

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, June 6, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6
State St., Boston, are our Agents for the
sale of this paper, and are authorized to take
subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Union League Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Union
League, in Rheem's Hall, on Tuesday evening
next at 7 1/2 o'clock.

What did the extraordinary gathering of
the copperhead magnates of the country in
Carlisle, on Friday last mean? Was it a
sympathizing-Vandalism demonstration, or
were they organizing more lodges of gold-
en circle knights. The Berks county brethren
were finally committed this week. Prob-
ably there were means to be raised for their
succor.

Infamous Libelling.

The American Volunteer we believe is en-
titled to the enviable distinction of being
more apt in coming, and more industrious
in circulating vile, infamous libels upon many
of our leading statesmen, both living and
dead, than any journal in the State—if we
except its text-book—the Harrisburg
Patriot (?) Not content with misrepresent-
ing and maligning the characters and posi-
tions of the living, that paper must needs
manufacture entirely new and reproduce old
and long since exploded slanders on the
memory of our most illustrious dead.

These remarks are occasioned in this in-
stance, by the reiteration in this week's Vol-
unteer of the following paragraph, represent-
ed as having been uttered by Gen. DIX:

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolition-
ists ever get the power in their hands, they
will overthrow the Constitution, set the Sen-
ate Court at defiance, change and make
laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands
on those who differ with them in opinion, or dare
question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt
the country and deluge it with blood."

When the Volunteer, in common with the
most coppery of its contemporaries, published
this bastard effusion some time ago, it was
promptly branded as a malignant fabrica-
tion, calculated to do infinite injustice to
the memory of the great WENBURN, and its au-
thors were dared to the proof. Not one of
them ever attempted to substantiate it, and
it now remains for the Volunteer to point to
the speech which contains this sentence or
stand convicted of twice-repeated falsehood.

The Consistency of Democracy.

EX PRESIDENT PIERCE'S opinion of Slavery:
He had only to say now what he had always said,
that he regarded slavery as one of the greatest moral
and social evils—a curse upon the whole country,
and this he believed to be the sentiment of all men of
all parties at the North.

The Democrats of New Hampshire, in 1847,
resolved:

"That we declare it our solemn conviction, as the
Democratic party have heretofore done, that neither
slavery nor involuntary servitude should hereafter
exist in any territory which may be acquired by or
attached to the United States, &c."

The Democracy of the present day take
quite a different view of the institution, and
even go so far as to aid the rebels in their
insane attempt to make the South one vast
slave territory! thus defying the Constitution
and the laws of the land as well as that of
the law of nations; for the very moment a des-
perate set of men organize themselves into
rebellious bands, and attempt to overthrow
established governments for the purpose of
making slavery the basis of their trade and
commerce, they insult common humanity, and
repudiate the morals of civilization!

The Southern people never had the right,
natural, moral or political to enforce slavery
upon new Territories, and insult the North
by its base attempts to do it by threats.—
Slavery had its limits by the will of its people,
and their Constitution. It had the confines,
and although, as Ex-President PIERCE says,
"he regarded it as one of the greatest moral
and political evils—a curse upon the whole
country," still the people of the North, and
the civilized of the South bowed in submission
to the power that sustained it, and would
have continued to do so still if the traitors
had not made it the ground work of their
rebellion.

Discharged Soldiers and The Con- scription.

We are not surprised to hear that a large
proportion of the volunteers, whose term of
service has expired, express an intention of
enlisting again. Two years, or even nine
months, of military life so accustom a man to
the habits of a soldier, that he returns with
difficulty to his old mode of life. Besides,
there is a sort of fascination in camp life,
and except in time of long marches and fighting,
it is as easy and lazy a life as most men can
find.

While the discharged men say they will go
back, they express a determination to wait
for the conscription, when they may get \$300
as substitutes, instead of the ordinary gov-
ernment bounty of \$100. This is a good
reason for hastening the conscription, and we
trust there will be no unnecessary delay in
putting the act into full operation. Probably
twenty thousand experienced and disciplined
soldiers, many of them veterans of a score of
battles, can be restored to the army as soon
as the conscription is begun. Such men
would be as good as forty thousand raw re-
cruits.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—
You are often annoyed by douching of others,
or yourself, in the House, and we therefore
advise you to try Bryan's Palmolive Water.
—25 cents a box—cure a cough in five min-
utes, a sore throat in an hour, and a cold in
a single day.—Sold by S. Elliott.

The entire Union ticket was elected
on Friday last in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Dr. McClintock's Letter and the Volunteer.

On the 8th ultimo, we published on our
first page a letter from Dr. McCLINTOCK,
giving a collation of views selected from an
old work entitled the "Olive Branch," by
Mathew Carey, an old and influential Phila-
delphia publisher. This the Volunteer has
seized upon for the purpose of justifying the
treasonable course of the large portion of
the Democratic press, who are daily publish-
ing everything that can have the slightest
tendency to weaken the government and
strengthen rebellion. The paper contains
the opinions, views and expressions of the
Federalists of 1812, which the Volunteer de-
nounces as "disgusting and treasonable"
and then proceeds to argue that the same
course, or one infinitely worse, pursued by
the Democrats of the present day is eminent-
ly proper and patriotic. This may be a
logical conclusion but really we are unable
to see it. Suppose the war of 1812, was de-
nounced by leading Federalists, among
whom we believe was one James Buchanan,
does that give the men of the present day,
who claim to have inherited from Democratic
sires, the purest patriotism ever known to
mortals, the right to palliate, excuse and
justify the course of the men who are by
their treason covering our land with desola-
tion and suffering?

The Democratic leaders have for years
been denouncing the course pursued by the
Federalists of 1812 in opposing that war,
and yet we find them now when our coun-
try's danger is greater, and her foes more
numerous, doing ten times as much to aid
her enemies as did the Federalists, and just-
ifying their course by the very precedent they
have been condemning for the last fifty
years. Consistency thou art a jewel, verily.

It appears entirely impossible for a Demo-
cratic editor to abstain from libelling New
England whenever he has half a chance. In
this very article the Volunteer asserts that
the New England states have always been
anti-Democratic, treasonable and rebellious
and have after working for it for half a cen-
tury succeeded in involving the country in
a civil war. This statement has no truth in
it. Except Massachusetts and Vermont,
the New England States have voted twice
with the Democracy for every once they
voted against it, and instead of their involv-
ing us in civil war every man knows that
the Democracy and those who have always
been reviling the abolitionists of New Eng-
land are entitled to all that glory. There is
not a New England state in arms against
the government nor one which has not been
taxing her resources to the utmost to crush
out the rebellion, while there is not a State
which cast a Democratic majority two years
ago that is not in arms against the Govern-
ment and doing its utmost to destroy it.

Under these circumstances it might be ex-
pected that Democratic politicians would
allow sins long since repented of, to be for-
gotten.

Again, "The Federalists are the for-
fathers of our present abolitionists." We do
not know whether or not the forefathers
of Hamlin, Chase, Stanton, Banks, Butler,
Dix, Dickinson, Holt, Andy Johnson, Han-
ter, Burnside, Fremont and a host of others
who have been leaders of the Democracy,
when it had any claims to respectability,
were Federalists. We know that one James
Buchanan, whom the Volunteer helped to
make President and who allowed traitors to
overthrow the government while his protec-
tion was in his care, was a Federalist of the
blue light variety. As soon therefore as the
Democracy purges itself of the ignominy of
having made a Federal President and of
having given life to the southern confederacy,
the loyal men of the North may think of
tracing back their genealogy for the purpose
of testing the truth of the Volunteer's asser-
tion.

As Dr. McClintock's letter has been quoted
as authority and as his views are worth some-
thing, we print in this connection his con-
cluding sentence:
"So you see, the thing that hath been is the
thing that shall be, and there is nothing new
under the sun." The editors of those North-
ern papers which are now seeking to embur-
den Mr. Lincoln's government, as the Fed-
eralists did Mr. Madison's in the war of 1812,
might save themselves a good deal of trouble,
and find leading articles ready made, only
requiring a few changes of names to suit
the times, in the pages of the Olive Branch.

A Cry of Despair from Richmond.
The last letter of the Southern correspond-
ent of the London Times is written from
Richmond; and if its tone is the tone of the
rebel leaders there, their situation must be
even more desperate than it has been thought
here. "Help us at once or we perish!" is
the only meaning of his long appeal, of which
we cite the concluding sentences as a fair
example of the spirit of the whole:
"It may be that the civilized powers of
Europe, standing as they do upon a higher
level than it is possible that I can occupy,
may see no hope of successful moral inter-
ference. But if they could only witness the
miserable which is, from every acre of this once
favored continent, crying aloud to Heaven,
it could scarcely be but that they would risk
some chance of failure rather than permit
humanity to be outraged by a continuance of
such excess of anguish as has visited no nation
since the sword first leaped from its scabbard,
and the human heart was first soiled with
the bitter seed of vindictiveness and hate."
Who so suffering it is that thus excites the
horror and pity of the Times correspondent
we may gather from a preceding sentence:
"Another thought is continually finding
expression [in the South]—it is that the two
sides do not fight on level ground. The
North is flooding her armies with recruits who,
one, three fourths of them, foreigners, many
of them taken from the emigrant ships at
Castro Garden: the South is sending into the
field the very life blood of her body politic."
This means that the slaveholders think it
unfair to be pitted against "common man-
silla" in the Union armies—and this English
duke agrees with him.

Men and women who were ruined by
brilliance than by dullness.

More Comfort for the Copper- heads.

Ben Wood has the extinguished Daily News
in full blast, preaching treason by the column.
His paper, the Express, and the World are
now supplying the material, from which, some
day not very distant, the streets of New York
may be made to run red with blood. Valan-
digham's arrest furnish them capital. If
Burnside would only have hung the infernal
traitor to the top of the tallest tree in Ohio,
he would have done right. It is about time
that this twaddle about arbitrary and illegal
arrests was stopped. The only fault they
can find is, in arresting them at all.—
A hangman's rope and finger boards pointing
the road down to Hades are what is wanted,
and until they be instituted treason will be
bold, defiant and rampant.

General Hamilton of Texas and the Bostonians in a Bad Way.

We learn from a report of the great Union
Meeting at Faneuil Hall, on the 18th of April,
that Gen. Hamilton said that he should prob-
ably leave Massachusetts with the credit of be-
ing an Abolitionist. Then, referring to that
large class of people who, after making vari-
ous concessions which the times have forced
upon them in regard to the evil character and
pernicious tendencies of slavery, wind up
by saying—You must not, however, suppose
that I am an Abolitionist! he added: "I wish
you to understand that no such distinction is
to be drawn in my case. I am an Abolition-
ist."

It was plain from the prolonged shouts of
approbation which followed these words,
and from the "three cheers for Gen. Hamil-
ton," most energetically given, which followed
them, that the vast audience also were Abol-
itionists, though consisting, very largely,
of members of the old political parties.

Now, what the Abolitionists really are,
appears from a recent letter of Professor
Morse, the President of the Society for the
Diffusion of Political Knowledge. Of course
such a man must be supposed to know the
true character of Abolitionism. He says,
speaking of the Abolitionist:

"Look at the dark collection of conspirators,
freedom shriekers, Bible spurners, fierce, im-
placable, heart-strong, denunciatory, Consti-
tution and Union haters, noisy, factious, breath-
ing forth threatenings and slaughter against
all who venture a difference of opinion from
them, murderous, passionate advocates of im-
prisonments and hangings, bloodthirsty, and
if there is any other epithet of atrocity found
in the vocabulary of wickedness, do they not
every one of them designate some phase of radical
abolitionism?"

It is terrible to think of Faneuil Hall being
occupied by "a dark concourse," and Boston
being given over to "murderous and blood-
thirsty advocates of hangings," to "freedom-
shriekers" and "Bible Spurners."

The Vandalism Meeting in Philadelphia.

The North American of Tuesday last gives
the following graphic and ludicrous account
of the great coppery Vandalism meeting:
The more you hear a slander the more it
thrives, the more you stir a stagnant marsh
the greater volume of malaria it exhales.
The admirers of the demagogue Vandalism
endeavored last night to get up a
"sympathy meeting." They hoped to pro-
voke a collision, and thrive upon the cry
of persecution. They found, to their intense
chagrin, that nobody gave them the least
attention, and they and their flagmen were
in their glory alone.

They had a big stand erected in Independ-
ence Square, and did their best protest on
the occasion. There was not any distur-
bance during the entire evening. The
speakers had their say, and nobody inter-
rupted them. Their speeches were written
in advance, and furnished to all the news-
papers that would publish them. There
was so much yelling by the "boys" that not
one of the speakers' voices was audible
twenty feet from the stand—but as two-thirds
of the crowd came to the spot from mere
curiosity, nothing was lost by anybody.

The committee had secured Hon. Ellis
Lewis as presiding officer, and as the first
speaker obtained from Cleveland county Micaw-
ber, ex-Governor Bigler, who is again anx-
ious to return to the office of which he has
already tasted the sweets. The burden of
the speeches was denunciation of the con-
scription act, and of the use of negroes as
soldiers. The resolutions, like the speeches,
coupled with these, incentives against "symp-
athy" in the arrest of Vandalism, and in
the extradition of traitors in general. The
entire proceedings were tame, rapid and un-
interesting even to the participants. The
crowd was constantly changing, and at no
time was it large. The gettys up of the
meeting were let alone with a severity that
was the acutest punishment. A row was ex-
pected, and the rebel sympathizers were
armed for it. No one interfered with them,
a matter that we have the best authority for
saying caused them exceeding chagrin. No
thing occurred during the entire evening
to require comment or give point to a para-
graph.

The Mayor had a strong police force near
at hand to protect the meeting and the speak-
ers. To the great regret of the gettys up
of the meeting, no occasion was required for
their services. Col. Bidle, Mr. Peter Mc-
Call, and some lesser luminaries in the firm-
ament of which Vandalism had been
made the centre, expended their voices upon
the evening breeze. The meeting dispel-
sed about half past ten o'clock, and the speak-
ers left their voices sunk to a whisper, support-
ed by the other fuglemen of the concern.
During the last half hour of the meeting the
speaking was principally addressed to the
trees surrounding the "scaffold"—all biped
auditors, except the Fourth ward crowd had
departed. The latter went away sullenly.
They were disappointed. The sole purpose
for which the meeting was called, the hope
of interference on the part of loyal men—
had not been accomplished. The rage from
the jets illuminating the stage and that from
the mouths of the speakers had alike been
bootlessly expended.

The Provost Marshal had a large force
under arms, all the armories, arsenals, and
public buildings belonging to the national
government being strongly defended by
armed bodies of men to guard against any
danger from a mob. Col. Thomas' 20th reg-
ment of State militia was under arms, and
ready for service at a moment's notice. The
preparations were so complete that a mob
of any size could have been easily subdued.

The Army and the President.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.
Often have I heard the opinion warmly ex-
pressed by plain, true men of the rank and
file, that Mr. Lincoln is the only man in the
country who could have held the army to-
gether through the foregone exigencies of the
war. Of course there will be frequent com-
parisons made between him and Jefferson
Davis. And it is well worth noting how
common the idea is, that Abraham Lincoln,
with his homely person and awkward man-
ner, has the inside of a high-souled gentle-
man while the accomplished rebel chief has
all his gentleman on the outside, and is full
of ugliness within.

I shall leave to others to determine where
the right parts of a gentleman have their
proper seat and pavilion, whether at the
centre or on the surface; but you may de-
pend upon it that the soul and sinews of our
fighting armies care nothing for all the skin-
deep polish and refinement of the most aris-
tocratic breeding, in comparison with truth
and sincerity in the inward parts of manhood.
This, more than anything else, is what gives
our Commander-in-Chief such a prodigious
hold on the minds of his soldiers; and, I may
add, it is making him stronger with them
every day. Of all the men now upon com-
missions on the political boards, he is be-
lieved to have the plainest and the simplest
heart; and, certainly, in times like these, the
one gift of inspiring such a faith is worth far
more than all the arts of state craft and all
the fascinations of personal accomplishment
put together. Manly "Old Father Lati-
mer," as he was called, an inextinguishable
light and an irrevocable force.

General Hunter to Jeff. Davis.

General Hunter has sent the following
sharp letter to Jeff. Davis, in regard to re-
lations:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, May 23.—Jefferson Davis,
Richmond, Va.—The United States flag
must protect all its defenders, white, black
or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of
the government, in the Western Department,
have been cruelly ordered by your authori-
ties, and others sold into slavery. Every
outrage of this kind against the laws of hu-
manity which may take place in this De-
partment shall be followed by the immediate
execution of a retaliated of the highest mag-
nitude. Man for man, those who execute
these laws will certainly take place, for every
one murdered, or sold into a slavery worse than
death. On your authorities will rest the re-
sponsibility of this barbarous policy, and you
will be held responsible in this world and
the world to come for all the blood thus shed.
In the month of August last you declared
all those engaged in arming the negroes to
fight for their country to be felons, and di-
rected the immediate execution of all such
as should be captured. I have given you
time enough to reflect on your folly, and
give you notice that unless this order is
immediately revoked, I will at once cause
the execution of every rebel officer and every
rebel slaveholder in my possession. The
poor negro is fighting for liberty in his truest
sense; and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully
said: "In such a war there is no attribute
of the Almighty which will induce Him to
fight on the side of the oppressor."

You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes,
you are fighting for lib—liberty to keep
four millions of your fellow beings in igno-
rance and degradation; liberty to separate
parents and children, husband and wife,
brother and sister; liberty to steal the prop-
erty of your laborer, executed with many a
cruel lash and bitter tort. Liberty to seduce
their wives and daughters, and to sell your
own children into bondage; liberty, to kill
these children with impunity, when the mur-
der cannot be proven by one of pure white
blood. This is the kind of liberty—the lib-
erty to do wrong, which Satan, chief of the
fallen angels, was contending for when he
was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.

Gen. Burnside's Response to Rebel Threats.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—A dispatch from
General Burnside to Gen. Bragg, announc-
ing his determination to hang all the rebel
officers in his hands, in case retaliation for
the two spies tried and executed in accord-
ance with the usages of war should be re-
sorted to, was yesterday conveyed from Mur-
freesboro under a flag of truce.

On Tuesday next Gen. Burnside will re-
move the headquarters of the Department of
the Ohio to Hickman's Ridge, Kentucky,
about ten miles south of Nicholasville.

Brigadier-General McLean has been
promoted to Major-General of the Depart-
ment of Ohio, with his headquarters at
Cincinnati.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Loyal League Convention, at
Lima, New York, concluded its proceedings
on Friday evening, with the appointment of
a State Committee, consisting of two mem-
bers from each judicial District of the State,
and the adoption of a number of patriotic
volunteer resolutions. It then adjourned to
attend the celebration on Wednesday. The
celebration was in every way a magnificent
affair.

The Washington Star learns that a
number of leading Democrats of Pennsylv-
ania have applied to Major General William
B. Franklin, United States Volunteers, for
his assent to be made the democratic party
candidate for Governor of that State next
fall; and that he has acceded them the use
of his name on condition that their con-
vention will adopt an emphatic and unmis-
takable war platform.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th
announces the determination of the Rebel
Government to carry out the law of retalia-
tion to its fullest extent. Dr. William M.
Myers, Assistant Surgeon of the United
States army, is now in the Libby Prison as
hostage for Dr. Green, of Pittsylvania, held
by our Government as a hostage for an al-
leged traitor to the Rebel Contingency now
on trial for his life before a Rebel court.—
For two officers recently executed in Ohio,
the Enquirer says, two national officers of
equal rank now in the hands of the Rebels
are to suffer death.

In the Pennsylvania Diocesan Episcopal
Convention a resolution to admit the dele-
gates of the St. Thomas (colored) Episcopal
Church was passed, after much discussion,
by a vote of 22 to 21.

The Provost Guard of New York ar-
rested nine copperheads on Saturday, for
using treasonable language, at low house in
the Bowery.

Vandalism is a guest of the Rebel
General Bragg, at his headquarters, Shel-
byville, Tenn. He is now among his de-
fendants.

Let a gift stray in the fields after
roses, and they will render her cheeks.

WAR NEWS.

Below we collate the most salient and in-
teresting items of war news of the current
week. At present writing Grant's still thun-
dering away at the Mississippi with the
fair hopes of success. Hooker and Rosecrans
maintain their status quo, apparently waiting
for something to turn up.

The Rebel privateers Alabama and Florida
are committing wholesale depredations upon
our commerce.

The result of the late trial of Colonel d'U-
ssy is his incarceration to the Old Capitol
Prison, which he was committed, by order, on
Wednesday afternoon.

The court martial in the case of General
Corcoran for shooting Colonel Kimball, has
concluded its investigations. The result is a
justification of the General.

Four Rebel spies and one Union soldier suf-
fered death on Friday last. The following
are their names:—Thomas Perkins (alias Haw-
kins), Rebel spy, hung on Johnson's Is-
land, Lake Erie, near Sandusky City,
Ohio; John R. Lyle, Rebel army, spy hung
on Johnson's Island; George P. Sins,
Rebel spy, hung on Johnson's Island;
George S. Burgess, Rebel spy, hung on
Johnson's Island; John C. Shore, of Company
F, 10th Illinois Regiment, for mutiny and
insubordination, shot on Johnson's Island.
Official dispatches from Gen. Grant to the
25th inst. Monday last, have been re-
ceived at Washington. They represent that
the siege is progressing satisfactorily, and
that Gen. Grant is abundantly able to main-
tain his investment of the city, and repel at-
tacks on his rear. Four thousand five hun-
dred prisoners captured by Gen. Grant in the
recent battles have arrived at Memphis.

The New York Herald Saturday pub-
lishes a despatch, purporting to come from
the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
that the Rebel army is in motion, their trains
being observed moving towards Calpelper,
followed by a heavy column of troops. Gen.
Lee, it is said, has issued an address to his
army congratulating them upon their past
achievements and foreshadowing a raid into
Maryland. He tells them that they are to
have long and rapid marches through a country
without railroads, and bids upon every man
to be prepared for the severest hardships.

The Washington Star of last evening dis-
patches the story, and says that it has the as-
surance of Gen. Slocum, arrived from the army,
that there were no movements on the part of
the Rebel army up to Thursday night (30th)
by a belief in the correctness of the Herald's
despatch.

Despatches from Cincinnati state that a
number of conscripts from the 15th Tennessee
Regiment, which had been sent to the 22d
Ohio, were on their way from Port
Hudson to join Gen. Bragg's army when
the battle of Raymond was fought. In
the fight they refused to fire on the Unionists,
and shot into the air. After this engagement
they camped at Mississippi Springs, where
they received fifteen thousand reinforcements
from Arkansas. In the middle of the night
about 1000 of the 15th Tennessee Regi-
ment left their camp, determined to make their
way into the Union lines. They say there has
been no time more than ten thousand
Rebel troops at Port Hudson.

General Elliot, commanding the marine
battalion, has destroyed the town of Anstria,
on the Mississippi, the guerillas having fired
on his boats from that vicinity. The Rebels
had also captured and burnt a small trad-
ing steamer there. Gen. Elliot's cavalry
pursued them, but were forced by superior
numbers to retreat.

A Washington despatch says that Admi-
ral Welles has disobeyed orders in not send-
ing the Vanderbilt to cruise in the latitude
where the recent captures were made by the
Rebel privateers.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 21st con-
tains letters from Breckinridge in reply to
the imputation on his character contained in
the report of Bragg. The defence is a but-
ter answer to the allegations of Bragg against
him. He closes by asking, at the earliest
opportunity, a Court of Inquiry.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated May 31.—The
following telegraphic dispatch was received at the
Naval Department today from Admiral Porter:
Flag-SHIP BLACK HAWK, Mississippi
Squadron, near Vicksburg, via Cairo, May
30, 1863. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec-
retary of the Navy—Sir: I have the honor
to inform you that the expedition I sent
up the Yazoo under command of Lieu-
tenant Commander Walker, after taking pos-
session of the forts at Haines' Bluff, was
perfectly successful.

Three powerful steam rams were destroyed
at Yazoo City. One was a monster, 310
feet long and 90 feet beam, to be equalled
with four-inch iron plates. A fine mow-
yard, with machine shops of all kinds, saw-
mills, blacksmith shops, &c., were burned
up. The property destroyed and captured
amounted to over \$2,000,000. Had the
monster iron ram been finished she would
have given some trouble. One battery was
destroyed at Drury's Bluff. Our loss on the
expedition was one killed and seven wound-
ed.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral Commanding.

Major General Hartsuff has issued the
command of the troops in Kentucky, with
the exception of our army corps, and has
fixed his headquarters at Lexington.

Full particulars of the proceedings before
Vicksburg to the 22d ult., have been re-
ceived. The fortifications are represented
as truly formidable, and will have to be tak-
en by a regular siege. Our loss in the as-
sault made on the 22d was over 2000. There
is no fear of any movement being made by
Johnston, as he remains at Jackson, with
not more than 15,000 men. We have taken
over 8000 prisoners and 84 pieces of artillery.
The situation inside of the city must
be anything but pleasant as Pemberton is
burning tar, &c., to save his men from the
effluvia caused by the unburied dead bodies.

WHO ARE EXEMPT?—All citizens are
subject to military duty who are over twenty
and under forty five years of age, with the
following exceptions:—Those who are of un-
sound mind; those who have any bodily defect or
disease; the Vice President of the United
States; all United States Judges; the heads
of the Executive Departments of the United
States; Governors of States; the only son of
a widow dependent on his labor for support;
the only son of aged or infirm parents depend-
ent on his labor—if two or more sons of such are
subject, the parent may decide which shall go
to the war; the only brother of children un-
der twelve years of age, who are dependent
on his labor for support; the father of mother-
less children under twelve, who are dependent
on his labor for support; where there are a
father and sons in the same family and
household, and two of them are in the mil-
itary service of the United States, as non com-
missioned officers, mechanics, or privates, the
residue of such family, not exceeding two
shall be exempt, and no persons shall be ex-
empt except those mentioned above.

The bodily conditions which exempt from
military service, are chiefly, as follows:—
Those having disease of lungs or heart; 1.—
Loss of forefinger of right hand or toe; 2.—
Lameness in either foot; 3.—Loss of any limb;
4.—Having any kind of rupture; 5.—Any dan-
gers in either ear; 6.—Having a "club-foot";
7. Subject to any kind of fits; 8.—Having
chronic sore leg.

Our European Letter.

DEAR HERALD—Since I last wrote you
I have been on a visit to London. "The
metropolis of the world" has been described
so often that it is useless for me to attempt
any description, but I must say that with
the exception of St. Pauls, Westminster
Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, the
architectural beauties of London, ancient
and modern, possess but little interest for
me. The river Thames, that the English-
men talk so much about is scarcely larger
than the Juniata, and the odor arising from
it is horrible. In fact it is nothing more
than a large sewer for the city. In St. Pauls
I noticed a monument erected to General
Packham and Gibbs, who, in the language
of the inscription, "fell while gallantly lead-
ing their troops against the enemy's works
at New Orleans, January 8th, 1815." My
English friend, who was explaining the
monument to me, passed by the one just
named and didn't want to see it. I however
called his attention to it, and remarked to
him that the English nation should keep
in mind the occurrence of the 8th of January
1815 before their eyes, and not allow their
shipbuilders to build any more "Alabama's."
They seized one vessel supposed to be build-
ing for the rebels, at Liverpool a few days
ago. On Thursday last I received an invita-
tion to meet the Lords of the Admiralty
at the Armor Plate works of John Brown &
Co., of this place. Thinking that a descrip-
tion of the process of making armor plates
might be interesting to my Cumberland
county friends I have jotted down a few
items concerning that and other processes
going on at the works. The plates are made
as follows: Bars of iron are rolled twelve
inches broad by one inch thick, and are
sheared to thirty inches long. A number of
bars are piled and rolled down to a rough
slab. Five other bars are rolled down to
another rough slab and these two slabs are
then welded and rolled down to a plate
one and one-fourth inches thick, which
is sheared to four feet square. Four
plates like this one are then piled and
rolled down to one plate eight feet by
four feet, and two and one-half inches
thick and lastly four of these are piled
and rolled to form the final and entire
plate. There are thus rolled together one
hundred and sixty thicknesses of plate, each
of which was originally one inch thick, to
form the finished four and one-half inches
making a reduction of thirty-five times in
thickness, and in this operation thirty-five
hundred to four thousand square feet of sur-
face have to be perfectly welded by the
process of rolling. It is not surprising that
even with the greatest care blisters and im-
perfect welds should exist and render the
plate defective; this is the chief difficulty to
be overcome, and a very serious one it is
as the size and weight of the plate increase, so
does the facility to failure. The final
operation of welding the four plates eight
feet by four feet and two and one-half in-
ches thick, is a very critical matter. To bring
a pile of four plates of these dimensions up
to a welding heat all through the mass, with-
out burning the edges and ends of the plates
most exposed to the heat of the fire; to drag
the pile out of the furnace, convey it to the
rolls and force it between them in so short
a time as to avoid its losing the welding heat,
is a matter of greater difficulty than those
unacquainted with the works would imagine.

A number of other interesting operations
took place, steel making, planing armor
plates, forging shafts, &c., &c. Among the
guests were the Duke of Somerset, Lord
Claremont Paget, Earl de Grey, Duke of New-
castle, Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitz-
william, Lord Warburton, Messrs. Went-
worth and Blakely and numbers of others of
less repute.

Ex-Lieut. Many of the U. S. navy, now
of the rebel navy was one of the guests.—I
took good care to inform as many of the
party as I knew of the Lieutenant's sudden
departure from Washington and his appro-
priation of divers government papers to his
own use.

I suppose you have seen the account of
the capture of U. S. Tensors notes in this
place. The parties were captured before
I came here and on my arrival the case
was handed over to me. We have succeeded
in having the parties committed for trial, but
refused. The assays come on in July, so
that I will then have to transfer myself to
the ancient city of York for a time. The
Rebel loan goes down lower and lower on
the arrival of the news of each Federal vic-
tory. It is said that the whole thing is in
the hands of a party of speculators who are
doing their best to keep it