the bel army captured by Gen. McClellau's army at Yorktown in conversation with our men,

"Of our politicians, be spoke enthusiastically of Vallandigham, and said that he was regarded by the Confederates as a noble, bold d Independent man, who was much ad-

A "noble" man! Yes, and we grieve to say it, that most of the Breckinrige leaders are just as "noble" as this notorious secession sympathizer. They infest the free air of the loval States with their treason on every

The Breckenridge editors of the North are continually laboring to excite sympathy for the leading traitors. What kind of men these for whom sympathy is asked? The Philadelphia Press answers by saying that they are men who bayonet and dirk the unresisting wounded on the battle field : who mutilate the dead; who violate the graves of Union soldiers, and carve their bones into ornaments-and their skulls into drinking cups ; who plant torpedoes and infernal machines in the fields and behind entrenchments which they are too cowardly to defend in honorable strife! These are the men for whom the Breckinridgers offer apologies. These are the "deluded brothers" for whom they plead.

If these are men, what are devils? If this is bravery, what is cowardice? If this is honorable warfare, what is fiendish cruelty? How are brave men to fraternize with such fiends in human shape until their brutishuess shall be thoroughly flogged out of them? Our James Buchaoans may sympathize with such men, inasmuch as they consented to become the tools of their leaders in time past. But it is an insult to the friends of the victims of such atrocities to speak of fraternity with the perpetrators.

GLORIOUS NEWS! RICHMOND CAPTURED! SECESSION ABOUT PLAYED OUT

A telegraphic message was received in this city last evening, stating that Richmond had been taken by the Union troops yesterday. We endoavored to obtain more particulars of the capture but were unable to do so. From the tonor of Gen. M'Clellan's dispatches yesterday, there can be little doubt of the correctness of the above. We hope to be able, in

our afternoon edition, to give full particulars. The above we have out from the Harrisburg Telegraph, of yesterday. We have made diligent inquiry at the belegraph office, and failed to find anything confirmatory of the report .-Coupling the fact, that on Wednesday morning Gen. McClellan telegraphed that his advance was within 8 or 9 miles of Richmond, with the announcement that this despatch was received in Harrisburg on the same evening, we are forced to the reluciant conclusion that this despatch is premature. However, as it my heart and soul are with this republic. I this despatch is premature. However, as it is marely a question of time, we may as well am bound to this country with my whole destroyed. Provisions are represented as

We hear of a first having occurred in fought ever since I was able to think. I am North Middleton township on Wednesday bound to the sacred soil of Missouri by the Telegraph, has given orders to the operator at night. A bard was bound to the sacred soil of Missouri by the Telegraph, has given orders to the operator at Cairo not to allow any report, of the expected buttle at Corinth to be sent over the wires a great pails among the people of Richmond, produced buttle at Corinth to be sent over the wires a great pails among the people of Richmond. The United States at New Orleans unable to ascentain the exact locality, or the maintenance of the Union. For the stars gives permission, name of the owner.

The tramendous hall storm of Wednesday night is said to have damaged the crops gomewhat, in some parts of our Countys: Pleasant—the weather.

Our Foreign Relations.

We ever have contended that no reliance could be placed upon the actions of England and France. The object of both of those powers is, undoubtedly, to so act as to dismember the Government of the United States. Whatever may be their protestation of friendship, those pretensions are hollow and are only intended to deceive. For years England has expended all her money on her navy. With this she hoped to keep other powers in awe and thus hold a controlling influence in the governmental affairs of all Europe. Her insoence towards the United States, of late, has een rather humiliating, in which she persisted, knowing our weakness in naval power.

As to her connivance with the leading rebals, anterior to the breaking out of the rebellian, we have never entertained a reasonable doubt. Her vacillating course is strong presumptive evidence of the fact. The confident reliance of the rebels upon an open and bold recognition of their independence by England his ample proof in almost every declaration of the leading conspirators. France we opine, has been playing a double game. She hoped o get England so far committed in her policy towards the United States that there could be no way of her abandoning that line of policy without national humiliation, and then Napoleon could change his programme and humble England, thus wreaking his silent but determined revenge on haughty Britian for her cowardly conduct towards his uncle.

But recent events have compelled both England and France to change their present apperintendant of Pu'lic Printing. We are parent policy with the United States. They see that at the close of this stupendous insurrection our government will be the strongest in the world, and will, in a great measure. have the control of the destinies of this great American continent. Hence, France, still keeping her eye on England as-a future vic tim to her power, unites with England for the purpose of disrupting the Union. This is the great desideratum of the rolers of France and England.

We think, however, that they are a little to late. We have rebellion by the throat. We have just got our hand in building Monitors. The people are determined to uphold the Government as bequeathed to us by our fathers. If England, assisted by her ally or allies, desires to make a third trial with the United States met at Raleigh on the 21st of April. It is she will find herself shorn of all power on this thought by some that it may repeal the se- continent, and, perhaps, blotted out among cession ordinance which it passed last May. the nations of the earth. All that will be re-

More Forces Required.

The Phila North American has the fol. lowing article, which, without venturing an opinion on the matter discussed, we submit to our readers, as a rather startling statement of the condition of the campaign.

The events of the past week have some what painfully impressed the public mind with the necessity for the accumulation of more forces at almost every point of the im nensely extended field of military operations and for the exercise of more energy in the management of the campaign. We suppose it is the want of forces alone that causes the present inactivity, and therefore have ano complaint to make that men or generals do not do their duty. Gen. Banks qualit not to be compelled to retire along the Shenan. put-out of the way at any moment. If so, the support of the Union cause as he ad. vanced to the terrible desolations the seces sion savages bring upon them. Gen. Mc-Dowell ought not to be compelled to remain inactive at Fredericksburg, giving the rebe s of the bread plain from Charlottesville down, and to operate near Richmond without con straint from a force approaching by another route. In the peninsula we have, also, an inadequate force to support the gunboat ad Breckinridge party are disloyal men and the vance on the James river, and are compelled rebels know it. Capt. Frank Lee, of the reto await some other or further accession of forces to support the saundron. The same Mississippi, and at the camps before Corinth. Porce is needed in western Kentucky against the guerillas, in Tennessee against th illas, in Virginia against them, and in Missouri and Arkansas for the same purpose.

And not only are forces required in these everal districts, but energy is needed in tially as follows: their management. It is unpleasant to read accounts such as the capture of a railroad train at Cave city, almost in the heart of Kentucky, and the more recent successful raid, of a rebel band on a railroad guard near Front Royal, Virginia, and another, and a greater one on the advance of Gen-Banks after it returned from Harrisonburg. There may be something of strategy claimed or these retrograde movements, but it is imessible to see what such strategy gains. All lelays and retrograde movements are calam. ities only, let who will attempt to disguise them, and just now they are peculiarly unsatisfactory. They convey to others than ourselves the impression that an ebb in the tide of affairs has set in, which may, by vigorous management, may be converted into a permanent success for the confederacy; and this impression is just now unfortunat in many respects. The peculiar attitude of affairs abroad, the abundance of falsehoods still circulated there in the interest of the ebellion, as d the readiness, both in England and France, to believe every fulsehood and accept every false coloring leaning to the rebel side, admonish us to give them opportunities as possible to get up plausible

It is not probable that the government is vanting in efforts to put affairs on a better to be affixed. The recent order discontinuing ooting. recruiting is at least in part rescinded, and many of the regiments in the field are supplying deficiencies caused by the chances of war as rapidly as possible There may be more done in this way, however, and regiments consolidated with others olely because of deficient numbers might be revived with advantage in some cases. An addition of fifty thousand men to the active forces in the field is imperatively needed at once, and these probably in addi tion to whatever may be done in Tennessee and other partially occupied States in recruiting forces wholly new. In East Tennessee, if we are ever able to get near it, there might be a force raised quite sufficient to extinguish the rebel guerillas of a large region. Men there are urgent to take the

tatements.

field against their enemies, and we as urgently need their assistance. The next few days ought to exhibit a renewal of the energy with which the armies went to 'Kenner's' on Sunday, and our in-were put in the field three months ago, and formant states that it was understood that no

for the better would speedily be developed. by presented Gen. Sigel with a fine silver forts had surrendered, cut loose that bont, set said: "I was not born in this country. I to a certain point, where she blew up and discame here like your ancestors, the Huge nots, the Puritans, and the followers of Penn, New York. Vast quantities of molasses, subegin throwing up our hats now.—En. life, because I am bound to the principles more plentiful, though flour still ranges from the state of the state upon which it is besed—principles for the \$25 to \$30 per bbl. From New Mexico we triumph of which I have struggled and learn that the Revel Texan forces are abanand stripes they offered themselves a willing sacrifice, and I will cherish them in my

heart to my last days."

Two Distinct Classes of Domo rats. It is gratifying at the present time, when nen calling themselves "Patriots," and claiming adherence to the Democratic Par-

ty, lay aside the cause of their Country and its Preservation from the grasp of rebellion. and take up the interest and success of their political party in preference,-to read such sentiment from a loyal Democratic Journal, Pottsville Record. Coming from the ranks of the Democratic party it strikes home to upon the sentiments of a true Democrat: TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

"Certain politicians-we are sorry to say ordinance. When last heard from the fleet they claim to be Democrats-who think it important that they should hold office than that our Union should be saved, are, electioneering in the farming districts-ofthis county, using as their grand arguments against the policy of the administration for the preservation of the Republic, that "it will cost money, and that taxes will be rais-The force of their reasoning is bad, and must recoil fearfully on the party adopting it; for, if these men promise as Democrats that they will adopt a policy that will cost nothing, how can they save our Union? It would follow then that Democracy means disunion. This we deny. Such men are on the Ohio river, are at last completed, not Democrats; and they have no right to on their way to their destination. utter treason under the clonk of Democracy. They are low politicians ready to sell their recently rewarded the bravery and patriotism fidence of the people, because these victor-

Hunter's Proclamation De-clared Void. Gen. By the President of the United States of

ies tend to an increase of taxation. Such

sentiments are not the teachings of Democ

racy they are the promptings of a traitor's

America. A Proclamation.

Whereas, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major Gen. Hunter, in the words and figures follow

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OFF THE SOUTH, }
... HALTON HEND, S. C. Muy 9, 1862. }
General Orders, No. 11.—The three State f Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, com prising the military department of the South naving deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a ilitary necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on he 25th day of April, 1862 Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether imcompatible; the persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina -heretofore held as slaves, are therefore de-

clared forever free.

"David Hunter, (Official) "DAVID MORRIS "Major General Commanding. *Ed. W. Smith, Acting Assistant General, And whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic had received all the reinforcements they information that the document is genuine And further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander or person, has been authat Weldou, N. C., a very important railroad thorized by the dovernment of the United junction, has been evacuated by the rebels. States to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether opportunity to impress the whole population | genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in chief of captured hear Broomfield, Missouri.
the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of Princeton, the capital of Mercer county, Va any State or States free, and whether at any in Fremont's department, has been attacked time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensible to the maintenance of by Humphry Marshall, but has since been Government to exercise such supposed retakenthe sibility, I reserve to myself and which I do from White House early on Monday morning, not feel justified in leaving to the decision of in the direction of Richmond. Rebel pickets general condition is equally apparent on the not feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and hamps.

On the sinth day of March last, by a spe-

adoption of a joint resolution to be substan-

Resolved, That the United States ought to co operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to uch State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced

by such change of system. The resolution, in the language above que ed, was adopted by large majorities in branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most im mediately interested in the subject matter To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseach you to make the argument for yourselves. You can-not, if you would, be blind to the signs of the I beg of you a calm and enlarged timos. consideration of them, ranging, if it may be far above personal and partisan politics This proposal makes common cause for a object, casting no reproaches upoa any. It acts not the Pharasee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking any Will you not embrace it? So good has not been done by one effort, in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the

vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my maware of the necessity we refer to, or hand and caused the seal of the United States Done at the city of Washington this nine teenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight and sixty-two, and of the

independence of the United States eighty sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President;

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The Memphis Avalanche of May 7 had these tems from New Orleans in addition to thos which we have already received by telegraph. It says: Four gunbouts and one transport started for Baton Rogue on Saturday morning May 8, at 9 o'clock. When they had gone up some sixteen miles from New Orleans a smal hoat was sent ashore, and a section of telegraph wire, from post to post, was cut, so that the line could not be operated without putting in new wire. Up to the time our informant left (11 o'clock on Saturday morning,) only seven full Regiments had been landed i Orleans. The last train of cars from Jackson ninder such an impulse important changes train would hereafter be permitted to go down for the better would speedily be developed. the city. All the prisoners in our forts and The loyal ladies of St. Louis, recent- on the gunboats had been paroled, except the oblet. In his speech accepting the gift, he her on fire, and let her drift down the stream

doning the Territory.

Mr. Sauford, Military Supervisor of the

The French Minister has received notice from the French Consul at Richmond that the Rebels have formaly apprised him of their intention to burn the French tobacco stored here, in case they should find it necessary to In the city of New Orleans business was slow. | hurry of the debarkation that nothing but evacuate that place.

Accounts of the recent engagement on the James river, in which our gunboats were re-pulsed before the Robel Fort Darling, are as yet incomplete and unsatisfactory. The only already been stated could not give her guns elevation enough to reach the Rebel fort,"

located on a bluff-two hundred feet above the river, and was therefore useless. The armor of the Galena did not prove proof against the sentiment from a loyal Democratic Journal, heavy missiles of the Rebels fired from such as the following, which we take from the such an elevation, and of twenty eight shot that struck, eighteen pierced her iron plating. The Monitor still maintained her impregnathe renegades of that organization with ten fold force.—Read the following and reflect

On Friday Commodore Goldsborough started up the river with a number of gunbonts, and took possession of the deserted Rebel batteries,

at Day and Hardy's Points, securing their was proceding on toward Fort Darling, and that Robel stronghold has no doubt ere this been subjected to a much heavier fire than the Galena, unaided, was able to throw into it. The obstructions placed in the river are reported to be of the most complete character; vessels laden with stone being first sunk, and the Rebel gunboats Yorktown and Jamestown sunk inside of this barricade. The Fort once silenced, the means and ingenuity necessary for the removal of these obstructions will

quickly be provided. The Chicago Journal states that the steam rams which have for some time been in course of construction, at Louisville and other points "It is needless to attempt to disguise the fact They are low politicians ready to sell their that the recent engagement between our fleet country for an office. They vastly prefer and that of the Rebels came but little short the possession of power to the welfare of the of being a reverse on our side. The Rebel country. They have no word of rejoicing to utter over the glorious victories that have age to two or three of our gunt oats, and our entire fleet barely succeeded in repulsing the of the Union forces; they use them only as attacking force, which repairs being made, additional arguments that the administration of Mr. Lincoln is unworthy of the con-

victory in the next engagement.' The Newbern Progress states that Gov. Clark, of North Carolina, has refused to furnish any moore troops to Jeff. Davis, and has recalled all the North Carolina soldiers now in the Rebel army. North Carolina has held a convention of its citizens, and pronounced against giving further aid to the rebellion, thus virtually returing to the Union. In reply to the demand of Jeff. Davis for additional troops and means of transportation for his army to and through the Cotton States. Governor Clark said that Divis had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home. Governor Clark also informed the Robels that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, and that they would

run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force in any part of the State. The latest from General Halleck reports a general advance of our army towards Cornith. with heavy skirmishing along the whole line General Sherman had driven the enemy from Russell's House back into their works, and held the position which was gained with the loss of forty-four killed and a number wounded on our side. Some of our skirmishers were within three hundred yards of Rebel The military telegraph has been carried

forward to the advance of General McClellan's army, fourteen miles from Richmond.

By the way of the Memphis, we have details of the occupation of Pensacola. It seems that after a brisk cannonade the vessels of the fleet sent beats ashore and found the forts Inited States, proclaim and declare that the deserted. The United States troops were to take possersion the next day.

The rebel officers at Corintly complain bit-terly at Halleck's delay in attaching, as they could expect, and every day weakened them. From Fortress Monroe we have a rumor junction, has been evacuated by the rebels.

A dispatch from General McClellan says that a combined U. S. naval and military expedition up the Pamunkey river forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. A gang of one hundred guerillas have been

Gen. McClellan's army commenced moving fleet! formation being obtained from that city.—Gen McClellan went on a reconnoissance to cial message, I recommended to Congress the the Chickabominy, so that he might more 'effectually complete the programme of opera-

tions in front of Richmond.

A dispatch from General Banks' command states that military circles credit the report that 2900 rebel cavalry, attached to different commands, have been disbanded and formed into guerilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses.

Gen. Geary has been ordered to report to Gen. Banks in future. For several weeks he has been guarding the lower portion of the Manassas road for a distance of fifty miles. The Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs are infested with guerillas, who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. They elude pursuit on account of their familiarity with

he mountain defiles and passes. The Naugatuck is having another gun put aboard in place of the one which exploded in

the late engagement. A private letter from an officer of one of Commodore Rogers' flotilla, says that the Galena was admirably managed, and accually silenced one of the rebel batteries. While the Galena engaged the batteries, the wooden ressels ran past. The Galena then followed but the buoys having been displaced and mis-placed, she ran aground. This most prolably refers to the movements of the Galena when she first left Hampton Roads to go up the river.
The remains of the late Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Keim, who died at Herrisburg, on Sunday afternoon, of typhoid fever, will be conveyed this, (Wednesday) morning to Reading for interment. They will be accompanied by his friends and relatives, and the heads of the civil and military departments.

An officer of the army arrived at Washington, yesterday, and denies the published statements that at last accounts our pickets were within four miles of Savannah. The Navy Department has dispatches sta

ting the capture of the schooner Gen. C. C. Pinckney, while attempting to run the blockade with a load of cotton. The prize has already arrived at New York. The steamer State of Maine arrived at Balwhile attempting to run the timore, yesterday, with 461 sick soldiers, most of whom were canvalescent, and able to travel homeward. The men are chiefly from New York and Massachusetts.

Hon, Edward Stanley, the Military Governor of North Carolina, received his commission yesterday. He is invested with powers exactly like those of Gov. Johnson, of Tenn. Capt. James Lander, of the Sugquehanna, has been ordered to the San Jancinto. proceed to the Gulf. Capt Robert Ritchie has been ordered to take charge of the property all the Norfolk-navy-yard. Commander R. B. Hitchoock has been ordered to report to Flag-officer Goldsborough for the command of the Susquehanna. Lieut. W. E. Hopkins has been ordered to the Philadelphia rendez vous. Lieut. T. E. Eastman has been or-dered to the U. S. stonmer Keystone State. Lieut, B. Taylor has been ordered to Borden-

town, N. J. The Richmond papers of the 16th inst contain a correspondence between Jeff. Davis and the Virginia legislature. He says he does not entertain the thought of withdrawing the farmy from Virginia, even though Richmond should fall. He is of the opinion that hie war could be successfully maintained Gen. of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise 20,000 men for the defence of Western

leans took possession of the New Orleans and Jackson railroad and the Opelousas and Great Western railroad. All the approaches to the city have been cut off. Gen. Phelps. occupies ly reviving.

Mobile making saundings. Pensacola was evacuated on the evening of the 9th ipst. The rebels set fire to the navy

were saved. Reports were received Tuesday from Gen. eral McClellan's advance, under General Stoneman. The rebel pickets have been driven within two miles of their main body .-Everything indicates a desperate resistence on their part. It is said that southern Congress. nen are in the field encouraging the rebels by

their presence. The U. S. dispatch steamer Rhode Island, with dates and mails from New Orleans of the 8th inst., arrived at Fortress Monroe Monday morning. See brings between 40 and 60 pas sengers, and naval officers captured on the Mississippi, below New Orleans.

Gen Butler commenced landing on the 1st of May, and established his headquarters at the Custom House. The railroads and steamt boats were allowed to bring supplies to thecity, on account of the great suffering which otherwise would ensue. The negotiation of confederate scrip was prohibited, but other species of currency was allowed to circulate.
Forts St. Philip and Jackson have been garrisoned by troops from Ship Island.

A telegraphic cable having been laid across the Chesapeake bay from Cherrystone to Back river, the War Department is enabled to be in telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe and Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

The cable is 25 miles long. FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Rebei Steamer Run away with. New York, May 17 .- The steamship Atlanic has arrived with dates to the 14th inst .--Among her passengers is General Gilmore, who commanded at the reduction of Fort Pulnski.

The steamer Planter has arrived from Charles-

ground, Charleston harbor. The steamer Planter, which was run away from the rebels by her pilot, Robert Small, is a new tug boat employed about Charleston harbor, which was seized by the rebel govern ment and converted into a gunboat, mounting a rifled gun forward and a siege gun aft .-She has been in the habit of running out to sea to reconnoitre, and was therefore no unusual appearance near the forts guarding the entrance. Small, who was the helm-man and

pilot, conceived the ilea of running away, and plotted with several friends, slaves like him, to take them off On the evening of May 11 her officers left the ship then at the wharf in Charleston, and went to their homes. Small then took the firemen and assistant engineers, all of whom were slaves, in his confidence, had the fires banked up, and everything made ready to start by daylight. At quarter to four on Satorday morning the lines were fastened the vessel to the dock were cast off, and the ship glided quietly into the stream. Here the har-bor guard hailed the vessel, but Small promit ly gave the countersign, and was allowed to pass. The vessel now called at a dock a distance below, where the families of the erew came on board.

When off Fort Sumter, the sentry on the ramparis hard the boat, and Small sounded the countersign with the whistle, three shrill sounds and one hissing sound. The vessel being known to the officers of the day, no objection was raised, the sentry only singing out, "Blow the d-d Yankees to h-l, or bring one of them in!" "Aye, aye," was the answer, and every possible effort was made to get below.

Hardty was the vessel out of range when Small ran up a white flag, and went up to the U S. fleet, where he surrendered the vessel. She had on board seven heavy gune for Fort Ripley, a fort now building in Charleston harbor, which were to be taken thither the next morning. Small; with the crew and their families, sixteen persons, were sent to the flagship at Port, Royal, and an officer placed on board the Planter, who took her also to Commodore Dupont's vessel. Small is a middle aged negro, and his features betray nothing of the firmness of character he displayed. He said to be one of the most skilful pilots of the victory over the 'oyal bishop and the loyal Charlesion, and to have a thorough knowledge of all the ports and inlets on the coast of South

It is said that his vessel and guns are worth near 30 000 a prize to the blockading First Auditor's office, receiving \$1,600 a year fleet! Will not Congress, by unanimous confrom a government which they were unwilsent, give these bold fellows the full value for their prize, as an encouragement to others? guard the whole line of the river in front of Robert Small is a sharp looking, intelligent Richmond, and consequently prevent any infellow, of medium size, and apparently about fellow, of medium size, and apparently about

thirty years old. FROM FORTRESS MONROE. DESERTERS FROM THE CREW OF THE MERRIMAC.

Statements Relative To Her Destruction. FORTRESS MONROE, May 13.

Arrivals from the Late Merrimac. Last evening among the arrivals from forfolk, was a master's mate and a gonner t the Merrimac, formerly such a terror in this region. The master's mate's name is E. K. McLaughlin, son of the proprietor of Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore. He was ar. rested in Norfolk last Saturday, when troops took possession of the city, but after-wards released on his parole. To-day he took the oath of allegiance, and is on his way home. He was on board the Merrimac when she sank the Cumberland, and promo ted for signal services in that action. Three weeks ago, being unwell, he was detailed from the service, and sent to the Portsmouth Naval Asylum, where he was at the time o the Rebel evacuation. He seems very much pleased at the prospect of reaching home and again enjoying its comforts.

The gunner's name is Ball, who is a native of Baltimore, where he has a widowed mother residing. At the breaking out of from the naval service of the United States after a service of five years. He immedi ately shipped on board a vessel for England and on his arrival there re-shipped on a merchantman for New Orleans. The vessel successfully ran the blockade and her crew was discharged. He was told by the Con federates that he must enlist, either in the army or navy; he preferred the latter Upon the completion of the Merrimac he was detailed as one of her crew, in the eapacity of gunner. In the action of that memorable Sunday, when she destroyed the Cumberland and Congress a shot from the Cumberland entered the porthole of her bow pivot gun, killing two men and woundothers. After that no one vol. unteered to take charge of this gun for fear of a similar disaster. He did so and has since had charge of it.

Com. Tatnall was very imbecile and child ish, and so feeble that he had to be assisted up and down stairs. The crew had no confidence in him, but were proud of Capt. Buchanan. When the Rebels found that the tugbent J. B. White had deserted and came down to the Point, they at once concluded that their plans were given in detail to our officers here. Capt. Byers is worthy of great praise and many thanks for the im portant news which he brought. It is well known here that, owing to his information, the important movements lately made took place. The Rebels had lightened the Merrimae with the intention of running her up the James tiver to Richmond. But finding their plans betrayed they determined to comdown into the Roads and cover their retreat. which was then going on at Norfolk and Craney Island. When our fleet shelled Sewell's Point there were only two compa. on Virginia soil for twenty years.

John B., Floyd has been appointed Major. The Merrimac, according to arrangements, retreat, which was then going on. The offi-cers knew that the Galenu, Aristook and Port Royal had Jone up, the James river there-for their project in that direction decidely impolitic. On Saturday night a consultation took place on board the Merri-

The conference ended with the determin. y have, been cut off. Gen. Phelps ation to blow her up, and distroy one of the Carrollion, 25 miles up the river rebellions grottest hopes. So great was the the officer's and men's effects were removed,

Com. Porter's mortar fleet had been off They did not even spike the guns, as was their intention. They took off the locks, and adjusting the slow match, left their idol to adjusting the slow match, left their idol to her inglorious fate. The gunner had with him all the locks of the bow pivot gun, and also a sword belonging to one of the officers of the vessel, who had given it to him for the purpose of stationing pickets (with, instead of which he left for Norfolk, and taking the oath of allegiance, is now on his way North. A gentleman, with strong proclivities for trophies, off-red the groner five dollars for the pivot lock, which was accepted, after much hesitation. Being of a suspicious nature, I conclude, from present appearances, that the "pieces of the wreck of the Merrimac" will soon be even more plentiful than canes cut from the tomb of Washington.

The Finale of the Merrimac The armament of the Merrimac consisted twelve guns-two seven inch rifled pivot guns fore and aft, each working out of three portholes four nine inch smooth bore gons. Dahlgren pattern; four six-inch rifled guns; and two bout howitzers, twelve-nounders both on the upper deck, fore and alt, to repel

borders. Com. Tatnall made a speech to the crew, boat from Norfolk had reached the vessel. bringing the news of the occupation of the by the Yankees, and our supplies are cut off. Although the vessel has been lightened the pilot says he cannot get her up the James river, as we had intended to do; therefore, we have concluded to blow her up. can make your escape in the best way pos-

Tatnall was carried away from the Mer rimac in a litter, he was so feeble. The Merrimac's crew numbered three ton, having been run away with by a coord ton, having been run away with hundred and sixty men. At the time of her explosion, her magazines, fore and aft, were They had received but fifty dollars for their services in the Confederate navy-the money was Confederate shinplasters.

Loyalty at a Discount. We noticed in the Advocate for April 24 the refusal of the Rev. Mr. Syle, pastor of one of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in Washington, to read the form of thanksgiving for the recent national victories prescribed by the bishon of the diocease, and the rebuke of the clergyman for so doing by a meeting of the wardens and vestry. It appears that several

tor. The dispute has has resulted in a tri triumph, of the rebel sympathizers. The land on the west side of the road, or only an Washington correspondent of the Independent estate for life?

At the election for vestrymen in Trinity church all the decided Unionists have been turned out, and and the sympathizers with the pastor, who refused to read the bishop's prayer, have elected their own ticket. A very interessing correspondence between Bishop Whit tingham and the Rev. Mr. Syle has just been published. The pastor says he refrained from reading the prayer "for the sake of peace."
The bishop replies that the same excuse would serve in every case where a particular subject might be distasteful to a part of the commu nity. He asks most eloquently: "Is there any 'power' under beaven to which residents in the District of Columbia can claim to owe 'subjection' as God's ordinance, except the Federal government of the United States?"-And again: "I regard the sympathies of dwellers in the District of Columbia with the existing war waged by the rebels of the South, as utterly without plen of excuse before God or man! Plainer words than these of the Maryland Episcopal Bishop have been uttered by no man in the District, or perhaps out of it. Yet the pastor triumphed; and it may not be improper to add, that more than one man in this Church who enabled him to win members of his Church, is to-day holding office under this government! A correspon dent of the Tribune of May I says that two of them "have been for many years clerk in the government which they were unwilling to pray for. They ceased to be clerks last Monday."

Town and County Matters.

FOR PITTSBURG LANDING .-- On Monday last some 75 recruits, from Carlisle Barracks, under command of Lieut. E. W. Tarleton, left for Pittsburg Landing, to reinferes the regular cavalry at that place

Major Topp, of the 1st Penna, Regiment, is in town. We understand he has been unwell for some time, and has come on spared from the service long. We wish him an early recovery.

ast, having been discharged from the service pany at Fredericsburg, Va., where we believe, hey still are.

We cannot but admire the artistic skill and refined taste of the gentleman who vided among his daughters. pruped the trees on the south side of the Court house. The one at the south east can be carried down to this devise, as showing corner is particularly well done, and we the intention of the testator to dispose of his would call the attention of nurserymen and others, in that line, to its symmetrical ap

readers should be careful about taking the ten dollar notes on the Corn Exchange Bank like Dickenson, of Casey 77, cannot be cited as a of Philadelphia. Counterfeits of this denomination have been issued, but, as yet, are not land contained in it, that the terrator was ful-in extensive circulation. They are altered ly aware of the effect of the word heirs. I from 1's on the same bank. The vignette is was by mistake, or a mere "lapsus pennae." an oval portrait of General Scott; the fig. 10 I may see no reason why Euceth should have on each upper corner; a female with sheaf an estate in fee in his half of the farm, and and sickle on the lower left corner, and a Willis only an estate for life. female with a basket of fruit on the lower determined by his words. It was not necesright.

in RHEEM'S Hall, last evening. The audience was a large and respectable, one, and seemed very much pleased with the entertainment .-The lectures will be continued on this, and to-'Home Marriage and Match Making." The subdivisions are the Nature, Origin and Importance of Marriage-Fatal Mistakes in the uptial choice-All matchesnot made in Heav- be entered for plaints en-Power and Value of First Sight Love-Obstacles in the way of Marriage-Points in which the parties should agree. The Nature of True Love, the only proper basis of the Marriage Choice-Beauty and riches only secandary considerations-Popping the Question -Reunion and Recognition in Heaven-Advice to Widows and Widowers.

The proceeds of these lectures are to be anproprieted to the purchasing of Books Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, &c., for the use of the Institute of which Mr. Philairs is for to morrow—which we are forbidden to Principal.

night, and to-morrow-night, the admission will be, single tickets Loets, Gentleman and

CIRCUS COMING.—By an advertisment another column, it will be seen that GARD= ner & Henning's grand circus is coming. -As it is sometime—some 8 years we believe since we have been blessed with a circus, we bespeak full houses for this one.

Police ITEMS -Caroline M'Glaughin and Lewis Smith were left in the fatherly care of Sheriff Rippey on Tuesday last. They had been indulging freely in "bust head." and were having a small circus to themselves, in Mr. Zag's rye field on the out skirts of the town. Caroline became pugnacious and threatened the "perlice" with "grievious bodily harm" She wasp however, soon quieted.

Eli Butler, a colored gent, celebrated as a man of "dark deeds and midnight excursions," is also in limbo. Offence—drunkeness and disorderly conduct.

FOULKE vs BARNITZ .-- Some two ceks ngo we gave a brief editorial notice of the decision of Judge Grier in the case, the who had been mustered on deck, after a title of which forms the caption of this article. Our article-which merely gave the city by our forces. The substance of his style of the suit, the decision of the court. speech, as related to me by the gunner, an estimate of the value of the farm in liti-was this:—"Boys, Norfolk has been taken ga tion, and the names of the council enengaged,-we understand has been criticised as an unfair report of the opinion rendered. In order to substantiate what we then said, You and to prove that our only motive in noticing the case was to give our readers an important and interesting news item, we have procured a copy of Judge Grier's opinion in the case, which we herewith give in ful'. Our excuse for occupying so much of our space with this matter, is that it has been rendered necessary to refute what we consider unreasonable cavil.

> Opinion of Judge Grier in the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in the Third Circuit.

No. 21 APRIL SESSION 1861. Stephen A. Foulk a citizen of California vs. Henry Barnitz, Jacob Barnitz and Peter Lind-sey, citizens of Cumberland County Ponnsylania. Ejectment for a tract of land in Cum-

berland County. SPECIAL VERDICT.

The land in dispute was devised by the bill of Stephen Foulk to his Son Willis Foulk, in of the vestrymen were absent, and that a majority of them, and also, as subsequently ap- erick Kower now lives, and all my land at the peared, of the congregation, sympathized with west side of the big road, the big road to be secession, and sustained the course of the rec. | the line between him and his brother, and to have possession at the death of his mother."
Did Willis Foulk take an estate in fee in the

This will was made before the act of assembly of 1853 had abolished the rule of construction, which required that apt or express words must appear in the devise, or some necessary implication from all its terms, or a court will not construe it as intended to give an estate in fee and distancerit the beir. the Courts of this State had refused to adopt this rule of the common law in the beginning, would have saved much litigation, and ninety nine cares out of a hundred would have car-

led out the real intention of the testator.

But it has become a rule of property as to all preceding cases, which the courts cannot abolish, without usurping the powers of the legislature. It is true the courts have been state in searching through the whole will for evidence of some general intention, by which this neglect to use proper words of limitation may be supplied, without an arbitrary attempt to supply the defect by mere conjectur-

al emendation. Can anything be found within the four corners of this will, which will justify the court in deciding that there is a manifest intention to give an estate in fee to Willis Foulk not with tanding the want of direct terms indicating

The instrument is evidently written by the

testator himself; and its orthography is rather of an original character. But it shows in

its face that the testator well knew the words necessary to pass an estate of inhoritance ---The devises to his wite are expressed to be for life or during widowhood, and if words of inheritance had been omitted in all the devises to the children, the inference would have been very strong, that the testator was ignorant of the law requiring such technical language to give a fee. But in all the other devises of land except to the widow and his daughters, and this to his son Willis, apt words of inheritance are used, showing the testator to be fully aware of their propriety and force. He gives the resits and profits of the house and lot Baltimore, to his daughter Esther "during her life" but encumbered with 1 gacies; "her children to have the said house and lot at her decease, and to their heirs foreger." Another house and lot is given to his daughter Susanna for life, and afterwards to her children. "and their heirs forever." He gives to Eanes and Willis Foulk, his two sons, six tracts of a short leave to recruit his health. The Ma-jor is a worthy officer and cannot well be forever." One portion of his homestead farm, which is divided between these sons, and subjected to the widows dower, he gives to his son Eanes "and to his heirs forever to have island enjoy it at the death of his mother." But in case RETURNED.—Mesers. Chas. Spicer, she married, he was to have one balf the rents Dubissey and Henwood, all members of Company A., 7th, Reg, arrived here on Tuesday, the personal estate. Then comes the devise in question to Willis, without any words of limion account of sickness. They left the Com-bany at Fredericsburg, Va., where we believe, ordered to sell his personalty to pay the legacies charged on it, and to keep the children (including Willis who was then a boy) at

school, and put them to trades and likewise to board them," the balance remaining to be di-There are no introductory words in this will, whole estate, coupled with the fact that there is no limitation over. This fact alone is not sufficient of itself as a ground for such an in terence, nor can such an intention be legally A DANGEROUS ALTERED NOTE.— Our ment of his devise to Willis till after the death

precedent This will shows in every other devise of

The intention of the testator can only be sary to give any reason for this difference.

"Stet pro ratione voluntas." The cases on this LECTURES .- The Rev. WM. H. PHIL- subject are too numerous to be specially no ticed. But I cannot find any precedent which will reach this case, unless I should undertake tute, delivered the first of a series of lectures to abolish the old established rule of construction altogether The apothegm of Senaca, "nit doistus nimio acumine," well applied to that judicial "hyperastucia" which attempts to defeud more conjectural emendation. The lectures will be continued on this, and tomorrow evenings. The general subjects are idiosyncrasy of the mind of the Judge, and his ingenuity in defending his guesses at the truth; "whose mental optics are so keen, he

sees what is not to be seen." The verdict and judgment must, therefore

By the Court, (Signed) R. GRIER, Circuit Court Judge.

Liffe Insurance.—An extract from a'letter of an eminent Divine, to a lady who had conscientious scruples in regard to Life Insurance, and requested his opinions upon the subject:

do." True, we are forbidden to be over-The first lecture was free. For those of to-anxious for the future, but a prudent man light, and to-morrow night, the admission foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. If the very laws of nature adopt the covering and appetite of the beast to his latitude— Lady 25cts, children under 12 years, bets - it instinct leads the beaver to build his Doors open at 74 o'clock. Lecture commences house, and his dam, so as to secure him against future contingencies—surely man is