

The Herald

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

S. M. PETRELLI & CO.,
75 Park Row, New York, and 6
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Call of the Union County Committee.

The members of the Union County Committee will meet at the public house of Joun Haxson, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday, August 8th, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of setting a day for Primary Elections, &c.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as other important business may be before the Committee.

THOMAS PAXTON, Chairman.

The following gentlemen compose the Standing County Committee:

Carlisle, West Ward—John Hutton, Jas. R. Smith, East Ward—John Early, Thomas Paxton.

Lower Allen—Dr. E. B. Brandt, Dan'l Shelly.

Dickinson—John Morrison, McAnathon Wood.

East Pennsboro—H. D. Musser, A. B. Erb, Frankford—W. V. Fair, M. D. Lackey.

Hampden—Jacob A. Bishore, Daniel Rupp, Hempel—James Quigley, Col Peter Lesh-

mechanism—John Sadler, Robert Wilson.

Middlesex—Thos. U. Chambers, John C. Glick.

Mifflin—Nathanial Brown, Hammer.

Monroe—J. K. Nisley, John Lutz, Sen. New Cumberland—Owen James, V. Freeman.

Newville—Joseph Harst, Sam'l G. Wild. Newton—George Gunkel, John Sharp.

North—Hugh A. Fraser, Jas. Green. North Middleton—P. Henderson, D. Kiefer.

South Middleton—Dan'l H. W. Cauffman, Jacob Ritter.

West—Sam'l Ege, John T. Green, Shippenburg—D. W. Thrusch, John W. McPherson.

Shippenburg, Twp.—C. M. White, Isaac Koomtz.

Silver Spring—Martin Mamma, W. Paeker, Southampton—W. H. Allen, James A. Clark.

West Pennsboro—Peter Ritter, John A. Laughlin.

Upper Allen—Jacob L. Zoak, Wm. Meckling.

UNION CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge, met at Pittsburg, on Wednesday last. Andrew G. CURTIN, was re-nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows: A. G. Curtin, 93; H. D. Moore 16; Penn'ry 14; Moorehead 1; Brewster 3.—Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver county, was nominated by acclamation for Supreme Judge. Hon. L. Todd, of this county was President of the Convention. The proceedings of the Convention will be published in our next.

WASTE OF MEN BY THE REBELS.

A private of the 84th regiment (rebel) Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, captured at Vicksburg, writes to the Missouri Republican, in which he says that regiment numbered 1,185 men when captured at New Orleans in May, 1862. The writer says that this regiment left Vicksburg after its capture with less than one hundred of the men who belonged to it when it was organized.

BRIG. GEN. QUINCY A. GILLMORE, who is in command of our forces operating against Charleston, is a native of Ohio, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1849. He was first Lieutenant of Engineers when he was broken out. Under his command, Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Ga., was captured, after a year ago. He was afterwards transferred to Kentucky, where he captured the rebels under Pegram several times, capturing many prisoners. He was taken out of Kentucky, when was assigned to the command in South Carolina, relieving Gen. Hunter. He is evidently a live, go-ahead officer. His name is QUINCY A. GILLMORE.

MASSON.

The tenth Annual Convocation of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania was held at Greensburg, June 9th and 10th, 1863. A. O. 745. The following officers were elected and installed: R. E. Sir Stanley Goodwin Harrisburg, G. C. V. E. Sir Isaac Whitford, Pittsburgh; D. G. C. ; E. Sir Robert Pitcairn, Altoona; G. G. C. ; E. Sir Wm. Chattana, Brownsville; G. G. C. ; E. Sir H. M. Johnston, Carlisle; G. J. W. ; E. Sir E. Bilgor Scardonallo, G. J. W. ; E. Sir Jos. Godfrey, Scranton; G. J. W. ; E. Sir John Edwards, Harrisburg; G. J. W. ; E. Sir Alfred Creigh, Washington; G. J. W. ; E. Sir Geo. E. Fox, Towanda; S. Beener; E. Sir Ernest Knapp, Phoenixville; G. Sae B. ; E. Sir Z. P. Berer, Greensburg; G. W. ; E. Sir John Harder, Carlisle, G. S.

We learn that the Sir Knights have made the choice of Carlisle as their next place of meeting on the second Tuesday of June 1864.

Royal and Select Masters.

The seventeenth annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Pennsylvania was held at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, on the 9th and 10th days of June, A. D. 1863, A. No. Dep. 2838. Seventeen Councils were represented. The session was the most interesting ever held—as the Grand Master, Creigh, introduced some important measures, which we hope will be published for the benefit of Cryptic Masons.

The following persons were elected Grand Officers for the ensuing Masonic year: M. P. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, G. M. R. P. G. H. Turner, Saxton, D. G. M. ; R. P. O. His. F. Knapp, Bloomsburg, G. T. L. M. ; R. P. Thomas D. Watson, Phila., G. P. C. ; W. R. P. Wm. Chattana, Brownsville, G. T. L. M. ; G. R. P. H. L. C. Creighton, Reading, G. T. Res. ; R. P. T. W. Wright, Pittsburg, G. Res. ; R. P. J. C. Mann, Altoona, G. Lecturer; R. P. Rev. J. M. Hyler, Pittsburgh; R. P. Rev. R. Clark Hagoy, Catwings; R. P. Rev. J. Dinn, Bloomsburg, G. Chaplain; R. P. Eph. Cornman, Carlisle, G. M. ; R. P. John Harder, Carlisle, G. O. B.

M. P. Alfred Creigh consented to serve as Grand Master, and accordingly has entered upon his tenth year.

The eighteenth annual assembly of the Grand Council will be held in Carlisle, on the second Wednesday of July, 1864.

Wield is a false diamond at the top of a greased pole which all try to climb and secure.

THE GREAT RIVER OPEN.

On July 17 the first steamer from St. Louis arrived at New Orleans, signifying the release of the Mississippi from a blockade which began almost before the war itself. The very earliest of the hostile demonstrations accompanying secession on the Mississippi was to plant a battery at Vicksburg, and to bring to the river steamers as once from the upper waters, or could be regarded as the property of the loyal people of the north. From that time forward the rebel strength along the great river was certainly very great, and the sternest, the most thorough and desperate fighting of the war has been required to break the rebel power in that quarter. From the mouth of the Ohio down, and indeed above it on the Missouri side, one stronghold after another has been assailed and taken by the glorious army and fleet of the west, until the consummation, which was believed to be the most difficult of all in the crushing of the rebellion, has been fully attained. The great Mississippi is open, and regular steamers, regular mails, and ultimately regular trade, will be the daily pulsation on that great artery as heretofore.

It is said that the people of New Orleans were enthusiastic over the event of the departure of this steamer on a return trip to the north, and they will be. Bitter as the treason of a majority, perhaps, of the inhabitants of that city was in the beginning, the sifting process, first of volunteering in the rebel service, and next of involuntary as well as voluntary exit of the disloyal since our occupation of that city, have reduced the population to a much larger proportion of patriots and men of sense. And all these rejoice over the changing prospects of a city nearly ruined, and see that it may again receive its commerce, and become prosperous as it returns to loyalty. To a few the event must be one of surprising interest—a return of liberty they have long been denied, and a vindication of principles for which they have suffered a martyrdom such as no man dreamed of in these latter days. A few true and always faithful Union men remained through all the terrors of the rebel rule in New Orleans, and this is their day of glorious liberty.

But still more to the great army of brave men in the Mississippi in this opening of that river a bright day in the calendar. Service to the armies of the east has been bad enough, all will admit; full enough of hardships of distance from supplies, and battles of severity. But in the Mississippi valley the service of the soldiers of the Union has been on a scale of severity vastly beyond that of the east. In labors of every sort, in risks and dangers other than those of battle, in exposure to fever and distance from hospitals and homes, the soldiers of the Great Valley have had great burdens to bear. At last these are greatly relieved by the free use of the great river from St. Louis to the Gulf. By steady and unflinching valor in a hundred battles, this army of heroes has won the greatest prize of the war; and who will hesitate to award them honor? The army of the west has a right to a special thanksgiving and holiday of rest to signalize this great achievement. It might with propriety ask the assignment of not one but three days of solemn commemoration of this event—three days in which the sound of saluting cannon should be simultaneous at every fort, every city and every camp from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico.

A Richmond paper feebly declaims about the power of the confederacy yet existing along the Mississippi, and asserts that its banks are not yet abandoned. But where can a single gun be planted on it to annoy our steamers? A few miserable guerillas may for a few days fire rifle shots from the swamps, possibly, but nothing like serious obstruction can be interposed to the freest navigation even by unarmed boats. No town, bluff, or bank on which a battery can be planted, remains in rebel possession on the Mississippi itself, and all its tributary streams are now open to our feet and fearless gunboats. Whatever may be the lack of vigor to push into the darkness in other places, there seem to be no ghosts capable of frightening our brave men from threading the bayous and side rivers of the deepest swamps Louisiana and Mississippi contain. We plunge after them in every case without hesitation, and therefore always with success. It is absurd to claim that the rebels can possess anything valuable to them, or injurious to us, within at least a hundred miles of that river hereafter. The great river is ours; let the glorious army that has won it be honored by a grateful nation.

Protection—Retaliation.

The President announces that Rebels are no longer to be permitted with impunity to enslave and murder the soldiers of the Republic. In an official order, elsewhere printed, he recognizes the duty of the Government to give protection to its citizens of whatever color, and declares that the law of nations, and the usages of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction in the treatment of prisoners of war on account of color, and denounces the sale of negro prisoners as a crime against the civilization of the age. He proclaims that the Government of the United States will henceforward give the same protection to all its soldiers, and will retaliate upon Rebel prisoners in its possession for offences against the rights of colored soldiers.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war a Rebel soldier shall be exchanged, and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a Rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released, and receive treatment due to a prisoner of war.

We heartily and gratefully welcome this long-delayed announcement of the policy of the President. Accompanied, as we doubt not it is, by suitable instructions in reference to the exchange of officers and soldiers; it will be efficient to compel the revocation of Jefferson Davis's December proclamation, and to put a stop to official encouragement of the savage brutalities heretofore inflicted on negro prisoners. We take it for granted that until the whole matter is definitely arranged, there will be no exchanges. While the Rebel persist in discrimination between classes of prisoners, or while they refuse to exchange any officer or soldier, under the laws of war, is entitled to be exchanged; no Rebel ought in any circumstances, or on any pretense, to be paroled or delivered up by our Government. And this we now infer to be the settled determination of the President. So says the *New York Tribune*.

Ballots and Bullets.

For the first time in the history of our nation, there is a close connection between the ballot and the bullet. If the pen is mightier than the sword, the ballot is superior to both. In vain do we fight battles and win victories if our trophies are to be seized upon and scattered to the winds by partisan intrigues and a sinister political settlement. Recent events in various States show us the importance of a correct vote on the ensuing election, unless we would ignore all the labors of the past and all hope for the future. To this end, and in order that no false issues may arise to divide political sentiment, it becomes necessary that extraordinary care be taken in the primary elections about to be held, that suitable men be selected by the different nominating conventions. Upon these bodies depend, to a great extent, whether the friends of the Union shall be triumphant at the next election or whether Pennsylvania shall be cursed with men who hold that a State owes no allegiance to the General Government, and that it is "a solemn question whether Pennsylvania should cast her lot with her brethren of the South whose wrongs they feel" so keenly. Let good men be selected in every precinct—men of intelligence—men who can discern the signs of the times, and who deeply feel the perils that would accrue from the success of the Copperheads in securing control of municipal and State affairs. Conservative men are scanning the field and hoping for the nomination of Union men whose past record will allow them to sink party for the sake of the Union. Let our friends see to it that judicious Union men get control of our nominating conventions.

The Press and the Dead heads.

Railroads, steamboats and stage-coaches complain of dead-heading—that is to say, of preachers, editors and brethren of the craft, riding so much without pay. The newspaper press endures more of this dead heading than all three of these modes of conveyance combined. The pulpit, the bar and the theatre, corporations, legislative assemblies, societies—religious, benevolent, agricultural—mercantile establishments, railroad companies, stage lines and every variety of individuals, including political parties, draw largely upon the liberality of the press. The press is expected to yield to all these interests, is requested to give strength to all weak institutions and enterprises; it is asked to puff some preachers into overshadowing pulpits orators; to puff small politicians and unprincipled demagogues into great men and patriots; to magnify incompetent railroad officers into railroad kings; it is expected to herald abroad the fame of quacks of all classes, bolster up dull authors, immortalize weak Congressional speeches; it is required to give sight to the blind, bread to the hungry, talents to the fools, and honor to the thieves and robbers; it is asked to cover up the infirmitates of the weak, to hide the faults of guilty men, and wink at the fraudulent schemes of scoundrels; it is expected to flatter the vain, to extol the merits of those who deserve nothing but the scorn and contempt of all good citizens; it is required, in a word, of the newspaper press, that it become all things to all men; and if it look for pay, or sends out its bills for subscription or advertising, it is denounced as mean and sordid; and its conductors are wanting in liberality. There is no interest on the face of this green earth that is expected to give as much to society, without pay or thanks, as the newspaper press of the country. The little souled man, who inserts in your columns a two dollar advertisement, expects you to write out at least five dollars' worth of editorial notices. And the obscure and niggardly man you have written into a position of importance far beyond his merits, considers that his name adorns your columns, and gives circulation to your journal.

Adopted Citizens.

From *Harper's Weekly*, we take the following: AMERICAN CITIZENS.—The meeting of "adopted citizens" a week or two since was unanimous in its expression of enthusiastic loyalty to the Government. But if they are American citizens? There are but two political classes of persons in this country, those who are and those who are not citizens. If the gentlemen who express these loyal sentiments are foreigners, their loyalty sympathy and interest are most grateful. But if they are American citizens who not say so? Why endeavor to emphasize the fact of foreign birth? Why create more classes and divisions than actually exist? Why have there any American citizens who do not say so? And obviously all judicious men will wish at this time to blend as closely as possible to the great mass of loyal citizens—and to avoid classifying them by any name of party or country. For all loyal men there is now but one party, that of the Government; and but one country, the United States of America. When the flag floats so supreme over us we may remember that we were born in America or Germany, in Ireland or France; we may discover that we belong to some political party that marches with all the other parties, beneath that flag. But now all our hands and hearts are banded to hold it aloft and establish it securely. While the war lasts we are not Republican or Democratic; we are not pro-Union and anti-Union; we are only loyal American citizens, resolved to stand by our Government and the Union, and to support it always in every way that it requires our aid, knowing that when the Government fails, we fall with it, and that the end of the Union is the end of peace and prosperity in every State in every country, and in every town of the country.

It is these political distinctions which have led to all the difficulties we have had to encounter against foreigners. We do not mean "educated foreigners," who become citizens from conviction that our Government is superior to that of their own. They throw aside all the allegiance they owed to monarch rule, and became not merely "adopted citizens," but citizens *de facto*. But we allude to that class who so distinguished themselves in New York during the late riots. They may have been "adopted citizens," but we think, as they left their country for their country's good, their coming here and being naturalized under Democratic "election," their advent has proved a course rather than a blessing, such as Bishop Hovvns termed emigration in 1841. It would be to insult an educated foreigner were to place him among those who tortured to death poor unoffending blacks, and who robbed and burned the property of the people, but when it has been proved that two-thirds of those engaged in the bloody business were foreigners it is his duty to prove his innocence, and convict the guilty.

THOSE LAZY NIGGERS!

The inconsistency in the arguments of the advocates of slavery may be easily demonstrated by collating articles in *De Bow's Review*, and other Southern journals. For instance, if we want to prove that the negro is a lazy, shiftless animal, take the following [From *De Bow's Review*.]

"The pecuniary of Southern servants, even on the plantation, is sometimes not trifling. We make a few selections showing—

THE NEGRO'S CNOR.
A friend has reported to us a sale, on Tuesday, of a crop of cotton belonging to Elijah Cook, of Harris Co., Ga., amounting to \$142,906,100.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun, Dec. 29, 1862.*
Mr. J. S. Byington informs us that he made two cotton purchases lately. One was the cotton crop of the negroes of Dr. Lucas, of this vicinity, for which he paid \$1,800 in cash, every dollar of which goes to the negro.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Jan. 21, 1863.*

Speaking of negroes' crop, the sales of which our contemporaries are chronicling in various amounts,—the largest has come to our knowledge is one made in Macon, for the negroes of Allen McWalker. It amounted to \$1969,65.—*Macon (Ga.) Mail, Feb. 8, 1863.*

All these crops are made by extra work, after the regular task is finished.

Upon Louisiana sugar plantations, the exhausting work of the grinding season can only be maintained by a system of premiums and rewards equivalent to the payment of wages. Under that system the negroes of the sugar plantations are among the most healthy and contented in the South; while the same labor performed in Cuba, under the most severe compulsion, causes an annual decrease of the slave population, and the product of the island is only maintained by fresh importations of slaves from Africa.

Or if we are prepared to admit that the Southern negro is lazy and shiftless, and want a good reason for it, the Rev. Mr. McTearney, —the son of a large planter in South Carolina, gives it to us, and it cannot be better stated than in his words. "Men," he says, "who own few slaves, and who share the labors of the field or workshop with them, are very likely to deceive themselves by a species of rosy coloring; they say, 'I carry row for row with my negroes, and I put no more on them than I take on myself.' But the master who thus reasons is forgetful or ignorant of the great truth that the negroes' powers of endurance are less than his, while in the case of the latter there are wanting those incentives which animate and actually strengthen the master. This labor is for him, the gains of this excess of industry are to make him rich. What is the servant deterred from the additional bale of cotton extorted from exhausted nature, only that next year he shall have more companions in the field, and the field be cultivated?" This is extremely well put; but Rev. Mr. McTearney, of South Carolina, must have been unaware of the fact that it is not possible for a white man to work row for row on cotton, or else we have an admission which the Rev. gentlemen would have been slow to make, had he felt the full force of it.

Thus do the friends of Slavery constantly contradict themselves, and prove how impossible it is for the wilful advocates of a bad cause not to make admissions by which their whole argument is rendered worthless and ridiculous.

The Emergency Ended.

President Lincoln officially announced that the extraordinary emergency, under which he called out one hundred thousand militia in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio, to serve for the term of six months, is at an end, and that the order calling out this force is therefore revoked. These men were designed to repel the southern invaders from our own soil, and not being intended to serve in any other field, the term is ended. As the conscription law is now in full operation in Pennsylvania, New York and New England, all the men needed to carry on the war are being obtained by its operation. Doubtless thousands of the three and six months men, on returning to their homes, will either be drafted themselves for three years or will go as substitutes for others.—Their present discharge, therefore, will greatly facilitate the operations of the conscription.

A Conviction Under the Treason Act.

On Wednesday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting at Louisville, Kentucky, Thomas C. Blackett, indicted for treason against the United States, was found guilty, and sentenced by the Hon. BUSSARD BALLARD, presiding Judge, as follows: "You were arrested at or near your home—not in arms—away from the lines of the enemy, and have been brought before the civil tribunals of your country to answer your guilt or innocence adjudged. You have been found guilty, and the enormity of your high treason justifies the infliction of the high and honorable penalty of death, and it is the judgment of death to be pronounced against all who are found guilty of treason. But our good Government, in the exercise of that clemency which is always characteristic of it, and in view of the different degrees of guilt which the judgment of mankind does and will attach to those who incurred and set on foot this war, and those who were their instruments, has vested in the courts a discretion, and authorized them to pronounce either judgment of death or imprisonment, and it is, in the exercise of that discretion, and under a full sense of my responsibility to God and my country, I have concluded to spare your life, but the magnitude of your crime demands that your punishment be severe. The judgment which I approve, and which the court now makes, is, that you be imprisoned and confined in the jail of Jefferson county, in the State of Kentucky, for ten years, from this day; that you make your fine to the United States by the payment to them of ten thousand dollars, and that your slaves be free.

The Hero of Vicksburg.

The initials of Gen. Grant have been for some time a source of some trouble to his admirers and others. On one occasion the following dialogue occurred when speaking of him: "Who is this Grant out West? Is he a rebel?" "No, his initials plainly show that he belongs to us." "Another asked, 'What do the initials really stand for?' "I think we stand, answered in a second, 'United States Grant,' answered in a second. "No Un conditional Surrender Grant," asserted a third, and that ended the controversy.

Have you a good thing for a cold among you? Yes, Bryan's Pulmonic wafers, 25 cents a box, will cure a cold in four hours, stop a cough in five minutes, and heat your sore throat in a very short time. Try them.—Sold by S. Elliott.

A Fighting Democrat on Vallandigham and the Copperhead Tribe.

Gen. John A. Logan, a well known Illinois Democrat, connected with the army of General Grant, is home on a short visit to his friends. In passing through Cairo the people gathered around him, and he made a few impromptu remarks, which we give below.—General Logan, it will be remembered, was strongly opposed to coercion. After the attack upon Fort Sumter, and when there was a hope that the difficulties might be settled by compromise, he went to Richmond to talk to the leading politicians there on the subject. It was told that if the Administration would give them a sheet of white paper, and allow them to make their own terms they would not accept the offer short of a dissolution of the Union. Logan then made up his mind that the Union could only be saved by war; he abandoned his anti-coercion ideas, came home and girded on the sword. He has since been serving his country in the army.—This is the man who speaks as follows: "It makes no difference whether you call me Democrat, Republican or Abolitionist—or some name of late named me. It does not change my feelings—does not alter my notion. I am for my country every time—for my country first, last and always; and I am fighting for the right of that country to be numbered among the great nations of the earth. Until that right is brought about, and this rebellion crushed out, I am but an American citizen. When that right shall have been secured, then, should we find that there is something wrong in the fabric that now forms our Federal Union, something we desire to change, it will be time enough to come up and demand the change. Now we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out by the use of every means that may be putting it to an end. If the people of the North would use the same force Jeff Davis and his minions use—and were as unanimous as they are—in the South force of arms only they would not be compelled to take the rebellion to its death, and this war would be successfully terminated in less than six months.

"Every mother's son who is opposed to the war should be compelled either to take up arms against us or to us. Then there would be no talk of peace here in the North, no talk of resistance, no such men as Vallandigham, no such cowards as those who support all such men, and the rebellion would be crushed out. Vallandigham says he has travelled over the Confederacy—using the term 'Confederacy'—but the phrase 'so-called Confederacy' (for I do not acknowledge the existence of any such thing) is a government in America made from that of the United States, and has not met man, woman or child who does not sustain the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the betterment of Vallandigham here simply lies. He says that he knows it. Vallandigham, aside from the leading men—Jeff Davis, Toombs and Stephens—did not, I venture to say, speak with a dozen persons while taking his involuntary trip through Dixie.—But he says so in his report, which would have been of a different color.

"The people who are fighting against this Government—the poor wretches comprising the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them do not know what they are fighting for; do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds never saw the American flag in their lives until they saw it march into Vicksburg in triumph. They do not know the Fourth of July, or anything else that is good. But poor and ignorant as they are, let them express their own free minds and they will, a must to a man, demand a speedy termination of this war, and will have no more to do with it than to get rid of it, and if they are fighting, it is only by the force of bayonets that their army is kept together. Even that cannot prevent their deserters from organizing in their own States, to take the oath of allegiance or join the Union ranks.—And I tell you what I know when I say that it will not be many days ere the entire States of Mississippi and Tennessee will be knocking their heads against the Union which not long since they thought their puny efforts could quickly dissolve. They are talking of it even now.

"Speaking of being united, I tell you, by the way, that there have never been more truthful sentences than that of Douglas:—'Those who are not with us are against us' and I reiterated it and add that those who are not with us should be hung, or should be with the Southern brethren, fighting each other.—Let them either side the Government or go where they can bolster up the tottering forlorn of rebellion. Better have a dozen fees in the field than one fighting us behind our backs.—To all copperheads, peace men, agitators, anti-war men—be they Republicans or Democrats—for we have them here pretending to be both—I have a word to say on the behalf of our brave soldiers. And you have undoubtedly been told that the war has its opponents in the ranks of the Union army. It is an accursed and foul perversion upon fair fame of men who are willing to spill their blood, give their lives for their country. They are for our Union. They fight for the people and their country, for the suppression of the rebellion. Let me say to all opposers of the war: The time will come when men composing this army will come to their homes. They have watched the progress of events with interest. They have had their eyes upon these unprincipled cowards, these opponents of the country and the Administration—and the Administration, I contend, is the country—and when they return it will subvert the soul of every true loyal man good to see the summary manner in which they will cause these sneaks and peace agitators to seek their holes."

For a few moments the crowd that gathered around was deeply aroused in what their "fighting general," as many called him, said, and his remarks, though given upon the spur of the moment, struck home to the hearts of all who listened. Could Logan make the leaders of our people feel as he speaks, is a war could not last three months. It would be crushed out by force of numbers alone. After expressing himself somewhat warmly against copperheads and sneaks, General Logan concluded with the following characteristic apology: "You will excuse me gentlemen; if, in saying what I have said, I have been rather profuse and heavy in the way of emphasis, Two years away from civilization, with my men, has made me rather emphatic in all my thoughts and words in regard to certain things. I speak emphatically because I am, I think, fully justified in what my tongue finds to say."

New England and Kentucky.

This is a strange conjunction. But we find the following passage in a recent letter of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, declining to attend the meeting of the Alumni of Harvard University, though the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, it would be the will of God that the most dreadful changes await our country. If the very worst comes, I look that true and regulated liberty will perish first, in New England. To past years I have spoken freely in disapprobation of much that has fallen an evil influence from New England, as it appeared to me. But I never doubted—and now less than ever—that the roots of whatever produces freedom, equality, and high civilization, are more deeply set in New England, than in any equal population on the face of the earth.—As for Kentucky, I will not trust myself to speak. I heard Gen. Burdette say that he considered the loyal people of Kentucky the most decided and disinterested, he had any-

Letter of the King of Siam to Admiral Foote.

It is well known that Admiral Foote was in the habit of receiving letters from the sea and King of Siam, with whom he became acquainted when in command of our fleet in the King's waters. The letters are autograph, and evince much intelligence especially with regard to our affairs. This is apparent in the letter which we are able to present to day.—Considering its date, we may be surprised at the clear appreciation which it shows of the relations of Slavery to the war. The King does not hesitate to speak of the forces of the enemy as "Rebel forces," and he "earnestly wishes success to the United States Government, and the complete suppression of the rebel rebellion." Then again, mark how clearly he sees the fatal consequences of a failure to deal with Slavery. "If Slavery," he says, "remain unimpaird, will be exposed to all the perplexing difficulties of the past." He then declares himself for "the complete annihilation of Slavery."

It is interesting to read such generous words of sympathy from a foreign sovereign. No such words have come from England or France; but they have come from Siam, a remote island in the East. This letter had been submitted by Admiral Foote to the President and his Cabinet, all of whom read it with much satisfaction; but he hesitated to communicate it to the public.—Only a few days since his honorable command at Charleston, he gave a copy of it to Senator Sumner, with authority to use it as he should think proper. Now that the excellent Admiral has been removed by death, we wish success to the letter, which will be generally known on his account, as well as from its intrinsic value, and the Senator has consented to its publication.

Palace of the Second King.

They speak of the King of Siam, who in 1863 Commodore A. H. Keate, Flag Officer of the *Mississippi Gunboat Fleet*.
DEAR SIR: I look with intense interest for American intelligence. I see by the papers that your general has had an important and critical post. Recent intelligence announces your brilliant success on the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Mississippi rivers, in the taking of Forts Henry, Donelson, and the loss of Columbus, which has given success to rebel forces. We earnestly wish success to the United States Government, and the complete suppression of the rebel rebellion; and at the same time I deeply regret that any man of Columbia should have been captured by the United States Government, and be attended with such consequences to them. The real struggle must be a blood one, and we sometimes fear a protracted one. We wish we could expect your triumphant success; yet we cannot think of the intelligence received sometimes suggests the possibility that the United States may become two Republics, which to us is an exceedingly remote prospect.

Should the United States Government be successful in the present contest, and Slavery remain unimpaird, you will again be exposed to all the perplexing difficulties of the past. The most to be feared is, that we wish we could expect your triumphant success; yet we cannot think of the intelligence received sometimes suggests the possibility that the United States may become two Republics, which to us is an exceedingly remote prospect.

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Portion of Four Regiments from the Rappahannock—Stuart's Cavalry put to Flight by a Bold Fight near Culpepper's Leap. Heavy Losses on Both Sides. A Story of the Irish Brigade on the Forces and Mosely's Guerillas.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, August 1.
Gen. Buford's cavalry, and a supporting infantry force, crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad station yesterday, and proceeded towards Culpepper, driving Stuart's cavalry force before him.
When near Culpepper Gen. Buford encountered a large force of infantry and artillery and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable.
This reconnaissance confirms the reported concentration of Lee's forces near Culpepper, and indicates that his present headquarters are at Stevensburg, four miles southeast of Culpepper.
The 29th of Thursday's night, captured near Fairfax on Thursday night by Mosely and his band, were recaptured, on Friday morning near Aldie, by the 2d Massachusetts cavalry.
A skirmish ensued between the guerillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main body Mosely fled closely followed by the cavalry.
Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has been received of the result of the pursuit.
This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two others of Mosely's band, near New Baltimore, and were forced to retreat out others.
The weather yesterday and to-day has been by far the hottest of the season.
All is quiet to-night.

The Attack on Charleston.

THE LATEST REBEL ACCOUNTS.
FORTRESS MONROE. Aug. 8.—The Richmond *Whig* of August 4 has received here. It contains the following dispatches: J. GRANTON, July 31st Cummings Point was severely bombarded yesterday evening, commenced about 10 o'clock. The Ironsides and two monitors were engaged.
The bombardment lasted until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the vessels withdrew.
The batteries Gregg, Simpkins, Wagner and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire.—Two men were killed and one wounded battery Gregg.
The battery was not materially injured.
There was no firing on James Island to-day, and very little from Fort Wagner.
General Beauregard visited the James Island works to-day.
SECOND DISPATCH.
CHARLESTON, July 31.—A heavy bombardment was commenced at daybreak on the enemy's works from Sumter and Wagner continuing until 2 o'clock when it ceased. The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st also contains the following:
WELDON, N. C., July 29.—The latest intelligence is that the rebels were retreating from below Jackson, destroying the bridges as they went, and that embraces two-thirds of her entire population. It is a people held in abhorrence to be banished; but they will do, always, more than they ever say they will do.

Important Order of the President of the United States.

PROTECTION TO BE GIVEN TO ALL UNION SOLDIERS.
Retaliation for Rebel Barbarities.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 31. }
General Order No. 252.
The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned: EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1863. }
It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duty organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies; but to enslave any captured person, on account of his color, or to subject him to barbarous and a crime against the civilization of the age.
The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any of its prisoners, or if the enemy shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and