# The Herald. CARLISLE, PA. Friday, May 27, 1864.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State 3t. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD boss'cition, and are authorized to take Advertise-ts and Bubseriptions for us at our lowest rates. ants and Subscriptio

#### The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

#### Proclamation By Gov Curtin.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling upon the militia of Pennsylvania to organize into companies at once, and prepare themselves to answer any call that may be made by the Government for their services. He further requests that commanding officers of all military organizations formed in pursuance of this call, do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting party in power now, their opponents are a them into the service in case a requisitiou should be made by the General Government. | ful onlture of their mental faculties, and hav-Such call if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will thereof.

newspapers to our galllant soldiers. They are always longing to hear news from home, and a letter, or newspapers, - their home newspapers, especially—is ever almost welcome brave boys prostrated on beds of pain in the his arguments refuted, in a manner so digni hospitals at Washington, Alexandria, Belle Plain, Fredericksburg and elsewhere, to whom the time passes wearily, who would find great solace in their home newspapers. We hope that each one of our subscribers, will pack up to day's Herald, after they have read it, and send it to their absent friends and relatives, sions. Those good Samaritans will see that papers so sent are properly distributed. We sort can not be had everywhere. intend to dispose of as many copies as we can spare in this way for some weeks to come, and hope all our readers will do the same.

## Fast drifting Toward War.

The news from Europe by the Persia is of deep significance. Following close in the demagogue who obtained his present position track of the Austria-Prussia squadron, which was making its way toward the Baltic, a and the most treasonable party that ever British-frigate; under command of Sir L. Mo- cursed this or any other country. Clintook, had set sail, it is said, as the first being the case, decency would have prompted of a British fleet which will oppose the entrance of the German men-of-war into the Sound. The English press, almost without exception, is agreed that consideration, not only for the honor, but for the material inter. ongue as a blackguard would.' ests of England, now require that her naval power shall be exerted to bar the entrance of doubts that Gov. Brough and "Abolitionists" the Baltic to the Austrian force, and to pregenerally are blackguards, traitors and vilvent any additional pressure being brought to ians of the worst dye; or that Democratic edbear upon Denmark. tors in general, and the writer of the article

The step thus tardily taken, or about to be taken, (as is alleged,) by the British Government, has almost the effect of a declaration of war : it is an act of direct hostility toward one of the belligerents, and in that character will be hailed with delight by the whole nation, with but one exception-that exception being the most important that could be named. The Queen no longer takes sides secretly with the German despoilers. The most inveterate and

THE GREAT CONTEST AND " The hiss of a Blacksnake." Under this chaste and elegant caption, our Every one must see that the result of th ocomplished and gentlemanly neighbor of struggle now waging in Virginia, says the the Volunteer, payshis respect to Gov. Brough, of Ohio That unfortunate gantleman has rendered himself odious to our Democratio cotemporary by addressing the militia of Ohio, who have been called out to relieve veteran troops who are doing garrison duty, in order forces at or near Spottsylvania, at the expense of every other point. Should Grant be sucthat the effective force of the armies of the Union may be increased. Had Gov. Brough been a Democrat and brought himself under blow. The end of tresson will be nigh. On the criticism of the Republican Press of the country, he might have expected to be covered with the vilest abuse and coarsest vituperation. Republican editors and orators. either from some natural defect or from the

the other hand, should Lee achieve a triumph, the end, though it will be the same, must be protracted, even to another campaign. It may linger along, though the result cannot be doubtful. lack of that refinement and cultivation which We look with amazement upon the energy is such a prominent characteristic of Demowhich has been displayed by the Rebels. And oratio leaders in general and our neighbor in yet it is not so wonderful. The great princi. particular are incapable of indulging in critiple of liberty and free government has been cism without becoming abusive, or to state attacked-by the advocates of treason. The their objections to an opponent remarks or struggle is thus resolved into one of Liberty arguments, without at the same time denouncing him as a man entirely beneath the contempt of his fellows. Fortunately for the based upon the idea of human liberty and the in the world's history. natural equality of man. It is set forth in different kin l of men. Refined by the carethe Declaration of Independence, as self evi-

ITS SACRIFICES.

dent that all men were created equal. Here, ing the most exalted conceptions of what is noble, high-minded and honorable, they never and here only, has government proclaimed be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the descend to the low tricks of commonplace this doctrine. On this continent the friends in a field between the plank road and a small United States, and mustered into the service politicians. They never abuse, nor attempt of human liberty have planted their standard, road leading to a little hamlet known as Parto excite a prejudice against an opponent, but and here it must be maintained against all the conscious of the inherent strength of their world in arms. If the "great experiment" Don'r forget to write letters and send | cause and their undoubted ability to defend | fails with us, the "capacity of man for self it, would scorn to use aught else than government" can no longer be maintained .the clearest logic and the purest diction. In | The institution of slavery, so long cherished | burg and in Tennessee, and his appearance this case no allusion is made to the personal in some of the states, is directly at war with character, intelligence or habits of Gov. the principles on which the government was group of officers reclining under the trees at visitor. Just now there are hundreds of our Brough. His statements are corrected and founded, and that the war has become open headquarters, I looked for him some time in fied and by reasoning so conclusive, that we that the war has come, it must go on until expect to hear of his resigning at once and burying himself in an obscurity from which Liberty or Despotism triumphs. It is a fearno utterance of his will ever meet the eye of ful one and terrible are its sacrifices.

In the language of the North American. the gentleman whose dignified presence graces the office, and whose chaste effusions adorn the columns, of the Volunteer. But as a sight is ject, thousands of loyal hearts are made to the fortunes of the day, if not of the age and or to one of the hospitals in the places named, better than a discription we will give our grieve or bleed, as tidings come to them from country, were hanging. It was only when in care of the Sanitary or Christian Commis. readers a few sentences from the article in the ensanguined fields of Virginia of kindred some aid or orderly rode up in hot haste with question as we are sure literature of this

"There is not a more unprincipled filthy dog in the country than the low bred illiter can hear of such carnage and not sigh for its message. ate blackguard who calls himself "Governor pessition. And yet, confronted as we are by Brough of Ohio." He combines in his character all the mean, sordid, despicable traits hat are so necessary for a bigoted Abolition ist. Infidel and Traitor to possess. A finished by the grossest frauds and bayonet, brute force, he is a fit representative of the meanest War

the Governor to make no reference to politics in his address. But as well might we expect to find figs on a thorn tree or purity in a skunk as to look for decency, magnanimity or honor from an unprincipaled abolitionis or demagogue. Therefore the Governor gave If, after reading these sentences, any one

States were separated. They knew that their der book some record of the battle's progress. slaves, would escape in larger numbers than

lakes. York, and Gov. Parker of New Jersey, both Democrats, have rendered more assistance to

ing the north. For many generations they would shun such another encounter, even were they independent. Still less is such an

outbreak likely in coming years, since the ex-Vilage Record, will exert a powerful influence tinction of slavery itself will, in all human on the fate of, the Rebellion. The lapse of probability, so change the condition and spirit time since the Rapidan was crossed by Grant, of our southern people, that their character has enabled the Rebels to concentrate their | will gradually undergo a salutary change .-The transferrence thither of many northern settlers, and the consequent prevalence of cessful in crushing the cohorts of Lee, the northern ideas, will powerfully accelerate this Rebel Government will have been dealt a fatal auspicious result ; and the south shall be re deemed and disenthralled from her evil ways. Peace will smile on the fields laid waste and abandoned, and under its reviving influence they will once more confer upon man their valuable products. If only through blood and tears such fruition can be accomplished, let us submit with patience to the stern ne cessity. If our heroes in the field are willing to fight and die for such results, surely we who are safe from the shock of arms, through their determined valor, should utter no word of discouragement or doubt that might seem or Slavery. One or the other must go under. to undervalue the lofty devotion and unpar-The government of the United States is one alled heroism which have immortalized them

# Gen. Grant During the Battle of the Willderness.

General Grant's headquarters were located ker's store. During the fight, however, he was principally with General Meade, whose headquarters were on a pine knoll in the rear of Warren's corps. I had seen Grant-at Vickswas familiar; but as I strolled through the rebellion is not so much a matter of surprise vain, such was his insignificant, unpretend as that it did not break out long ago. Now ing aspect and conduct, while the battle was raging in all its fury. A stranger to the insignia of military rank would have little dreamed that the plain, quiet man who sat with his back against a tree, apparently heedwhich utters some truthful words on this sub- less and unmoved, was the one upon whom

or intimates slain or mutilated in the great a communication from some portion of the contest for human freedom. Bead to every battle-field that his oyes upturned to seek in feeling of humanity must that man be who | those of the messenger the purport of the The consultation with General Meade, or

numan fiends, it is only through such feats | the direct suggestion or command, all took of arms that they can be kept from ravaging place with that same imperturbability of counthe free States, and setting up the horrid | tenance for which he has always been remarkaslave empire for which the traitors began the ble. No movement of the enemy seemed to puzzle or disconcert him. Fertile in resour

What same man, unwilling to deceive him- ces, the petition for reinforcements was spee self by fond illusions, can doubt that those dily answered. And while all this transpired, scourgers of men and women who plied the | he stood calmly in the group, at times smoklash so mercilessly, and now point the cannon | ing his favorite cigar - a more vigorous or a and musketry with equal fierceness, really more frequent puffing only indicated the in intended to make a tromendous onelaught a ward working of the mind. If something gainst the north ? The effort, in fact, was an transpired which he deemed needed his perabsolute necessity on their part. They feared sonal attention, away he darted on horseback the spirit of liberty as much as they detested to the immediate scene, the one or two of his it. It was in too close proximity to the slave aids and an orderly exerting their utmost to pens of the border States, where human vic- keep with him. Arrived on the spot, he calm. ins, bred and sold into life enduring bon ly considered the matter requiring his attendage, turned a longing and despairing glance tion, with ready judgment communicated the towards the northern bgrder. Well their cruel necessary orders, and then galloped away to masters knew that never again could a fugi- another part of the field, or to his sent betive slave law be granted and enforced if these | neath the pine tree, there to enter on the or-

It was amusing at times to see him-the ever before and would find a nearer and warm. Commander in Chief-whittling away with his er resting-place than in regions beyond the knife on the bark of a tree, pausing now and

gress discourse so confidently of conquering going to work again with renewed vigor upon lamation, do forthwith report the condition of

DELEGATE ELECTION.

At a meeting of the conferees of the several counties comprising the fifteenth Conductions we have a right to draw from as truth. In spite of the war, we believe the Northern States are as rich to day as they gressional Districts, held at Bridgeport, in the County of Cumberland on Thursday, were three years ago. Such a demand for la-bor was never before known, and never be-fore was it so well paid. War destroys, but our hand of industry has never for a moment May 19th, 1864, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union National Convention, to be held in Baltimore the seventeenth of ceased to create, and the creation will more June next, John A. Baker of Perry County than balance the destruction. Large as our was chosen Chairman, and J. M. Weakley of losses of brave and gallant men have been, the population of the country has steadily in-Cumberland, Secretary. creased; and unless some scourge such as never visited a nation should come upon us, The following named persons then pre

sented their credentials as conferees from -unless we should be utterly destroyed, or their respective counties. dismembered and broken to pieces by yield.

York—John Eppley, Adam Klinefelter, and Edward Seaton. Perry—John A. Ba-ker, John R. Shuler, and William W. Dickprogress and development. All wars have ended as will ours. Let us hope that it may inson. Cumberland-John S. Davidson, R. H. Thomas, and J. M. Weakley.

The following gentlemen were then nomiantly as it must be, this country is bound to nated for delegates, Thomas E. Cochran, take position in population, wealth, and vigor that will make its debt so small in proportion to its wealth that the most timid man will Esq., of York, and Levi Kaufman and A. K. Rheem, Esqs, of Cumberland. On proceedlaugh at the fear that may have once over ing to ballot for delegates the result was as clouded his vision. follows:

Thomas E. Cochrane received nine votes Levi Kauffman six votes, and A. K. Rheem three votes. Messrs. Cochrane and Kauff-man having received the highest number of votes, were declared duly elected delegates. Their elections was then made unanimous Messrs. D. E. Small of York, and A. K Rheem of Cumberland, were then chosen alternates by acclamation

On motion, the conference adjoined sine Uhio river for the first time without being JOHN A. BAKER, very much changed in all his views. For dic. myself, I find so many things different, and Chairman

J. M. WEAKLEY, Secretary.

In connection with the proceedings pubsame relative position in my mind or interest. lished above, we append the declination of A. K. RHEEM, Esq., of Carlisle, as one of the than I had imagined ; but I had never begun Alternates : to understand the condition of the whites.

The generally low standard of knowledge; "Carlisle, May 20, 1864. " JOHN A. BARKER, Esq., Dear Sir-I write the intellectual stagnation among even the the most advanced; the narrow sphere of you this morning to decline the position of thought and conservation in which my own Alternate to the Representative selected yesassociates move : the ignorance in the midterday, by your Conference; and most respecifully request that as presiding officer of dle classes of the ordinary democratic ideas of progress, the absence of any thought of the Conference, you will at once accept it, and appoint auother.

Truly yours, A. K. RHEEM." analling that I no longer, burn with indig-We feel compelled to accept the declinnation at the wrongs of the negro, without ation, as Mr. R. thinks that proper selfbeing calmed and eickened by the univorsal respect -obliges-bim- to-decline. -But ... nt present we do not know that we have degredation. My northern blood boils oftener at the contemptuous tone of the privileged the power to appoint another, believing that, as matters now stand, the Conferclasses towards the unprivileged, than at the ence alone has the power to fill the vacau We think our district will at any cy. We think our district will at any rate be fully represented in the National Convention, even if no Alternates appear .-Unless ordered to do so by a majority of the Conference, we will announce the name of no gentleman to fill the vacancy.

JOHN A. BAKER, Chairman. May 23, 1864.

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, Circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United white man is the greatest sufferer. States may, within a short time, call on Peruuse it to promote the amendment of . the sylvania for Volunteer Militia for a brief term Constitution-nothing else can save this of service;

State. There is but little loyalty here. Re-And whereas, The example of the brave gret for the war because unsuccessful, and a men now in the field from Pennsylvania, wish to return to former avocations in peace, heretofore on every battle field distinguished are the most favorable feelings. An earnest for courage and efficiency, but who, in the redesire to retain their slaves, to keep them cent battles in Virginia, have gained an envitogether until peace returns, and an abiding able distinction by their deeds of valor and faith that the State will never censent to the endurance, should stimulate their brothers at abolition of slavery, are the strongest incenhome to increased effort to sustain their countives of the *masters*. They will not hire their slaves, themselves; they prefer to sit in solitary destitution. They will not contry's flag, and terminate the rebellion. Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Gov-

ernor of the Cammonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be unprepared to do so----Aud-I do further request that command to anything. then to throw in a word or sentence in the ing efficers of all military organizations, which Therefore did their windy orators in Con- conversation of those grouped about, and then may be formed in compliance with this Proc.

"The only chance for the State is in the despair which an amendment of the Constitution would produce- Once let them see

either side of this question. Debt is always nhave never heard more rapid or massive firing either of srtillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive read enough but we should look the facts squarely in the face' and accept whatever de-

oulse of the enemy. At the position attacked Hancock the Rebels were intrenched, and considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a perti-nacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream.

It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great. Our losses were inconsiderable. The Rebela sharged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back rom the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say that Lee falling back to Richmond.

Other official dispatches from headquarters say that Warren, Burnside, and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of priso-

ners last evening, but has not had time to count them or ascertain his loss, Haucock is storming the rifle-pits this side

of the river. Last evening he also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many Rebels into the river, where they were drown

Warren also captured some official papers, The following is an extract from a private amongst them an order calling out all boys 17 years of age to garrison Richmond. mbulance men and musicians are also or-"It is not always true, 'caelum non anilered to the ranks. mum.' I doubt if any one can cross the

Sheridan was this morning at Dunkirk nd will be at Milford to-night. No dispatches have been received to-day

rom Gen. Sherman, and none are expected much worse than I had supposed, that the or several days. Dispatches from Gen. Butler have been evils of southern society no longer hold the

received to day, relating briefly to respective orces.

Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday night) the enemy attacked the army and were handsomely repulsed. A Dispatch from Maj. Gen. Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that Gen. Banks's troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and will reach Mor ganza to-day.

The army is in better condition than was right to opportunity on the part of those who expected, and will soon be ready to resume need it most; the deplorable darkness of the offensive operations. lower whites, are to me evils so new and

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## Cown and County Matters.

REMOVE THE NUISANCE .--- We would call the attention of the executive officers of our borough to the unbearable nuisance inflicted upon our citizens by the dealers in fish, who locate their stands in the centre of town. The foetid odor arising from the decayed debris of those stands has become abominable, and if the cause is not pose that I am less anti-slavery; the evils of soon removed will certainly breed infection, slavery are more apparent and more horrible There are many equally eligible places at which the business could be done without subjecting us to this extremely disagreeable "If you have any influence at Washington, annoyonce.

> men. The severe storm on Tuesday afternoon was accompanied by the most vivid flashes of lightning, which struck the earth in a number of instances. A dog in Main street in front of the market house had his nose in close proximity to the railroad when a bolt of lightning struck the track and left Mr. Bruin quite ready for the sausage cutter.

SUICIDE.-Early this (Wednesday) morning a man was discovered suspended ure of the new experiment. They will do from a tree by his neck, and quite dead. The locality was West Pennsboro' township, near nothing recognizing that the negro is entitled West Hill, between the farms of David Heiks and Jno. Greider. The body was first discovered by Mr. Wm. Bloser, who was riding along

he road, and noticing the man in what seemed

a peculiar position, hailed him : receiving no

response he approached him. and found that

life was entirely extinct. The suicide was a

Tuesday evoning called at the residence of

successful trials. Neither name nor residence

man The teachers of the Borough hav-

ing long felt the need of a "School Teachers

thankfully received, and properly acknowl-

ner Festival, by the Middlesex Union

of the season. A fine Band will be in atten-

ed gentlemen may be expected. All the friends

of our brave army throughout the County are

Feed for horses can be procured on the

Tickets can be had of each member of the

Society, and on the ground the day of the

cordially, and earnestly invited to attend.

has yet been discovered.

edged.

ground.

Festival.

unquestioned domination of color; and when I see a white man, without property. education or hope, I feel that if I could but

inspire him with a conviction of his rights, I should be kindling a fire which would burn in him, perhaps, longer than in me. No one who has not seen it can understand the depths of debasement in which the unprivileged whites are steeped. Do not supto me than ever; but, believe me, to-day the

ing to this demon of secession,-there is no

human power that can arrest our continued

be soon ; but when it is ended, and triumph.

THE 'POOR WHITES" OF EAST

TFNNESEE.

OBSTINACY OF THE MAN-HOLDERS.

"The condition of the blacks is worse

MURFREESBORO, May 3, 1864.

letter dated

astute of the prime movers in the invasion of Denmark; the Baron Beust, is especially singled out for the hospitalities of the Court at Osborne; while the second son of the Queen is ordered to Berlin to be the recipient of the hospitalities of the Prussian Sovereign. and to accept the questionable honor of decerations at his hand.

This defiance by the Queen of the public opinion of the nation has called forth protests such as have not been heard since the commencement of the present reign, and which will assuredly hasten a crisis in the relations of the people of England and of the empire toward the reigning sovereign. Another crisis also appears to be fast approaching.

## Vermont State Convention.

The Republican State Convention of Vermont met in Burlington on Tuesday last. Every county in the State was represented, and an auspicious harmony ruled the proceedings. Hon. G. W. Grandy was chosen to preside, and delegates to the National Convention were appointed. The Convention passed a resolution, without dissent, in the highest degree complimentary to President Lincoln and his Administration, and re nominating him for another term of office. This action is, however, nothing more than oity tried to remunerate Jeff. Davis for the was anticipated from the loyal sentiment and | losses sustained by him at Gettysburg and patriotism of the Green Mountain State.

A most malignant forgery was palmed upon the New York World and Journal of Commerce, in their editions of Wednesday morning. The bogus document purported who boasts that he never voted to give a man to be a proclamation signed by President or a dollar to be used for the defence of the Lincoln and Secretary Seward, intimating Government, and who is now a tried, convict that the campaign in Virginia had virtually | ed and banished traitor is the man whom ended, and that the country was in the great- Seymour & Parker love and admire, and the est strait; appointing the 27th day of May, one for whom their friends in Ohio voted at as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, the last election. He was declared by the votes and calling for four hundred thousand man<sup>#</sup> of his fellow oitizens an enemy to his Gov. which, if not furnished by the 15th of June, ernment and one who richly deserved banishthey were to be raised by an immediate and ment. Seymour's friends compare him to Valperemptory draft. The Government im- landigham, and shout their praises of both in mediately suspended the publication of the the same breath - Vallandigham indignantly panies. The author of the bogus proclama. | friends of both claim that Seymour did more | own safety, no less than the integrity of the tion has since been discovered to be Joseph | than he? Seymour and Parker compare a. Howard, a Reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle, | bout as favorable with Brough and the other and he has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. He admited his guilt, and alleges at Gettysburg. , that he was led to it by losses in stock-gambling, but the fact that it was published on steamer day clearly indicates that he had | Legislature, before its adjournment, passed rebel accomplices who hoped to send the a new State tax law, taxing the tonage of all proclamation to Europe uncontradicted, and | railroad and transportation companies of secure the recognition of the Confederacy. the State two cents per ton on the product It is due to the Nation struggling for its life | of mines; three cents per ton on the product in a most deadly war with treason, that Mr. of farms, and five cents per ton on merchan-Howard should be promtly tried, and if guil- dise, manufactures and all other articles.

ty he should pay the extreme penalty of the Additional taxes are also imposed upon banklaw. Any man who either recklessly or ing and saving institutions, and all other deliberately adds to the manifold perils of our government, should die .- Franklin Repository.

The latest New York quotations fix the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousgold at 1833. and dollars a year. 

rush the rebellion than all the abolit Governors of the other States combined or all the Broughs that ever was born." Rather modest assertion but we respectfully question its truth. Gov. Brough was a Democrat about as long as either Parker or Seymour. At the time of his election this was claimed by Democrats to shaw, we suppose, that they had all the voters in the State. His Democracy however did not prevent his using his utmost efforts to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion. His speeches generally, like the one which has aroused the indignation of our neighbor, always enforced the duty of joining the num-

referred to, in particular, are not the very

embodiment of all that is manly, intelligent

and patriotic we think he must be exceedingly

But enough concerning the style : we have

an assertion in the same connection which

hard to convince.

the Huns or Goths who despoiled imperial Rome. The slaveowners who officered this aggad aud hungry army imagined themselves wronged because their cotton exports ber of the gallant men who are fighting to save the Nation's life. He never by word or deed gave support or encouragement to traiselves by wholesale depredations on northern tors, nor apologized for those who did, but alwsys denounced treason and rebellion, whether open or covert. How is it with Messrs, Parker and Seymour? If either of

them has ever once denounced the rebellion ishment. in unrequivocal terms, we would be glad to Is it not obvious to any man who will disknow when and where. On the contrary every passionately survey this question, that war | letter : speech made or written by either during the with the south was inevitable, and that our last two years, abounds in denunciations of only choice related to the moment of comour Government and in apologies for the meanmencing it ? We might possibly have bad g est treason that ever disgraced Earth. Last summer when the copperheads of New York vateers, perfected the military erganization which was their chief reliance, and obtained Vicksburg, by inaugurating rebellion at home, a recognition among the nations. Then the this model patriot Seymour, called the villians slave pawer would certainly have forced a have men without delay. Respectfully your obedient servant, whose treason would have destroyed a great city, "his friends" and assured them that brooked no limitation, and we were too close their wrongs should be redressed. The man to avoid a conflict. Our very existence here was an offence to them. The cautious and qualified disapprobation of slavery had not propitiated, but only irritated them-their un-

easy consciences whispered that every north ern man must necessarily abhor their cherished institution-and they were resolved to wreak their vengeance, especially as in the very act they hoped to reap profit also. If, therefore, the rebels had been less out-

spoken and aggressive-had they given us fair words and peaceful conduct in that act of two papers named, and closed the offices of denies that he ever did aught to sustain the secession, it would yet have been imprudent the Independent and Inland Telegraph com. Government against its foes; how can the to part the connection and let them go. Our

> republic forbade such acquiescence. And this consideration doubtless it was, this instinct abolition Governors, as would a dead New of the nothern mind, which admonished us York-rioter, with one of the patriots who fell of a danger terrible to contemplate, and which induced our people finally to resist dismem-

THE NEW TAX LAW .- The Pennsylvania

blood. Not on us, but on the incarnate fiends who opened these vials of wrath, will fall the curse of the widow and orphan. We were forced into the fight, and history will say that we have fought it well. Thrasymene pr Waterloo beheld no greater heroism, no more terrific struggles than have crimsoned the hills companies not paying a tax on, dividends and streams of Virginia, since the Potomac under existing laws. The new law it is es-Army has, had a leader thoroughly competent. timated, will give an increase of revenue to Not, vainly will this blood sink into the

earth. The bloated slave-power has learned to its cost the danger of insulting and assault. store. 

the north, and laying it under heavy contri- the incision of the pine. The contemplation butions to supply the southern treasury .-- | of this by those who were with him at Vicks-Not only were Baltimore, Philadelphia and burg will recall an incident of a similar New York to witness the triumphant entrance | character in that memorable siege. When the | made, will be for a term of not less than one of souther armies, but even Boston was not columbiads were mounted in front of Logan's too remo e to avoid a similar doom. Those line, Gen. Grant was desirous of superintendlegions of embruted men, fit instruments ing the operation. During the preliminary of the vilest despotism that ever was con- work of cutting the embrasures he mounted emplated upon earth, were to enter and quar- the epaulement, and, while the rebel bullets ter here, among civilized and opulent people, struck all around him, deliberately whittled doing such infamous deeds'as would shame a rail until the guns were placed in position.

Who First Urged a Draft.

In the history of the administration of President Lincoln, by Mr. Henry J. Raywere impeded by the operations of war, and | mond, just published in New York, we find undoubtedly would have reimbursed them- a letter which we commend to the attention of the adherents of General McClellan who realth. The rank and file would have been have so violently opposed drafting to fill let loose upon us, under certain regulations the armies. It was written to the President to prevent demoralization, and we should have of the United States about a month after the suffered a double quota of loss and impover. battle of Bull Run, and at a time when citizens were rushing to arms all over the country, and when volunteers were pouring into

Washington from every State. Here is the WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

"Sin: I have just received the enclosed mencing it ? We might possibly have bad g dispatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows truce until the proceeds of a cotton crop had what he says, and is of the coolest judgment. purchased a navy of iron clads and swift pri | I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how the ouroll-ment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, an that, if it is not proceeded with great rapidity, dratts be made at once. We must

> GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A." The following is the dispatch of Colonel Marcy alluded to :

We publish the following Circular for the benefit of those interested :

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 15th District. Pennsulvania Carlisle, Penn'a., May 23d, 1864.

CIECULAR. I. The Draft for Sub Districts deficient under the calls for 700 000 men will commence at the Head Quarters of the District Provost Marshal of the 15th District of Pennsylvania, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on the 80th day of May, 1864.

11. The assignment of credits for Volunteers will be continued notwithstanding the draft.

R. M. HENDERSON. Captain and Provost Marshal, 15th Dis., Pa. DISPATCH FROM COLONEL R. B. MARCY TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN

New York, August 20, 1861. "I urge upon you to make a positive and

unconditional demand for an immediate draft berment. Therefore are we in arms-therefore has the southern country been ploughed with can-non shot-therefore have flowed torrents of in Washington to reduce a mana for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. The people will ap-pland such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to require to reduce to the such a course, rely upon it. in Washington to morrow. R. B. MARCY.

We do not find these dispatches in the report of General McClellan. They were doubtless omitted through some inadvertence !

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINCERS will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar needs no argument to show that the weight

their respective commands, that prompt meas | that slavery is impossible, that no power ures my be taken for getting them into the within or without can re-establish it-be service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government. Such call, if hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof Gived under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and six-ty-four, and of the Common wealth the eighty-By the Governor, eighth.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth: ( From the New Yorker.)

The Future of our National Debt.

Many careful and prudent. men look upon the increase of our national debt with some foreboding. Let us examine the whole sub ject fairly and see if we are not only able to pay our present, but any reasonable further debt that the exigencies of war may compe us to incur, and that the payment will neither be difficult or excessively onerous. Let us see what are the facts. Unlike an individual who is unable to count with certainty upon increased ability to pay in the future the debt he contracts in the present-this country is sure to increase in wealth and population.

It appears from the census returns, that the increase in the value of real and personal property in the United States from 1840 to 1850, was from three thousand seven hun dred and sixty four millions (\$3,764,000,000 in 1840 to six thousand one hundred and seventy-four millions (\$6,174,000,000) in 1850. or 64 per cent. The next decade shows a still greater advance in general prosperity and riches. For in that period, the yield of our gold mines, the extension of our railroad system and consequent opening of new fields for agriculture, our large immigration, and the stimulus given to every branch of manu factures and the mechanic arts raised the na

tional wealth from six thousand one hundred and seventy four millions (\$6,174,000,000) in 1850 to the enormous aggregate of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-three millions (\$14, 188,000,000) in 1860, or 127 per cent, of which ten thousand and sixteen millions (\$10,716,000,000) was owned in the loyal States Is there any good reason to believe that we shall not continue to prosper as we have done-(except from the chances of war, which can only modify and not change the character of the answer to the question,)-that the nation will not continue to nearly, if not quite, double its wealth overy ten years for several decades to come? We have but just begun to work our gold mines, and the vast body of our other mineral wealth is still

undeveloped. .We have fertile lands enough for an empire, that the plow has never touched and it is only in this generation that science and art have fairly begun to open the doors, and show the way towards our future mate-

rial greatness. But experience of what others have done will best tell us what we may rightfully ex.

pect to do. Let us compare our position with that of great Great Britain during one of the gloomiest periods of her financial history.wealth was estimated at ten thousand four hundred millions (\$10,400,000,000) and her

national debt of that time was four thousand three hundred millions (\$4,300,000,000) or more than 41 per cent. of her entire property. In 1861 her property was stated at thirty-one thousand five hundred millions. (\$31,500, 000,00J) while her debt was three thousand

eight hundred and ninety millions (\$3,890, 000,000) or was a charge on the property of the country of only about 121 per cent. It adaptation to affections which disturb the of the burden of this debt is now, but one organs of speech. For sale at Elliott,s drug | third what it was when contracted We do not wish to deceive ourselves of He was attacked with great vehemence.

their negroes ever so willing, or the system ever so beneficial-and the masters will give up the contest in despair. Their children German of rather respectable appearance, apand grand-children may then become industrious men, and their posterity will raise parently about thirty years old. He had on the State to the proper place to which its natural resources entitle it-but from this Mr. Francis Diller, and procured a piece of generation nothing is to be expected. rope, for the ostensible purpose of tying up "Therefore, if you can do anything to prohis bundle; with this rope he had hung himmote the amendment of the Constitution, do self, after as appearances indicated two unso; and your success will, in my opinion, accomplish more for mankind, without regard to color, than any effort in any other direction.'

sent to others hiring them ; they prefer to

see a general embarrassment of all parties.

and predict with pleasure the hoped-for fail-

The Great Contest!

Library," having at last made an effort to es-Grant's Flank Movement-News to Tuesday tablish one Contributions have been made by the Board of Directors, and most of the teach-Morning-Furious Rebel Attack-They are Beaten-Lee Hurrying Toward Richmond-Gen. Grant in Hot Pursuit-No Fighting ers have agreed to give part of their salary each year towards the object. Persons wish-Since Friday Night-War Department Official Dispatches. ing to contribute either books money or pa-GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ADVICES -PROGRESS OF pers, can do so by handing their contribu-

THE FLANK MOVEMENT - A FEW SKIRMISHES tion to sny of the teachers, which will be HANDCOCK SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF BOWL-ING GBEEN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }

Saturday, May 21, 1864-3 p. m. Gen. Hancock, with the 2d Corps, by orced march entered Bolwing Green to-day. Aid Society. The members of the Society. At Guiney's Station they found some Rebel purpose holding a Festival in aid of the sick cavalry with a battery of artillery, which they and wounded Soldiers of our army, at the soon dispersed. Our cavalry pursued them County Barn, on Saturday June 11th. An inflicting some loss, while that of our own was elegant. Collation will be served, together with very light The army is in good spirits and confident ice cream, strayberries, and other delicacies

of victory wherever the enemy appears. HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, ) dance, and Speeches from several distinguish-

Guiney's Station, May 22.

The advance of the army, under Hancock, arrived yesterday, and met a force of the en-emy, said to be 13,000 strong and drove them through the town, pursuing them some distance. Our loss is unknown.

An attack was made on our headquarters train, near Guiney's Station, yesterday after-noon The 114 Regiment of Pennsylvania Zousves, with the 68th Pennsylvania Vols., formed in line and drove the Robels, consisting of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, across the

bridge. One man of the 68th Pennsylvania was killed, and two or three were wounded. Several prisoners were taken.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, ] May 22-10 p. m. Gen. Hancock is 7 miles south of Bowling

Green, and occupies the bridge over the the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and speaks Mattapony. Our cavalry had a good deal of fighting,

but drove the enemy all the time. Our position is now deemed important. and Richmond is in greater danger than ever.

War Dept. Wash. May 24-10 p. m. To Major Gen. Dix : A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following closely Lee's army.

The 5th and 6th Corps marched by way of Harris's store to Jerico Ford, and the 5th Corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting position without much opposition .---Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us.

We captured some prisoners. Everything? looks exceedingly favorable to us. Another dispatch, giving in detail the novements of our corps, and speaking of the Rebel assault on Warren's position, says:

ly, perhaps, 1 may mention ine old music, linen, and bandages. On the 16th, we had an urgent tolegram from Washington calling for these very articles. The 18 needle books wore gladly received. Mrs. Marsh, the wife of the San., Inspector for the Southern department writes that there is nothing the men value more; perhaps because they speak to them so loudly of home. I please myself by

picturing as I read over your excellent list, the.comfort these things will afford to some

of our American women respond to every

waylof old linen bandagos and common hem-med handkerchiefs, wo shall be very glad. Yours very truly, HELEN SCOTT, For Mrs. Grier, Chair. Exec. Com-

ney. The following letter has been received by the Carlisle Soldiers Aid Society from the women's Pennsylvania Branch of for itself :

Mrs. JOHN MILLER Prest.

Miss. M. LAMBERTON Sect

My dear Mrs Eby, A box from the Soldiers Aid of Carlisle was yertesday, most gladly , received by us. All the contents are most acceptable ; but specially, perhaps, I may mention the old muslin,

of the poor sufferers on these battle fields. Our supplies are coming in very rapidly just now showing how quickly the kind hearts

fresh call on their sympathies. If you can do anything more for us in the