

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, May 22, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Buston, are our Agents for the REALD those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-ents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Gov. SEYMOUR (Dem.) of New York has vetoed the bill allowing the soldier to vote by proxy. Of course-such "Democrats" hate the soldiers just as they love the Rebels, secretly.

ANOTHER REBEL GENERAL DEAD. - Earl Van Dorn, one of the rebel Generals operating in the South west, was recently shot dead in the streets of a southern town for the crime of having debauched the wife of a prominent ctiizen of the place. This man was a conspicuous traitor. He had not a particle of moral

principle, deceiving alike, friend and foe .--He was false to his country, his God, and his fellow men. A violent death was the natural consequence of a life stained all over with violence.

The President's Proclamation in reference to the Conscription or rather that portion of it notifying all aliens who have declared their intentions-to consider themselves subject to the Conscription or else leave the country withapproval of the great mass of the people. It is but right that those who enjoy the protection of the Government should aid in its preser traitors and rebels. There is a deal of nonsensical talk here and there, about appealing to foreign consuls and ministers for protection, but the sooner that is done with the better .-Fight, pay, or emigrate. That's what all hands have got to do, and the sooner the

MOUNT RENO. - The Frederick (Maryland Ex aminer says that the bold peak in the South Mountain, near the "Mountain House," on the border of Frederick and Washington counties, Md., where the gallant and accompli hed Gen. Reno fell, is named and announced by law. That boundary Vallandigham passed the inhabitants of that vicinity as " Mount Reno," in honor of the lamented hero. This is a befitting tribune to his memory, and no nobler monument could record his fame, than the everlasting mountain which was the sc -ne of his martyrdom to the cause of Liberty.

## THE ASSAILING PARTY.

The Copperheads assail us at every turn .-They garble every statement, misconstrue every act, condemn the Administration, sympathize with treason, obstruct the various channels through which success should come, throw all manner of obstacles in the way of | those who counsel it and who in words perloyal men to embarrass them and crowningly advise resistence to the constituted authorities. Copperheads do this; patriots do the reverse. There is no difficulty in distinguish. ing the traitor from the loval man. He that is ever doubting and blathering and prating about the manner of conducting this, and the ling to law. Martial law, then, becomes a performance of that, is not to be trusted; is necessity, and whether it sentences traitors to be regarded with suspicion. There was a to the Dry Portugas or Tu lahoma, every time when men could for mere partizan charletanry thunder for effect against those who were in power that they might thereby ad vance the cause of their own particular friends, but he who sees his country rent almost from center to circumference and who knowingly and willingly endeavors to misrepresent misconstrue and villify the only power in the land which can save the liber ties we have enjoyed since our incorporation into the family of nations, certainly must be a rebel or their accessory, because he must know that his course is just so much advantage to their cause. If this is the case, and no one can doubt it, what right have these men to complain if they are treated as enemies of the best interests of our country? -What right have they to complain if true patriots condemn them and class them where they properly belong? They say in self-justification that the Constitution has been trampled under feet and their liberties abridged. Has the supreme Court in a single instance pointed out a violation of the Constitution by deciding that any of the measures were unconstitutional? No. in no in stance. What liberties have been abridged? The privilege to excite the people to subvert the government, this alone? A very singu lar liberty indeed from which to be disfranchised! If there are any others when the etter is from Admiral D. Porter's fleet Surgeon. rebellion is crushed, we will go as far as any an officer who has always entertained strong other man living to correct this abuse, but first crush the rebellion that we may have a country in which to enjoy liberties.

The assailing Party is the rebellion in words, while the Rebels are the rebellion in arms; there is truly very little difference, if there is any, it is in favor of those in arms. What General Stoneman Accom-

plished. The following is a summary, in tabular form, of the work accomplished by General

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Stoneman's expedition in Virginia:-Bridges destroyed, Culverts destroyed. Ferries destroyed, Railroads broken, places Supply trains burned, Wagons destroyed. Horses captured, Mules captured, Canals broken. Canal boats burned; Trains of care destroyed. Storehouses burned, Telegraph stations burned, Wires cut, places, Depots burned,

Towns visited. Contrabunds liberated: -Besides the destruction of large quantities of pork, bacon, flour, wheat, corn, clothing and other articles of great value to the rebel

CARRY THEM FOR YOUR DEFENSE .- A box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers can be carried in your vest pocket. They stop a cough in five minutes, and sore throat in an hour, and cure a cold in one day. 25 cents a box. At S. Elliott's. . . . . . .

### Vallandigham.

From the tenor of a telegraphic dispatch rom Cincinnati, it appears that the application of the Copperhead Vallandigham for a habeas corpus, to relieve him from the jurisdiction of the Court Martial which had his case under consideration, has been refused Mr. Vallandigham has appealed to the law, and the law has settled his appeal summarily by remittting it to the military authorities. The result will scarcely please the venomous enemies of the United States who burrow in the North, and are ever ready to wound and strike at every effort of the Government to maintain the integrity of the nation. We shall, no doubt, have new outbursts of rage from these foul-mouthed apologists for treason, and we shall hear a great deal about "the freedom of speech" from those who, in their vicuperation, forget that they are exercising much more "freedom" than has ever been allowed to enemies of the country at any previous period in our history.

Vallandigham is a very proper person to be made an example of. He has been the great Mumbo Jumbo of the Copperheads-a saint whom they looked up to in veneration -an oracle whose words were devoured by his abject followers as vermin feed upon corruption. He has been tolerated to a degree which has become intolerable. He commenced with carping at the efforts made to preserve the country. His endeavors were directed in Congress to the embarrassment in a specified time-meets with the heartiest of patriots, to the disparagement of every measure for the maintenance of our institutions, to the sewing of the seeds of dissension and to the encouragement of rebellion. vation, when, as now, it is threatened by Out of Congress he has become bolder. He now hids definee to every restraint which his supposed duties as a citizen should imnose. He has been of late not only an apologist for rebellion, but an eulogist of the had men and the bad cause which have drenched the nation in blood. There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that point Vallandigham has long since reached. We are willing to bear much in the name of Liberty, but there is a boundary beyond which licentious liberty becomes destructive to peace, good order and long ago. It is wonderful that he has been suffered to outrage every patriotic feeling as had you regarded, would have saved you long as he has done.

> At the South men who are considered false to their section are tortured, whipped, burned and hung. Such has been the fate of hundreds who resided in that unhappy region, who have suffered upon the mere suspicion that they did not heartily approve of the Southern cause. At the North we do not punish men who think treason. It is even said that we have as power to punish form the overt act. If this assertion of the Vallandighamian Copperheads is true, then it is time to resort to the military law. Our institutions are worth nothing if tiey may be undermine l and destroyed by the disloyal without our power to prevent them accordgood citizen, every patriot who values our institutions, will not only approve the punishment, but sustain those who shall carry

The characteristic wail of our Carlisle club of copperhead traitors, over this calamity to their high priest bofits their feelings admirably. If Hooker's army were to destroy the rebel Lee's to-morrow, the same spirit which their disgraceful resolution or, the arrest of Vallandigham evinces, would impel them to find fault with our army, and condole with their lord, Jeff Davis.

## Will Negroes Fight?

The enemies of the country have seized upon no more powerful lever to create prejudice against the war than the negro. Knowing the prejudice that exists against the black man, they have seized upon everything connected with him to inflame the public mind, by saying that white soldiers were to be brought down to the level with the negro-he would not fight, was too thick headed to carry a musket, would murder the whites indiscriminately &c. &c , to the end of the chapter. Thank heaven the people at home and the army in the field, see through their devylish schemes to paralize the nation in this particular. The following

southern feelings: "U. S. FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK, Above Vicksburg, April 13, 1863. "You ask me whether a negro will fight .-I answer most emphatically, yes. At Fort Hindman, when our storming party was forming, the first man who stepped forward for the scaling ladder was a contraband. All our spies are negroes. A contraband saved our expedition up Deer Creek. We sewed the des. patches in his cap, and sent him twenty miles for reinforcements; and when I saw his black face emerging through the smoke of the enemy's fire the next day, and yelling "Your people is comin' !" my opinion of negroes went up five hundred per ceut. Let a man tell me the negro is a coward, and I'll tell him to his face he lies. I have seen enough of slavery, and I am an abolitionist of the very worst kind."

# Copperheadism in Illinois.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal learns that about 300 rebel sympathizers, fully armed. met at Dobson's Prairie, about twelve miles from Marshall, in Clerk county, on May 9, for the purpose of drill and parade. They were instructed in the exercise by two men-one belonged to Morgan's gang, and the other 150 to Gen. Price's army -and gave evidence that they were fully acquainted with military tuc-tics. Parties of Copperheads have been holding meetings and drilling at Castlefin, six miles north of Martinsville. The meeting on Saturday seemed to be a concentration of the forces for parade, &c. The same paper notices the arrival at Springfield of John Amburn and G. W. Sampson, living near Athens, in Menard County, who had been arrested for treason, by order of General Ammen.

PLEASANT .- The weather.

### A Most Righteous Sentence.

The bold and fraudulent means used by the copperherds in the city and county of Philadelphia has at least met its proper reward. During the last election the return judges of the 24th ward took it upon themselves to declare the men who had received the lowest number of votos elected to the city council, and by this fraudulent transaction they obtained a majorijority the council filled the various city offices with their own friends. These frauds were so plainly proven in court that an honest jury convicted them of wilful fraud. Notwithstand. ing this conviction, Isaac Leech, who had been fraudulently returned as a member of council, which another gentleman was elected.

Desperate efforts were made to evude a evidence was so plain that even a Philadelphia jury was bound to convict them. After this conviction an attempt was made to ob tath a new trial, but thanks to an honest faithful judge, the motion was overruled.

Jalge Allison decided the motion for a new Ward, convicted of misdemeanor in illegal masters visit. certificate declaring Isaac Leech a member of Common Council. The motion was overruled and the defendants called up for sentence All were present except Loque, of whom a physician's certificate was received respesenting him too ill to be removed from his house. Judge Allison, in passing sen-

tence, said : You have been convicted of a violation of your duty and oath of office as judges of the election held in October last. The facts proved on the trial, and the consequences resulting from your action, renders yours a case remarkable as an odd and daring violation of the law, whose plainest command you knowingly violated; disregrading the legal evidence of the expressed will of a majority of the voters of one of the Wards of the city which you hald in your hands at the time, you by official resolution voted to give certificates of election to persons having not the highest out the lowest number of votes polled. This you thought proper to do after having sought advice (referring to a visit paid by the defendants of Judge Ludlow, refore the perpetration of the traud,) which, from your present condition and would have protected the community from the wrong inflicted upon it by you -a wrong which stands unredressed to this day, and which, in its nature and effect, is at war with the fundamental principle on which par entire government rests, and which is a reproach upon the exercise of the election franchise.

The law regards your crime as most Infamous. It affixes to it the penalty of a disthe elective franchise. This is no more than just, for crimes of this character must cease or, as a consequence, violence will take the to be hoped that this will be the last case of the kind in which it will be necessary to impose a punishment for a cause like that for which you stand convicted.

The sentence of the Court is that each of months. yon pay a fine of \$200; that you pay the costs of prosecution, and that each of you undergo an imprisonment of six months in the County Prison.

## Practical Infidelity.

I can understand that every ignorant Athe ists should be hopeless regarding this war. - has more terror than a conflict. A day or wages will be six dollars per day before a But people who have a knowledge of this two ago I accompanied the chief Surgeon on month. All the blacksmiths who have tools world's history on the one side, or of God on a visit to the one above mentioned. the other, are without excuse. True, leaders passed through the rooms we saw the assist may be incompetent, generals may blunder, ants dressing all kinds of horrible wounds avarice, jealousy, greed, and all manner of and stumps. One young man of exceedingly selfishness, may seem to push our cause on to interesting appearance was lying on a truss certain ship wreck: but do you suppose that the of straw with his right hand, and right leg Lord God Almighty is going to be stopped in both off. He was cheerful and hopeful his course by the non arrival of a pontoon bridge? I am astonished at the amount of practical infidelity developed among Christians. From the manner in which many talk and look, it would seem as if God was not in all their thoughts. Nobody expects timeservers to look higher than Tammany for machinery and results; but the people who that it was a sarrowful sight to see him die. profess to worship God, the Father Almighty, for he was such a fine lad, and had borne his Maker of beaven and earth, might be expected to possess their souls in patience. It seems to male was near him, no minister to pray with us that the God whom many of us worship is him-Perhaps his friends at home were unafter our own image and likeness-a God conscious of his condition and fincied him sufficient in peace, while everything goes smoothly, but rather taken aback by a sudden write. outburst of war-u God adequate to the government of the world in ordinary times, but quite out of his reckoning these tumultuous days. We can trust him to give us day by day our daily bread, but we have not the least confidence in his ability to cope with Stone wall Jackson and Lee I know that God works by means, and if Gen. Burnsile should say, by means, and if Gen. Burnsile should say, tion. Before commencing he asked the Sur-God will take care of his cause," and should geon to saw off the bone nicely so that he therefore not post pickets, or watch the enemy, as would deny the faith, and be worse than an infidel; or if we should say it, and therefore haled it he became very talkative and calling cease to pray and to work in every possible the Surgeon by name wildly cried " fix it up way for the cause, we should be the same; but | right, -do it so well that I can jump ten feet I, and most of those who read this paper, have no more influence over the management of troops at Vicksburg, the disposition of forces assumed the pallor of death and then became is Virginia, the furnishing of plans or mateial anywhere, than Daniel had over the lions. We have the same call for trust in God that he had. Things undoubtedly looked very dark when

the Israelites stood tronting the sea, with the Egyptian cavalry hard atter them; but the sea returned and covered both chariots and horsemen. Things must have looked dark to the Jews when the Assyrian host set down before their city, but in the morning they were all dead corpses. Those were Bible times, miracle times; but is the Lord's arm shortened that he cannot save, or his ear heavy that he cannot hear? True, we cannot be sure that he is on our side, but we can at least be sure that we are on his. We talk of our country, and it is ours - just as l'aul's house was his. The earht is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. This country belongs to God. It was his when a forgotten people held ithis when it passed into the hands of the In dians-his when our fathers dwelt here, and his to-day. If the Lord can afford to let it go, I rather think we can. If his cause can be better served by giving it over a while to dead men's bones and all uncleaness, it shall be given. Possibly, God sees that the only way

ornhaned of its Maker. - Gail Hamilton.

### Correspondence of the Herald. ARMY LETTER.

CAMP OF THE IST DIVISION. IST ARMY CORPS, NEAR FREDERicksburg Va. May 17th, 1863.

Civilians have no idea of the hardships and privations that soldiers endure. Poetical pooty of one in the city council, and by that ma. | ple call camps "tented fields" and romantic girls think that life there must be 'really splendid. Is there much of the romantic or poetical in waking up some night and finding your rag house blown away and yourself lying in a cold rain. Long and wearisome marches, hot suns, nauscous water, and resignation of personal liberty, are the common lot of the officer and private. To the sold er continued in office and discharged a duty for battles are not such drendful affairs; they break the monotony of his existence are soon over, and give him something to discuss with his comrades. The civilian is careful of his conviction of these return judges, but the own health, and watches with anxiety that of his family, should his feet get wet he immediately changes his stockings, and takes every precaution against " catching cold," while the soldier is frequently wet day and night from head to foot, and his clothing dries on him. In what town or city could fifty persons be induced by offers of money to stand in a field The Eccuring Bulletin of last Tuesday eve- while a cannon fired but one shot at them ning gives the following proceedings of the but here fifty thousand stand amidst a shower of death, unflinching unhesitatingly. The life of a soldier removes him reckless, and his This morning, in the Quarter Sessions, chances of escape in battle are like chances in a lottery where the price of the ticket is trial in the case of William Force, Frederick his worldly possessions, happiness, and body; Osterhelt, James Torbet and Thomas A. and where all the blanks are death or wounds, Fagan, Return Judges of the Twenty-fourth and the prizes glory, therefore after the pay-

GAMBLING is very prevalent and its cause must be at tributed to the uncertainty of his life, and the feeling that while he lives he will taste of any cup that affords pleasure for the moment Only a few days ago on a hill side near my quarters, sat perhaps two hundred officers and nen gambling away their pay. A guard was sent to arrest all hands, and succeeded in tak ing about halt. It was amusing to watch the manipurer by which they were entrapped. -The squad, bayonets fixed, separated, into two parties one of which went around the base of the hill where the gamblers sat a theorbed in the game that the approach of the guard was not noticed until they began claims numbers one and two are washing out ta deploy a line near them-Then a general ( with four rockers from \$100 to \$600 a day. scramble for the money took place, followed | Bar diggings are those on the first bench by a skedaddle, but before they went far the from the bottom of the creek "Jimmie's Chattanooga Rebel, of Saturday, that Jack est of the squad suddenly debouched from a Bar" affords the best yet discovered. I am woods and surrounded them. The rogues be- | not fully acquainted with the proceeds of most fore this last coup de guerre thought they had of the claims, but Lowis & Co. whose claim escaped and were jeering the squad that first is among the best, have washed out, in one appeared. It was well performed, and in the language of the modern penny a liners, 'it reflected much credit upon the officer whose skill enabled him to plan, and whose saga cious energy enabled him to execute the movement.

From our protracted stay, and the rapid decrease of our numbers by the daily depart. are of the two years and nine menths men, I should not be surprised if we spent the summer here, in the pretty valley of the Rap, pahannock.' This probably the best place that can be selected for the purpose as the land is ferrile, and the scenery agreeable to ability on your part to hold any office of hon the eye. Then see the benefits that will be or, trust or profit in this Common wealth for delivered to the whole world b. doing so, for the period of seven years, and takes from you we will encourage the Agricultural Departfor the same pe iod the power of exercising ment of Washington by accepting packages of and systematic mining next season garden seeds, and by trying experiments upon the growth of Early York. The man who raises the most cabbage can make the most place of the peaceful operation of law. It is sour kraut, and the one who produces the finest specimens will take the first prize and have the distinguished honor of having his full length picture in Harper and Frank Leshe accompanied by a minute account of his sayings and doings during the sultry summer, and need not look further.

## IN THE HOSPITAL.

The hospital of our division is in the house of Mrs. Fitzbugh near the river. family live in part of it while the rest is filled with the wounded. It is reported that her husband was killed in the last battle of Fred. ericksburg To a soldier the hospital for wounded men

A boy of the 147th New York Volunteers was lying on the floor dying from a wound in the spine from a fragment of a shell. His respiration was growing shorter and shorter every instant - He was perfectly calm, and heroically stared fate in the face. An attendant as I passed beside the boy said aloud, sufferings so patiently and bravely. No fe

well while they wondered why he did not The surgeon told me that he was about to operate on a man who had lost his leg two weeks before, but that the bone protruded and rendered another amputation necessary. They laid him on a table in the entry when all was ready-He was a man of unusual nerve and made a jest of this second operacould make rings of it. I watched the effect of the chloroform on him. When he first inin the air and light on it without being burt." Soon the color faded from his cheeks and he totally insensible. I sat on the stairs horrified at the grating of the saw-While the surgeons were at work a voice from the rooms of the wounded sung,

"I would not live always: no, welcome the tomb. Since Je us bath lain there I dread not its gloom; There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise

To hall him in triumph descending the skies." I thought of the dying boy at the head of the stairs and it sounded like the voice of a nother singing her infant to sleep. It was his lullaby to eternal sleep. I felt very sad, and when I thought of his friends a tear trick led down my cheek.

## STONEWALL JACKSON,

Mrs. Seddons, the wife of a Major on Jackson's staff, lives near our camp and gave me the particulars of his getting wounded. He went outside of their picket line to reconnoitre our position and on his return was not recognized by his own men who fired wounding him in the left arm and the palm of the right hand. He lost his left arm and expired on the following Sunday,

At Gainsville, at Bull Run, at Antictam. and twice at Fredericksburg, his troops were opposed to the division with which I am servby which we will be led to the truth is a re-ductio ad absurdum. He will let us have anoth-only as a recklessly brave man, a bold gener pull at slavery, selfishness, and wicked eral, and a troublesome foc. We have learned divisions and humiliation a while, till we shall ligion, and when the knapsacks of his men ought to strive that it may not be necessary. a small copy of the new testament was inva lonly say that if worse comes to worst, we riably found, and many of them bore on the cavalry of Gen. Banks appeared from the oth. MINIE-MUM;" was the reply.

good man and the brave foe.

### IN MEMORIAM.

The journals record the death of Lieutenant Edward Carlyle Norris, of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, resulting from a wound re ceived at the battle of Antietam. The elder portion of our community recollect him as the eldest son of the pastor of St. John's church. This war has made us familiar with scenes of blood and intelligence of this painful nature, but this sad news fills us with the liveliest grief as it removes from earth one of the dearest companions of our childhood -the boy partner of our happiest days. He was a no. ble boy, a noble quan - one of nature's noble men, and when the ball pierced his manly chest inflicting its cruel wound, then fell a noble soldier. His pure character, his everhonorable impulses, and generous heart attached him to us with bands of love which strengthened with our years. A long period passed during which we were separated and on meeting again we found him a handsome. accomplished gentleman. It was his lot to linger and suffer. When his country in her time of trouble called upon her sons, he offered his life in her defence and Heaven accepted the gift.

Correspondent of the Harald BANNACK CLTY, IDADO TERRITORY, } April 2d, 1863.

last. Your readers, or as many of them at ly wounded, in the hands of the Rebels. least, as are interested in such matters, have already learned from other sources, of the discovery of these mines last summ r, and their General Grant's cavalry had that day entered subsequent levelopment. The experience and observation of six months warrants me | leans and Jackson Railroad. This place is in repeating with greater assurance, what I have already frequently stated in letters to friends, that we are here only upon a comparatively small spot of an extensive gold field which is yet to be prospected a didevel oped Even this section is just being opened Nearly every week during this winter have brought to light new quartz lodes and fresh diggings. There are no mills in the country, and it is impossible to tell how much a cord the quartz rock will pay But the decayed dirt in some of the lodes is rich. The Dakota is the best. The owners of discovery and

they came near this amount frequently. - Raymond to Mississi pi Spring were they in Perhaps \$300-a day from a rocker could be a fair average of the yield of their claim during the above report be true-and both stories the winter. All the minits on "Jimmie's Bar" are doing well.

The creek bottom, which is admitted on all hands to be the richest portion of the mines, has not yet been touched, for the reason that the mines were struck late in the season, and lumber could not be obtained with which to flume. Besides, most of the miners are ignorant of the manner of working creek chains and they have found enough good pay in the binks without troubling the creek. ficient capital has been taken right out of the ground since we came here, and much of it will be devoted to more thorough, extensive

The winter has been extremely and unsually favorable, and it has been improved in opening claims and digging ditches. Of the latter there are three, one completed, the other two nearly so. The Binanck is the largest and will have the most work to do -The lucky owner of a dozen shares of the stock of this company is sure of his fortune

Chains have been changing hands pretty lively, at from \$300 to \$3 00. One was sold last week for the last named sum. . The new. proprietor walked into the drift, and scratched She with her | up a handful of dirt, from which he panned out \$17.

It is not every one who has a good claim or even a claim at all. But money is plenty and any one who wishes to work can get some of it. Hands are scarce at \$1 a day, and As we and are at work are making about \$50 each day. Carpenters will be well paid next sum

Persons who wish to come here from the states unincumbered with teams, can choose ascertained by reconnoisances that during between two routes, the first up the Missouri | the night of the 14th the enemy threw up to Fort Benton, by steamboat, and thence by additional extensive earthworks, along the wagon or pony back to this Bannack City, ridge of hills in the rear and to the left of 820 miles, 2nd from O naha by Denver and Fredericksburg. Another report is that Salt Like City It is 400 miles from here to the latter place Or the enempest, longest and most wearisome route is by wagon across the plains from Omaha.

Summation of War and other News to the 1st of March, thanks to the exertions of Secretary Chase.

General Hooker made a short visit to Wash ington on Friday, and had an interview with the President, returning on Saturday. The Marshal of the District of Columbia has

seized a large amount of real estate belong ing to distoyal persons, and those who left for the south on the breaking out of hostili-

The Mississippi papers take a gloomy view of matters in that State, and admit that Gen eral Grant's movements have deceived their leaders and people. They admit a loss of 1000 killed, wounded and missing at the bat tle at Bayou Pierre, including in the list of killed General Tracy, Lieutenaut Colonel Pet. tis and Major Tuckerman. They state also many separate topographical systems, each that railroad communication has been opened independent of the other, as is the case with ken altogether, Bayou Pierre seems to have gland harbors might be blockaded by an enemy, been the seene of the most complete thrashing and New York harbor might be closed and yet the confederates have yet received.

A New York paper has reports that Gen eral McClellan has asked to be placed in active service or to have his resignation accept ed. It is said that neither proposition was acceded to.

The Chattanooga Rebel regards the shoot. ing of General Van Dorn as a justifiable act. On Sunday night last, the rebel cavalry made a dash up to the Chain Bridge, and then retired, without doing any damage. General Stoneman is at the headquarters of

the Army of the Potomac, and Col. Kilpatrick is ordered to report there. From General Lee's movements, it is be lieved that he contemplates making an attack detained all the nurses and wagons who ac. companied the ambulance trains over the

fords. Some excitement has been caused in Crost line, Ohio by the arrest of a rebel sympathizer. His friends prepare to effect his release from prison, but the appearance of a body of

soldiery quieted them in a few minutes. We have important news from Gen. Banks, Admiral Farragut and Com. Porter by the ar rival of the steamer George Washington at iust. Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orprosperity, or perhaps let us try aparchy and of his private virtue, of his attachment to re- leans on the 9th, bringing the important intelligence that Alexandria, La., was captured on be ready to return to him. I hope not. We were opened on the battle field by our troops the 6th inst. by a portion of his fleet and Com.

should not put on mourning, as if the earth were | fly leaf his autograph. The army feels no | er side and dashed into the city, forming a exultation at his death, for we respect the junction with the fleet. At the latest dates Gen. Dwight was in Alexandria, and Gens. Emory, Weitzel and Grover close behind. The combined flect, prior to the attack on Alexandria, demolished Fort d'Russey, on the Red river, and captured a Rebel gunboat. It was rumored at New Orleans that the fleet was again bombarding Port Hudson. The Rebel report of Gen Bank a defeat at Alexandria is, therefore, a capard.

We have also intelligence of the arrival of Colonel Grierson at Baton Rouge trom his great cavalry raid through the entire State of Mississippi. He dashed into Baton Rouge with his nine bundred cavalrymen on the 2d iustant, followed by five hundred contrabands. each mounted and leading horses, and three hundred Rebel cavalry prisoners. They had burnt and destroyed bridges on every railroad in Mississippi They also destroyed eight or ten trains of cars on the different roads, load. ed with Government stores, and at Newton, on the Charleston and Vicksburg Road they destroyed a train carrying three thousand loadshells for the Vicksburg batteries. The explosion is described as terrific. They did not merely destroy a bridge at one or two points, but burnt all the bridges on the principal roads, and at Enterprise, Mississippi, destroyed the entensive Government Ordnance Works. They even went within a few miles of Jackson, destroying the great railroad bridge over Pearl river, and tore up several miles of the track near that city. In crossing Amite river, ten miles from Baton Rouge, they DEAR HERALD :- I have time to write only : encountered and captured one hundred and a short and very hasty letter, the first, too, sixty Rebel cavalrymen, but were compelled since my arrival here on the 29th of August to leave Lieutenant Colonel Blackburn, severe-

A Rebel despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, dated the 11th, states that one thousand of and burnt Chrystal Springs, on the New Or twenty six miles south of Jackson.

The Government will soon, it is rumored, send a strong torce into East Tennessee to as sist the devoted loyalists of that section, which is also important in a military respect. A member of an Alabama regiment writes to a Rebel newspaper that the vicinity of Cumberland Gap is full of "bushwackers"-that is men who are loyal to the Government, and that even boys, many of whom are captured daily, are in arms for the Union.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that the estimate of our loss in the late bat-tles are greatly reduced. It is thought the aggregate will not reach 11,009.

We have it stated on the authority of the son, Mississippi, was then occupied by the Union forces; that the Rebels held out against our troops all day, but could not hold the city. It will be remembered that at the la day, with a single rocker, over \$600, and test accounts the Rebels were driven from tended to make a stand. We presume that if come from the enemy's side-they were unable to maintain themselves at that point, and sell back on Jackson, where they were overwhelmed by our forces

On the occasion of Col. Grierson's reception in New Orleans, after his brilliantly successful raid, and the presentation of a magnificent horse, he made the following remarks: "In passing through the Confed eracy I have had a good opportunity to form a correct opinion of its strength. That strength has been over estimated. They have beither the armies nor the resources we have given them credit for and we have been greatly deceived in regard to the means and tower of the Rebels. Passing through their country (and the passage was not very difficult one.) I found thousands of good Union men, who are ready and anxious to avow their allegiance the moment they can do so with safety to themselves and families .-They will rall around the old flag by scores whenever our army relances. I could have Brought away a thousan I with me, who were anxious to come-men whom I found fooitives from their homes, hid in the swamps and forests, where they are bunted like will beasts by the Rebel conscription officers with bloodhounds. Having visited them in their own homes, I have founded my belief upon what I heard and saw there, that the day is not far distant when we shall witness the dow fall of the rebellion."

Senators Wade and Chandler returned to Washington on Saturday evening, from a visit to the Army of the Potomac. They report the troops in the most effective condition and in the best of spirits. It has been every available soldier now on detached service in and around Washington, Baltimore, and on the railroads in Virginia and Maryland, is to be forwarded to General Hooker -their places to be supplied with Pennsyl vania militia.

A movement is on foot, which is strongly The whole Federal army has been paid up supported by influential men both in and out of the Cabinet, for the appointment of General Butler to the command of the Department of the West, from which General Jurtis has just been removed, and of which Brigadier General Schofield is temprarily in charge. It is thought that General Butler s, of all men, best qualified for the work yet to be done west of the Mississippi.

### The Mississippi Valley--Almost Redeemed.

The gratifying progress that Gen Grant is making in circumventing the rebel army in Mississippi is one of the most hopeful features of the war. The West is not divided into many separate topographical 'systems, each between Richmond and Fredericksburg. Ta | the Atlantic Scaboard States. The New Eathe States conduct a foreign commerce without limit. It is different in the West. The Mississippi Valley is a grand unit, and a block. ade of its great river at a single point, as at Vicksburg, acts as a paralysis on the commerce throughout its whole vast extent-from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. It is easy to comprehend, therefore, what, an inspiring and vitalizing effect will be produced on the loyal millions of the Mississippi Valley by the success of Gen. Grant in removing the rebel blockade from the Mississippi River.

Once give the Union gunboats complete control of the Mississippi river, and the rebellion will be more than one half exterminated.— Neither Confederate power, nor any other on Hooker's army in a short time. He has hostile power, domestic or foreign, will ever be able to recover possession of any portion of that river or its valley, or prevent the reconstruction on its banks of that Union whose foresight purchased it, whose energy peopled it, whose arms defended it, and whose free principles, under the blessing of Heaven, will find there a home for future centuries. It will animate the West with a new and noble zeal to find they have pushed the legitimate power of the Government to the Gulf, and thus recovered their own natural and constitutional New York with New Orleans dates to the 10th | rights. And in the midst of this joy they will be more ready to offer new armies to the Republic.

"What rifle carries the MAXIMUM distance?" asked a lady of an officer. "The