

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, May 15, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGLI & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

A BRACE OF LIES.—The Volunteer of this week, in speaking of our Union League, calls it a "secret oath-bound League." At least one hundred Democrats have been present at the meetings of the Union League since its organization. Ask those gentlemen whether there is the semblance of truth in this statement. The Volunteer is eloquent on this "secret oath-bound" business, when it falsely applies the term to Union men, but it is wonderfully silent, as to the recent developments of the Northern rebel knights of the Golden Circle, who abound so plentifully in Copperhead localities.

Again the same truthful (?) journal tells us that the last meeting of the Union League was a "fizzle—nobody being present." The truth is that a misunderstanding as to the hour had the effect of misleading a number of members, but notwithstanding this a goodly number were present, and several interesting speeches delivered. Veracity is as rare an article as hen's teeth in the Volunteer establishment.

We cannot pick up a loyal paper among our exchanges that is not filled with patriotic resolutions from this regiment and that regiment bearing down upon the Copperheads and Peace men of the North, while we have yet to see the first resolution of the kind in any Copperhead sheet that has come under our eye. This is a significant fact, and one which will be noticed by the soldiers in the field. We hope they will make a note of this fact, and remember who are their friends and who are not. Mark the sneaking traitors in the rear.

The Tory papers are taking exceptions to Gen. Halleck's declaration, that after our army had whipped the Southern rebels, the soldiers would return and "place their heels upon the heads of the sneaking traitors in the North." Well, now why should not traitors South? But "No reason's felt the latter draw With good opinion of the law."

When you hear a man claiming to be loyal, but who questions to him: 1st. Do you believe the present rebellion to be causeless and wicked? 2d. Are you in favor of using the resources of the Federal Government, if necessary, to crush this rebellion and restore the national authority over all the revolted States? If he says yes, and is in earnest, he may be counted as a loyal man. If he answers both, or either, in the negative, he is, to all intents and purposes, practically if not actually a secessionist.

The Harrisburg Patriot says it is "heartily sick of Bench and Pulpit politics." We don't doubt it. The civil law and the Christian law are sickening to such fellows as control that sheet. Editors probably prefer larger beer politics, brothel politics, or peculating politics to politics governed by law and elevated by Christianity. No wonder such fellows get heartily sick when they think of the law, and its enforcement.

Keep it before the people that the only party the Copperheads fight, is the party of the Union! Keep it before the people, that the Copperheads are in sympathy with, and many of them actually belong to the Knights of the Golden Circle. Keep it before the people, that none of the Copperhead Newspapers or Speakers ever denounce that treasonable organization, but expand all their wrath upon the Loyal men who have banded together to save the Government.

While thousands of names are being enrolled, showing that their owners are unconditionally for the Union, let a book be opened in every community to enter the names of those who refuse to join Union Leagues and who act with the Copperheads. When the war is over and the Government victorious, the Copperheads will be the laziest to protest that they were loyal citizens and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Let us have it in white and black, and then there will be no mistake. Record their names.—Exchange.

The Copperheads are loud in their professions of love for the Union "as it was," but will not fight for it, and are opposed to the "Conscription" Act, without which we will be unable to save the Union "as it was," or any other way. The Copperheads used to be in favor of the Constitution as it is, but fearing that some of their leading men, North and South, may yet be hanged upon that instrument "as it is," they now call for a Grand Union-Compromise. Peace—Doughface—Dir.—Eating—Pro.—Slavery—Secession—Convention, to alter and amend that sacred compact; and of course date the Amendments back, so as to save the traitorous necks of the most of the leading men of their party.—Exchange.

THE SEASON AND ITS CHANGES.—Winter still lingers in the lap of spring, and the cold still wind is almost always with us. Yesterday we had rain and a cold east wind; to-day we have the same, probably; and to-morrow a fine sunny day. Those great changes make sad havoc with the health of our citizens, particularly those having weak lungs. For all diseases of this kind, use Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. 25 cent. a box, at S. Elliott's.

"Trust" is a good motto for a Christian; "trust not" is a good one for a tailor.

CARL SCHURZ AND THE VOLUNTEER AGAIN.

It was in the fall of 1860, when CARL SCHURZ was stumping Pennsylvania in behalf of Gov. CURTIS and the general Republican ticket, that the American Volunteer published what it said was an extract from one of his speeches. This paragraph contained, with many other treasonable notions, an infamous libel upon the constitution of our country. On Mr. SCHURZ's arrival in Carlisle, while on that tour, this paragraph in the Volunteer was shown to him and he at once indignantly pronounced it a scoundrelly forgery, and promised to so prove it in his ensuing speech here. The editor of the Volunteer hearing of this, and dreading the impending exposure, sent word to Mr. S., that he had copied the extract referred to from one of his exchanges—was sorry he had done so—and would apologize therefore in his next issue. Mr. S. expressed himself perfectly satisfied with this explanation, and said so to our citizens at the meeting held the same evening. He admired the honesty and manhood of the editor who had thus done his best to repair the injustice he had done. At this juncture the editor of the Volunteer, who had been present during the meeting, arose, and in a very excited manner, denied having made any apology, and in effect reiterating the fraud he had perpetrated. Mr. SCHURZ, in reply, promptly accepted this horn of the dilemma, and after proving the utter falsity and atrocity of the Volunteer's paragraph, paid his respects to its now avowed author. Such a withering, scathing rebuke we never heard man receive—it left him considerably smaller than the "little end of nothing."

One would have thought this encounter would have been sufficient to have lasted the Volunteer the balance of its natural life; but the galled jade will wince long after the spurs have been removed; and then, in this instance, the wearer of the rapiers is at such a safe distance, that this kind of revenge is very cheap. But on behalf of CARL (now General) SCHURZ, a brave and accomplished soldier, battling in his adopted country's defence, we totally deny the Volunteer's statement this week that "General Schurz and his troops without firing a gun broke and ran pell-mell, and could not be arrested in their flight for half an hour;" and we now proceed to the proof of its falsity.

THE BREAK AND PANIC IN THE ELEVENTH CORPS.

The following correspondence has taken place: HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, May 6, 1863. Maj. Gen. HOWARD, Commanding Eleventh Corps. GENRAL: I find it stated in the papers, that the action of last Saturday threw the Eleventh Corps, and it is even stated in the New York Herald that I led the dispirited flight in possession of the front line. I am, general, your respectful servant, and I am, general, your respectful servant. I am, general, your respectful servant. I am, general, your respectful servant.

Now the cowardice, treachery and villainy of this second assault of the Volunteer upon a brave soldier in the front rank of his country's noble defenders—lie in the fact that the Volunteer, when it published its mean fling at his reputation, must have seen this authoritative denial of Gen. HOWARD, for it appeared in the daily papers of Monday last. There is no escape then from the odium which attaches to this patent calumny.

The statements that "Gen. SRET was removed to make room for Schurz," who is a "mere political adventurer, without one particle of military knowledge," are the petty fabrications which usually go to season the Volunteer's more imposing manufactures.—Gen. SCHURZ is not and never was a corps, but a division commander, and consequently could not have replaced SRET, whose corps is commanded by Gen. HOWARD. Seeing that Gen. SCHURZ received a first-class military education in Germany, a rational guess would be that he is possessed of several "particles" of "military education." The editor of the Volunteer will not deny that if his sword is half as sharp as his tongue the rebels south will get as sick of the former as their copperhead cousins here were of the latter.

ADMIRABLE DUPONT AND GEN. HUNTER.—Late news from the Department of the South authorizes the statement, which is a manifest contradiction of the stories of the sympathizing newspapers, that there is a hearty, cordial, and determined co-operation between Rear Admiral Dupont and Major General Hunter, and that if any attack is to be made on Charleston, they will join forces, not simply because they fight under the same flag, but because they agree upon the principle of employing all means for the purpose of crushing out the rebellion. The land and naval forces act with the heart of one man. Admiral Dupont, who has experienced the value of negroes on the water like General Hunter, who has experienced their value on land, is resolved to employ this great element in accomplishing the task before him, and securing triumph to his operations in the South. All our news from Port Royal, from the army as well as the navy, indicates the happiest and most confident feeling among those who command, as well as those who obey.

REFUSING TO ALLOW SOLDIERS TO VOTE.—The Legislature of New York passed a law to allow soldiers to vote, but Gov. Seymour has seen proper to veto it. The Tories seem determined to prohibit soldiers from voting, if possible.

A French tragedy occurred in New York last week. A deserter from the U. S. Army poisoned himself and his sweetheart. The poison worked violently upon him, but had less effect upon the girl. He tried to strangle her, but his death struggles weakened him, and he died, while she recovered.

The Scope of The Conflict.

The Roman Conqueror, Julius Caesar, burned his ships on landing on the shores of Britain, and as the glare of the flaming timbers, lit up the wild coast, it testified to his determination to quell the "barbarians" or die on their shores. In the case of the Republic of the United States, warring to preserve its sovereignty, Providence has shut the nation up in like manner. Says Bancroft, the Historian, in his noble speech at the loyal meeting in New York, on the anniversary of the Baltimore bloodshed: "The question is found to be, not merely whether the United States shall be stricken from the family of nations, but whether the vital principles of freedom shall be preserved. The imperative call of duty charges us on to the struggle more than ever; for, unless we succeed, the power of the pole which pervades all history as a prophecy; is beaten down, and there is no other Western hemisphere where the struggle can be renewed. We have no choice; we must persevere. If we would build up the home of humanity—if we would safely transmit the regenerating principles that give life to its value—we must persevere. The result cannot be nearly exhausted, while our own prosperity has hardly been impaired; we must press onward with united zeal, and win the victory of endurance born."

"Time's noblest empire" is this Republic, and it is true that we must stand to our guns in full view of the fact that freedom, once vanquished in her chosen centre and home, is defeated everywhere. Italy, Poland and Hungary have nobly struggled for liberty, yet even in the first named land success is not thoroughly assured. Even in England prescription holds a stern sway, and that nation seems no nearer to Republicanism now than when Cromwell died. France is the sport of every demagogue or tyrant, while the progress of Russia is slow. As for Austria and Spain, they are both as despotic as they were a century ago. Nowhere can the banner of freedom, "born though flying," stream out from the winds with perfect appreciation save in the country of Washington, and never was there so heavy a responsibility laid upon any people as upon the citizens of this Republic.—The ark of human civilization rests upon our shoulders; the future is bound up in our struggle, and that nation must persevere to the end.

How desperate then is the treason of Americans North or South in perilling the holiest interests of the human race either to gratify mad personal ambition or to attempt the founding of a Government whose corner stone is slavery!

An Infidel and a Coward's Falshood.

The following is a plain assertion from the Tory Organ, yesterday morning: "WE HAVE \*\*\* RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE THAT HOOKER WAS DRUNK AND ENTIRELY INCAPACITATED FOR COMMAND OR ANYTHING ELSE ON SUNDAY, AND THE REPORTS THAT THE ARMY HAS ENTIRE CONFIDENCE IN HIM ARE UNFOUNDED."

Now we only ask, that the soldiers who are at present in this city, and who prilled their lives with Hooker in achieving the success of the most consummate strategical movement of the war,—that these brave men meet and resent this foul assault on their brave commander. Be it remembered, that the wretches who put forth this unfounded libel on Gen. Hooker are themselves the most confirmed inebriates in the land, who owe a stipend to every fire plug, lamp post and curb stone in Harrisburg, for the uses to which these were put while being occupied by their bloated heads. And yet these dastards, when they cannot write and print treason against the Government, for fear that their craven necks might be subjected to the pressure of a halter, turn their spleen on a brave leader of brave men, and endeavor "y the aspersion of his character, to bring reproach and disgrace upon the Government.

We repeat, that we trust the soldiers who are now in this city will take some notice of this cowardly attempt to taint the character of their leader, by miscreants who are the open and the uncompromising foes of the Government. It such libels are allowed to pass unresorted to, we may expect to see these wretches resort to other and more forcible means to overturn the authority and destroy the dignity of the Government. It will only need the passage of a few brief resolutions, by the brave men now now in Harrisburg, repelling and exposing this falshood, to make the poor drivellers of the Tory Organ retract, chew their words, and admit their unblushing falshood!—Harrisburg Telegraph.

IN AN article intended to show how the problem of slavery is being solved by the irresistible progress of events, and how individual opinions are formed or modified by the influence of the present national struggle, the New York Tribune says: "Every hour of the fluctuating fortunes of this terrible strife is a hour added peril to some persons free who were slaves the night before. McClellan and Buell contribute to the inevitable result as surely, though not so willingly, as Fremont and Hunter. Butler enters the war a Breckinridge Democrat, ditches the famous "contrabands" order, goes to New Orleans a few months, and comes home to enjoy and requite the intensest hate of every Copperhead and every open Rebel in America, simply because he is earnestly hostile to the Rebellion, and sees that its fate and that of slavery have become inextricably blended. Gov. Hamilton, a slaveholder, is hauled out of Texas because he will not be made a Rebel, and becomes anti-slavery from conviction that neither he nor any other Unionist can ever live in the South hereafter unless the Rebellion and slavery shall both die.—And his convictions are shared by nearly every Unionist remaining in the South."

A French tragedy occurred in New York last week. A deserter from the U. S. Army poisoned himself and his sweetheart. The poison worked violently upon him, but had less effect upon the girl. He tried to strangle her, but his death struggles weakened him, and he died, while she recovered.

Letter from a Loyal Southern Gentleman.

To the Government whose uniform they wear. Thousands of these men are kept here inactive, depriving the country of their services, and doing infinite injustice to their comrades in the field. We cannot say that our regiment is being recruited to any alarming extent, a few volunteers from different hospitals in the North being all the "recruits" we are well offered however, some of the companies whose numbers do not exceed twenty men, having their full complement. Col. Bolinger and Major Lyman are on special duty at Division Court Martial and the command devolves upon Capt. Speece, a brave and efficient officer. Lt. Col. Henderson, who has been acting on the staff of Col. Sickles as Inspector General having recently received the appointment of Provost Marshall of the 15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, left a few days since to assume the duties and responsibilities of that position. Brave to a fault, affable and courteous to all, and a soldier in every sense of the word, he was admired and respected by the entire command, and carries with him the heart-felt regrets of officers and men.

The monotony of camp life was painfully broken last Sunday by the burial of a member of this regiment. The deceased, who was out of Company "I" had visited Washington and becoming intoxicated got into trouble and was maltreated to such an extent that he died shortly after reaching camp. The funeral ceremonies were performed by the chaplain, and were very solemn and impressive.

Paymaster Ball lately appeared among us and distributed Uncle Sam's good gifts to the tune of \$52,000 per man. The veterans face and white hairs of "old Gideon" are always hailed with delight in this neighborhood as the precursor of coming events—viz: a copious distribution of his "greenbacks" consigned with a corresponding quantity of "conspicuous postage stamps." Gideon is ever welcome. We are contiguous to Alexandria and the town is daily visited by the boys for a little amusement and recreation. No intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold, and with the exception the "freedom of the city" is guaranteed. The houses in Alexandria are low and dingy and the streets narrow, all presenting quite an antiquated appearance. The place is a notorious secession rendezvous, full three-fourths of its present population are traitors in the guise of loyalty and every day to give aid and comfort to the enemy. In the charge of some of the most prominent secessionists are displayed full length portraits of many generals in the rebel army, and is their open boast that the city has furnished one whole regiment to the Confederacy.—The 10th Virginia under Longstreet. Company "A" has its headquarters at the "Campania" Restaurant on King St. now under the charge of Mr. Jacob Hartman formerly of Carlisle.

Our expectations were not exactly realized with regard to the movement of the army of the Potomac, but having served under General Hooker we know him as not the man to become totally depressed and disheartened at temporary reverses. Our hopes are strengthened with the knowledge that Lee's army has suffered infinitely greater than ours, and that the gallant army of the Potomac is not in the least demoralized, but ready again to resume the offensive whenever the general commanding orders. God grant he meet with success in the third attempt at that modern Gibraltar.

Col. Conner's Fight with the Snake Indians.

Col. Conner is stationed at Great Salt Lake City with a regiment of California Volunteers, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States in the territory and protecting the mail route. For several summers the Snake or Shoshone Indians have been troublesome and defiant, killing and scalping individuals and small parties while distant from the settlements, and attacking trains of emigrants, which they will follow for days and strike at some unguarded moment. Early in January about four hundred encamped in Cache Valley, on Bear River, threw up earth works, and sent word to the troops that they desired to fight. The men were very seditious to go and their Colonel was willing. The difference between California Indians and regulars is that the former have experience in this method of warfare, and the soldier retains his individuality without being lost in a company, while the latter are ready to operate only as the command is received. Totally ignorant of everything connected with the business in hand—except discipline, and dependent wholly upon the knowledge and conduct of their officers for success, they are not unfrequently defeated by an enemy not superior in numbers to themselves and using inferior arms. When the Californians go for "Injuns" they generally get them.

Letter from the Reserves.

CAMP OF THE 7TH REG'T. P. V. R. C. Near Convalescent Camp, May 10, 1863. DEAR HERALD:—The division of Pennsylvania Reserves, which according to the press has been represented as resting, reorganizing its shattered ranks, &c. is encamped and quartered as follows, viz: 1st brigade at Fairfax Court House, picketing an extensive line, and as the file is limited, its duty is extremely arduous. Two regiments of the 2d brigade (7th and 4th.) are guarding at camps Convalescent and Distribution, and the remainder are at Alexandria patrolling the principal thoroughfares, arresting persons whose secession proclivities predominate, and keeping things straight generally. The 3d brigade is stationed at Washington, doing provost and other duty, and among the most pleasant work of Washington papers, is that of escorting rebels, whose desires of visiting Washington were mortified, to the Old Capitol prison. If we have the most favorable position of all, and it is of that we propose to write. Immediately on our first arrival in this section of Virginia, we were ordered to Upton's Hill, and occupied the camp vacated by the 142d New York. Our duties there consisted in picketing, which we did almost continually and occasionally to take a nocturnal tramp in search of raiders. We remained there some two months, performing our labors to the satisfaction of every one, when it was rumored that a change of position was contemplated and it was the intention of the Colonel commanding to canton the 2d brigade at Washington. Accordingly everybody was in the best possible spirits, and on the 9th we received the ever welcome order. Our anxious expectancy was finally relieved on the 10th of the morning of the 15th of April with orders to break camp and get on the march immediately, which we did with truly remarkable alacrity, and proceeded—where? not to Washington but Convalescent camp to guard stragglers and deserters; at which place we are at present writing. Our duty now consists of guarding with loaded muskets, unarmet men, and daily large details are made from the 7th and 4th for that purpose. The two regiments occupy the camp vacated by the 11th Rhode Island, and as far as quarters are concerned, they are the most comfortable we have been in during our term.—Government is supporting here at an immense expense, a camp (Distribution) in which are confined deserters, stragglers and convalescent soldiers. As far as we are able to learn, no punishment is administered to the two former, with the exception of keeping them in comfortable Sibley tents, and giving to the latter a certainly an expense and drudge

WAR NEWS.

HOOKEE AGAIN ACROSS THE RAFFAHANNOCK.

LEE'S ARMY IN RETREAT.

General Lee Cut Off from his Supplies.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 12 P. M.—On Friday morning last General Hooker re-crossed the Rappahannock with two corps d'armee, and after reconnoitering the old position held by him at Chancellorsville, found that the enemy had fallen back, leaving hundreds of his wounded behind, and his dead unburied. During the day the entire Army of the Potomac crossed the river, with sixteen days' rations, and moving forward, deployed right and left in search of the enemy, who was not to be found in force up to 8 o'clock this morning. A large number of stragglers have come into our outposts lines and giving themselves up, expressing their disgust with the rule of the rebel leaders. These men confirm the public accounts of the consternation created in Richmond by Gen. Stoneman's raid. General Hooker informs Gen. Halleck that he only needed active co-operation from Gen. Peck and Keyes in a second advance to render the destruction of the rebel army and the capture of Richmond certain. The report that Richmond has been captured by General Keyes is not credited by the War Department. The President and General Halleck, as well as the members of the Cabinet, are in excellent humor and very hopeful. Reinforcements are arriving here rapidly. It is thought these troops will be sent to Gen. Hooker.

A movement is on foot for another column, but particulars are withheld for the present. An inspection of the ground upon which the late battle was fought shows the desperate nature of the struggle and the immense loss. Large numbers of their dead and wounded are lying on the field. In the Wilderness, where the fire took place from the shells from our batteries, a very large number of the remains have been found. The sufferings of the poor wretches must have been terrible.

Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was sent across the Rappahannock by General Lee, with a letter to General Hooker, in which it was stated that Lee's army was deficient in supplies and their communication cut off, so that it was difficult to reinforce their commissariat, rendering it necessary that General Hooker should send over supplies for the wounded soldiers in the hands of the Confederates. Medical and hospital supplies were sent over in response to this communication, which indicates plainly the great success of General Stoneman's cavalry expedition.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Retrospect Movement—Hooker's Communications Threatened by the Terrible Rain—Hooker Recrosses the Rappahannock—Gen. Hooker Wins off 2,500 More Prisoners—Operations of General Stoneman—The Cavalry within the Entrenchments at Richmond. The Washington Star, of last Thursday, brings us the following accounts of the withdrawal of General Hooker from the south side of the Rappahannock. The storm that commenced on Monday evening and continued throughout Tuesday was at its height on Wednesday, evidently warning General Hooker—whose movement was necessarily made with only eight days' supplies, carried by the men (which were then nearly consumed), and without trains—of the imminent danger that unless he promptly sought his camps the elements would put a stop to his operations; the railroad communication with Aquia Creek having been destroyed by floods for twelve hours at Brook's Station before he determined to recross the river.

In the course of all the fighting throughout Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the enemy has not ventured a general engagement with his army, only a portion of which was in action at any one time; and on no occasion with as great loss as he inflicted upon the Rebels. Nevertheless, as it became evident that the greatest storm of the season would surely cut off his supplies of all descriptions, if he remained on the south side of the river awaiting an opportunity to induce the enemy to let him but the only alternative of returning, for the time being, to where his supplies could readily reach him.

On Wednesday General Mitroy captured a Rebel officer on whose person was found a fresh dispatch from Gen. Lee; stating that his (Rebel) loss had been " fearful." The destruction of the railroad and turnpike bridges south of Fredericksburg by Stoneman's forces has surely placed the rebel army in even a worse position for supplies than our own is at this time, as Hooker is now where his communications are already re-established; while theirs (with Richmond) must continue unavailable for weeks to come, necessitating them to scater or fall back in a body, it seems to us.

On the whole it is clear that a decisive victory was snatched from our gallant troops only by the elements.

Gen. Hooker brought out with him, we may add, an aggregate of 2,500 prisoners, which will greatly relieve the fears entertained that the return of General Hooker has been accompanied with serious disaster.

General Hooker, it is understood, estimates his losses in the late battles at about ten thousand men, all told, killed, wounded and missing. It is believed that the Rebel losses (which their officers admit were terrific) were nearly if not quite double this amount. Stoneman's cavalry have marched nearly two hundred miles since the 3d of May, and were inside the fortifications of Richmond.—On the 4th they burnt all the stores at Ayletts Station, on the Mattaponi. On the 5th they destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, and a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war.

CAPTURE OF PORT GIBSON.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GLANT.

11,000 REBELS ROUTED AND DRIVEN TOWARDS VICKSBURG.

Four Guns and Five Hundred Prisoners Taken—Gen. Grierson's Cavalry Aid.

Washington, May 9. The following has been received at headquarters:—Grand Gulf, May 3.—To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.—We landed at Bordenburg April 30th, and moved immediately on Port Gibson. We met the enemy, 11,000 strong, 9 miles south of Port Gibson, at 9 A. M. on the 1st, and engaged him all day, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and about 600 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, and we are pursuing them.