

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, June 17, 1864.

S. M. PATTEN, & CO.,
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FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.
SENATORIAL.
Morton M. McMichael, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.
REPRESENTATIVE.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Robert P. King, | 13 Elias W. Hall, |
| 2 Henry Baum, | 14 Charles H. Shriver, |
| 3 William H. Kern, | 15 John Winter, |
| 4 William M. Rankin, | 16 David M'Conaughy, |
| 5 Robert P. King, | 17 David W. Wood, |
| 6 William Taylor, | 18 Isaac Burson, |
| 7 Robert P. King, | 19 John Patton, |
| 8 William Taylor, | 20 Samuel R. Dick, |
| 9 John A. Hiestand, | 21 Edward Bierer, |
| 10 Richard H. Coyne, | 22 John P. Penney, |
| 11 Edward Halliday, | 23 Ebenezer M'Leakin, |
| 12 Charles F. Reed, | 24 John W. Blanchard. |

OUR CANDIDATES.

The Convention which assembled last week in Baltimore, has performed its work. Its nominees are now before the people, and the contest for the Presidency will, in a few days, be fairly commenced. The Baltimore Convention differed very materially from any other that has assembled within the last quarter of a century, and its candidates occupy a position before the people entirely different from that of the great majority of the men who have been heretofore nominated for the same offices. The Convention was not a mere gathering of political schemers for the purpose of contriving how they might best advance the interest of some party organization by nominating men whose equivocal position, on political questions, might render their acceptance of any platform consistent, but it consisted of delegates who went to represent the sentiments and wishes of the loyal masses of the country. The people who have stood by the Nation's Government in its dark hour of trial, and who have freely offered all they have and are, to save it from destruction had determined that their choice for the Chief Magistrate should be placed in nomination, and the men who represented them at Baltimore dared not, if they would, disregard their determination. Hence the entire unanimity of the Convention's action. Every delegate knew and felt that but one sentiment pervaded the entire district that he represented and that but one name was mentioned in connection with the office of President. The people were not looking over the names of politicians and discussing the probabilities as to which might be fit to occupy that position. They had seen one man tried as no ruler had ever been tried before, and they knew that to him the affairs of the Nation, in any emergency, might be entrusted with entire confidence. They knew that there was one man whose honesty had never been questioned, whose patriotism was as pure as that of Washington, and whose capacity for governing had been proved by the severest conceivable tests, and on that knowledge they based their choice. They had seen the government rescued from the hands of traitors and placed in those of loyal men; they had witnessed its military power increased from a demoralized division, offered by cowardly traitors to an army which in bravery, discipline and numbers far exceeded that of any other nation; they had seen its empty Treasury filled by the spontaneous offerings of a free people until it was enabled to carry on with ease, a war unparalleled in the history of the world, and they knew these results were not brought about by blind chance nor by the accidental blundering of incompetent rulers. Under the most favorable circumstances these achievements would be glory enough for any administration, but when accomplished in spite of the efforts of open and covert traitors they evince a wisdom and capacity in our rulers never surpassed and but rarely equalled. Had the people been ungrateful to the public servant who had best protected their interests they were yet not quite secure enough to dispense with his services. Their interests as well as their gratitude impelled them to choose for their standard bearer, the one who first led them to victory. Their choice was made months ago and the Convention only announced it formally when it nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In the choice of Andrew Johnson the people's wishes were obeyed no less than in the nomination for President. Although less prominently before the nation than Mr. Lincoln, his whole course since the commencement of the rebellion has met the approval of all loyal men. From the day when he denounced those as traitors, who were engaged in forming a new confederacy, he has given the government an earnest and consistent support. When the councils of mad men and traitors prevailed in his active state and forced him into rebellion he sacrificed all he had for the cause of his government. And although his utmost exertions were insufficient to save Tennessee for the Union, still the earnestness and ability with which he fought secession, demonstrated that the Government had no able or better defender than he. Since then, Andrew Johnson has been regarded by all loyal men, as a patriot on whom no honor was too great to bestow and as a statesman whose ability fitted him for even the highest position in his gift. The people feel that no other man in the country so eminently deserved a nomination with Abraham Lincoln, and the satisfaction every where expressed at its announcement, will only be equalled by the news of his election.

The harmonious action of this Convention is indicative of the harmony pervading the Union party, and the unanimous nomination of the candidates, will be ratified by the unanimous support they will receive from all true lovers of liberty and of our common

Country. Their election is as necessary for the maintenance of our Government and the overthrow of treason as is the success of our armies in the field, and happily both are secure beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

DEMOCRACY.

This term is strangely perverted by those who under its name, endeavor to secure the control of the Government. At one time, it had a real meaning, and its principles were held by a party truly loyal, which exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of the nation. When war was resorted to for the purpose of sustaining the national honor, or when the rights of the people were invaded by foreign powers, how sensitive that party became, and how freely it resented the insult, and fearlessly braved the dangers of battle. No sacrifices were too great to suffer—no labors were too onerous to be endured. All trials, privations, and perils were met with heroic fortitude, and the enemies of freedom and justice fell before its advancing hosts. In the war of 1812, conducted by a democracy to administration with Madison at its head, the policy of the nation was maintained, and proud England humiliated upon sea and land. In the contest with Mexico, the democratic party was the controlling spirit, and again our arms were triumphant. These were contests against foreign foes, and with united hearts and hands the democracy were found on the side of the country. So it should ever be. It matters not who are the foes of the country, whether they are found rallying under the flag of England, of Mexico, or the Southern Confederacy. They are alike our enemies, and deserve the same fate. There can be no good reason why the democratic party should array itself against the one, and extend its sympathies to the other. Whoever raises his hand against the Government, or in any manner attempts to sever the ties which hold our Union together, is an enemy, and must be so treated. No matter where he was born or where he resides, he is still an enemy. If reared and educated under the genial influences of American institutions, so much the worse. And if there is any difference between the atrocities and wickedness of a foreign or domestic foe, we regard the latter as the most infamous.

In the present contest, then, where ought we to expect to find all true democrats? Surely giving aid comfort to an open and rebellious enemy is no part of the duty of democracy; and whoever claims to maintain its true principles while he opposes the Administration in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion, is destitute of the smallest attribute of that party, as known in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. We have no doubt, many persons are still found in the ranks of the present democratic party, who are sincerely engaged in withholding their allegiance to the Government from a mistaken view of the real condition of our public affairs. If they could be made to see the fearful precipice to which their hostility to the Administration is forcing the country, we cannot doubt that they would recoil with horror from the inevitable results of their action. But so it is. While many of the best men formerly in full membership with that party, and earnestly devoted to its ancient doctrines have repudiated its new heresies, and took the side of their country; leaving it in the management of new allies who have united with it, and incorporated in its creed, doctrines the most odious, and entirely at variance with its former principles.

We have no difficulty in seeing why the democratic party at one time should hold to the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution with regard to the question of slavery. But why it should join with southern slaveholders in forcing slavery into territories where it had never existed, we are at a loss to understand. Why they should change from an anti-slavery sentiment, to one of earnest and active friendship to this institution, even at the expense of loyalty to the Government, is as mysterious as it is contemptible. In this change there can be no true democracy. If there ever was a period when genuine democracy and true patriotism were synonymous, it is now, when treason has grown to such gigantic proportions that more than half a million of men are in arms against the Government—when every sentiment of humanity and the warmest devotion of freedom call upon men of every party, to forget partisan ties and rally in defence of the Union—to maintain its integrity, and bear aloft our glorious flag over every battle field and every foe. This, we call democracy; pure, unadulterated and genuine—without it, all our prating about attachments to party are vain. True, we may attempt to cover up principles by the flimsy grab of a name; but in these searching times, when sentiments are to be tested by acts, when men are known by their deeds not by their professions, it is useless to seek shelter under any name; for even the time honored name of Democrat will not protect the traitor, nor conceal the treason from the scorn of an outraged and honest people. So says the *Ame. Rep.*

THE NEW COIN.—The new one and two cent pieces recently issued from the mint have made their appearance in our town, though the circulation is, as yet, quite limited. We have for a long time felt the inconvenience arising from the scarcity of nickel cents, and the issue of the new pieces will relieve us from the embarrassment we labor under in making change. We trust that the supply will be equal to the demand, and, as they are made for circulation to accommodate the public, that no one, for the sake of getting a paltry premium, will undertake to hoard them and thus defeat the object intended. The new pieces are made almost entirely of copper, and present a very pretty appearance. The circumference of the nickel and the new cent is the same; the latter however is thinner, but bears the same stamp and is lighter in weight. The difference in diameter between the one and two cent pieces is about one eighth of an inch, the latter being somewhat thicker, and the difference in diameter between the two cent piece and old copper cent is about one sixteenth of an inch. The one side contains the inscription, "United States of America," and a wreath formed of heads of wheat, in which is placed prominently the figure "2" with the word "cents" underneath. On the other side is an ornamental shield which is surrounded by a scroll bearing the words "In God we trust." Two arrows are crossed on the back of the shield, and a wreath of laurel forms the ground-work.

LIBERTY.

Says a Copperhead orator, "It is to love Liberty, and respect the guarantee of Liberty, is to be a Copperhead, and are three-fourths of the American people Copperheads."

There is no boldness in that assertion. You might have thrown in the remaining fourth, and still been perfectly safe. All men love Liberty. All men who ever lived were lovers of Liberty—for themselves. Tarquin, Gessler, Charles II., Laud, Philip II., Alva, Louis XIV., George III., Dr. Sam. Johnson, Metterlich, Cesar Nicholas, and all the rest of them loved Liberty. Jeff. Davis, Lee, Beauregard, John Morgan, Mosely & Co., are fighting for Liberty—the liberty to "harrup their own niggers," increase the stock, and buy and sell negro merchandise at discretion. Copperheads are as fond of Liberty as Rebels though they don't make quite so heavy sacrifices to secure it.

Every man who ever lived esteemed Liberty a good thing—for himself. Most men have wished it extended also to their kindred, their fellows, their set, their clan, their race. Up to this point, "there is nothing new under the sun." The Slaveholders' Rebellion has never ignored this sort of Liberty.

The American Revolution claimed an entirely different basis. "We struggle for the rights of Human Nature" was one of its earliest and noblest declarations. "We hold these truths to be self evident," says Thomas Jefferson in the immortal Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, &c., &c. Such is the Revolutionary American idea of Liberty—broad, generous, unselfish, universal. It differs radically from the corresponding Rebel notion, and from the Copperhead as well. And we fear that "three-fourths of the American people" do not love this sort of Liberty.

The Baltimore Convention.

The Union National Convention met on the 7th inst., in the Front Street Theatre, in the City of Baltimore. There were present five hundred and nineteen delegates representing the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Oregon, West Virginia, Kansas, and Missouri, and Nebraska, Nevada and Colorado. The venerable Robert J. Breckinridge of Kentucky was chosen temporary President of the Convention, and on taking the chair addressed the Convention, with his accustomed vigor and eloquence. After the usual preliminary business the Convention was permanently organized by electing E. G. Denslow of Ohio, President supported by a host of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Having disposed of the question of contest I saw the Convention proceeded to the consideration of resolutions setting forth its political principles, and to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Mr. BARNES (N. Y.), from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions: Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment of patriotism, to our common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the traitors and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.] Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except as a result of a complete and unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain in this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.] Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere destroyed by the sword and the pestilence, and justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extermination from the soil of the Republic (applause), and that we uphold and maintain the same and proclaim the gloom by which it is shrouded, and its defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment of the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall forever prohibit the institution of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.] Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors, and to the men who have fallen in this defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Loud applause.] Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery (applause); and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the situation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National councils, and we regard as worthy of public gratitude and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government. [Applause.] Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war (applause), and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. [Prolonged applause.] Resolved, That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and in increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered

and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific. Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote to use of the national currency. [Applause.] Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States are never to limit their independence by the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent, [prolonged applause] and that their view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such Power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force in any proximity to the United States. [Long continued applause.]

The reading of the report elicited the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm, especially the emancipation and anti-slavery sentiments emanating from the galleries and the floor. The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with tremendous cheering, the whole house rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs. A motion for the adjournment was also received with great applause. On motion of Mr. BURNELL (Conn.), the resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

Mr. DELANO of Ohio—I move that this Convention do now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The CHAIRMAN stated the motion. Mr. CAMERON—I move the following as a platform for the motion of the gentleman from Ohio. The CHAIRMAN directed the Secretary to read the resolution: Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln of Illinois be nominated for President, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine be nominated for Vice President of the same party. Cries of "No!" "No!" "Aye!" "Aye!" Divide the resolution. Mr. BARNES of Maryland—I call for a division.

Mr. STONE of Iowa—I ask if I can make an amendment to that resolution. Mr. CAMERON said the resolution of Mr. Cameron was now the question before the Convention. Mr. STONE—I move to lay it on the table—Carried. Mr. STONE—I now move that Abraham Lincoln of Illinois be the unanimous nominee of the Convention. Cries of "question," and great confusion. The CHAIRMAN—Will the gentleman listen? The gentleman from Iowa moved that a resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Cameron) be laid on the table. That has been carried. The Chair then recognized Mr. Cook of Illinois as Mr. Stone's opponent. I call for the vote by States before the vote was declared to the house.

Mr. STONE of Iowa claimed the floor. Mr. STONE—Have not you the floor? The CHAIRMAN—Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania insist upon a call of the States upon the motion to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Cameron? Many Voices—State the question. The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Iowa moved to lay upon the table the substitute offered by Gen. Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Stone informs the Chair that before the motion was put to the Convention the gentleman from Iowa was made. Before the announcement of a vote, a delegate has a right to move a call by States. That being so, the Convention will now come to the question of laying on the table the motion offered by Mr. Cameron. Upon that the States were ordered to be called. Mr. CRESWELL of Md.—I call for a division of the question. Mr. GOLDEN of Md. also called for a division. The CHAIRMAN—The question is shall the resolution offered by Gen. Cameron as a substitute be laid upon the table. The Secretary will proceed with the call. Mr. STONE—The gentleman from Iowa wish to make a motion concerning the whole of this subject, and I hope the House will hear me for one moment. I want to modify it so as to lay the resolution on the table for the purpose of electing Abraham Lincoln the nominee by acclamation. Mr. STONE of Indiana—I desire to know what has become of the vote to lay the substitute of Mr. Cameron on the table. The CHAIRMAN—That is now before the Convention. The Secretary will call the roll of the States for the purpose of deciding whether it will be laid upon the table. Mr. LANE of Kansas—I appeal to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, with the consent of the Convention, to withdraw his resolution. It places us in a very awkward predicament. I hope Gen. Cameron, consulting the best wishes of the country, will withdraw his resolution. Let us vote upon the motion put by the gentleman from Iowa. Mr. STONE of Iowa—Hurray for Lincoln! Mr. CAMERON—To save all this trouble to gentlemen who seem to wish to show their hands here, I will withdraw it. [Applause.] The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Cook of Illinois had the floor. Mr. CAMERON of Pennsylvania—I will withdraw it, or amend by moving that this Convention nominate by acclamation Abraham Lincoln for President and Vice President. Mr. STONE of Iowa—The gentleman is cheating me out of my motion. Laughter. Cries of "Order," "Order," "Question," "Question."

Mr. LANE of Kansas—I hurray for Stone! The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Cameron's motion to amend is not in order. It must be an absolute draw, or none at all. Does he withdraw his resolution? Mr. CAMERON—I will modify my resolution to make it "nominate Abraham Lincoln by acclamation." Mr. STONE of Iowa—That won't do. You must withdraw. Mr. CAMERON—The gentleman from Pennsylvania has not answered the question of the chair. Has the resolution been withdrawn or not? Mr. CAMERON—I want to modify. The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman has not answered, and cannot be recognized as such by the chair. The question before the Convention is upon the resolution offered by Mr. Cameron. A call of the States is demanded. Mr. BARNES of New York—I understand that the gentleman from Iowa has introduced the substitute offered by Gen. Cameron for one which he offered, and afterward withdrew, and that the motion now is that Abraham Lincoln be nominated for the Presidency. I desire to say one word upon the manner in which it is proposed to be done. I believe that there is no man in this Convention who will not, however the vote may be taken, give his vote in just one way. If can, therefore, I suggest, and I will move as a substitute, a resolution embodying my view. I suggest that the wisest course would be to allow the roll of the States represented in this Convention to be called, and let every delegate give his vote in the manner in which he is unanimous vote from every delegation precisely to the same effect. I think the effect of that vote will be greater than one taken

by acclamation. It can be re-enforced, as it will be re-enforced, by this Convention and throughout the country by a loud acclamation of the American people; and now I move, as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the roll of the States be called, and that each delegation be called upon to record its vote. [Applause.] Mr. CAMERON—I accept the modification. Gen. Washburn, at Memphis, reports that the Mississippi division, our forces have not met with the success that has heretofore attended competent commanders. Gen. Sherman, at Memphis, reports that the expedition consisting of three thousand cavalry, five thousand infantry and sixteen pieces of artillery, sent out from there a few days ago, under command of Gen. Sturgis, encountered a large rebel force on the 10th inst., under command of Forrest, at Gun-town, on the railroad, running south from Corinth, and after a severe fight, in which our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, our forces were worsted. That at the latest accounts Sturgis was at Collierville, retreating towards Memphis. He further states that with the troops that had lately arrived at Memphis is safe. Gen. Sherman, having received the news of Sturgis' defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair Sturgis' disaster, and placed Gen. A. J. Smith in command, who will resume the offensive immediately. No other military intelligence has been received at this department since my last telegram. Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FREE LABOR IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Newbern (North Carolina) Times of June 4th says:—Old slaveholders themselves, who are honest and candid, are forced to admit the just and vastly superior claims of free labor. They see the sluggish and enervated laboring population, accustomed to live around them, animated with new hopes and fresh vigor. The vacant and idle lands lying in vast tracts in every locality and country are being reclaimed with remarkable rapidity. The results this year alone, within the old counties of Craven and Carteret, will be perfectly astounding to the ancient friends and sticklers of the worn out institution of slavery. If these happy results can be achieved at this early period, who can estimate the radical and tremendous changes which are sure to occur when all the blessings of the free labor policy are sanctioned, protected and defended by wise and humane laws, adopted under a free State constitution.

Town and County Matters. FOUND.—On Saturday last a pair of Gaiter Shoes was picked up on the Baltimore turnpike near Carlisle. The owner can get them by calling at this office. J. H. Culver, son of Joseph Culver, Esq., deceased, died at Sacramento City, California, on the 11th of May last.

BEEF CONTRACT AWARDED.—A contract for furnishing the United States troops stationed at Carlisle Barracks, with the best quality of fresh beef for one year, was awarded to Mr. JOHN NOBLE, of Carlisle, at thirteen cents per pound. Mr. NOBLE is an old contractor, and one in whom the Government seems to have implicit confidence. Mr. NOBLE being a man of large means and business capacity, is enabled to give accommodations to the Government seldom afforded by other contractors.

On Saturday the festival of the Middlesex Union Aid Society was held at the County Barn, and a grand affair it was. The tables were loaded with everything that could please the eye, tempt the appetite, and gratify the most fastidious taste, showing how determined the ladies of Middlesex were in their efforts to please their patrons and add their mite toward relieving the pain and hardships of our soldiers. The assembly was addressed by Revs. Phillips, J. Fry, and Noyes, and M. C. Herman, esq., all of whom were quite eloquent. Surely the ladies of Middlesex, have not been excelled in this get up and we hope other townships will "get up" a similar affair, for such entertainments drive away the cares and troubles of every day life and give new energy to those who visit them.

TABLEAUX.—The tableaux held at Rheim's Hall for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, besides being very successful, have proved to be among the most interesting entertainments of the season. The selections have thus far been very happily made, and the dress and arrangement of the good characters evince the exercise of a good degree of taste. Judging from the applause of the audience, the masquerade ball afforded more amusement than any of the other scenes. The party gentlemen with the white beaver and heavy beard, presented truly a very comical appearance. "My Maryland," we think, however, to have been more interesting than anything else yet represented or enacted. Maryland is represented by a beautiful maiden, with hands mannaled, and clad in a mourning gown, under which is a brilliant dress indicative of vivacity. Ladies in appropriate attire stand on opposite sides, representing the Northern and Southern States. South Carolina walks up and beseeches Maryland to follow her. Maryland shows her mannaled hands, and South Carolina replies, "One of the Northern States then comes forward, strikes off the chains, and Maryland laying aside the mourning garment, follows her benefactor and takes position among the Northern States, while the goddess of Liberty, which is just revealed, casts toward them an approving glance. The managers of the tableaux, and the festival connected with it, deserve great credit for the zeal they have manifested in behalf of the suffering soldiers.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE EAST TENNESSEANS.—We have been requested to publish the following appeal to the citizens of this place: The people of this borough are earnestly requested to lend a helping hand to the suffering refugees of Tennessee. Many of them are perishing every day for want of proper clothing. They have had to leave their homes and their all for their unwavering loyalty to the old flag. They appeal to your patriotism, to your charity for aid. The following incident is a true story of what occurred during the unusual cold weather in April: A family consisting of five or six little children, father, mother and grand-mother, were perishing within the Union

lines. The aged grandmother stripped every garment, but one from her person, to try to shield the shivering children. As a consequence she died in about a week after reaching a place of refuge, and most of the family soon followed her.

This is only one of the thousand occurrences which are happening all the time. The men for the most part enter the Union army, and are clothed by the Government, but the women and children have no means of obtaining proper covering, but through the charity of a sympathizing people. Make up bundles of clothing, women and children's especially, and send them to the store of J. Hyer, with a list of the articles, that it may not be necessary to open them and they will be packed in boxes, and forwarded to the proper authorities, who will distribute them to the sufferers. We hope this call will be promptly met. Clothing is needed now. It will be more needed when the cold of winter approaches, for their transportation is almost impossible, the government demanding all the conveniences the season will permit.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examinations of the Common Schools of Carlisle for the year 1864, will be held as follows: On Friday morning, June 17, at 8 o'clock the schools of Miss Gardner, Mr. Cameron and Miss Phillips, and in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the schools of Miss Postelthwaite Mr. Masonheimer and Mrs. Adair. On Saturday morning, June 18, at 8 o'clock, the schools of Mr. Hampton and Mr. Williams, the school of Mr. Corman, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the school of Miss A. Underwood. On Tuesday morning, June 21, the Female High School in charge of Miss M. K. Underwood, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Male High School in charge of Mr. Eckels. All the Directors will attend the Second Grade, Secondary Department and the High Schools. On Wednesday morning, June 22, at 8 o'clock, the examination of the graduating classes from the High Schools will be examined. On Thursday morning, June 23, at 8 o'clock, the classes for transfer from Miss Phillips, Mr. Hampton's and Mr. Williams' schools will be examined. On Friday morning, June 24, at 8 o'clock the classes for transfer from Miss A. Underwood and Mr. Corman's schools will be examined. No scholars will be transferred who do not attend the public and private examinations. On Friday evening, June 24, at 7 o'clock there will be an exhibition, in Rheim's Hall, in Declamation, Composition, and other exercises, with Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the close of which Diplomas will be awarded, and the schools dismissed for vacation. Parents of scholars and citizens generally are invited to attend the examinations and exhibition. Teachers will reserve seats for Directors and Visitors. Children not belonging to the school under examination will be excluded until Parents, Visitors and Directors are seated.

HENRY SAXTON, C. P. HUMRICH, E. CORMAN, Committee of Arrangements. Report of the Soldiers' Aid Society. CARLISLE, June 13, 1864. The Soldiers' Aid Society of Carlisle Pa. submit the annexed statement of collections, through their several committees for the "Great Central Fair in Philadelphia, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers viz. No. 1 Messrs. Cathcart, Beeton, Ewing, Wetzel and Ritter collections from Mechanics including journeymen and apprentices \$66 95 No. 2 Messrs. Rhoads, Jameson, Irvine and Eby, from Merchants and Dealers 125 00 No. 3 Messrs. Reigner, Flenger, Fought and McCartney from a Manual Laborers and Domestic 6 00 No. 4 Messrs. Shearer, Hepburn, Eckels and Kieffer, from Teachers, Artists, Bankers, Clerks, Physicians, Ministers and Gentlemen retired from business 69 50 No. 7 Contributions from the Ladies, viz: collected by Mrs. J. Rheim and Miss Foultz \$24 50 Mrs. Law, and Miss B. Egolf 14 80 Mrs. Paxton 32 00 Miss J. Jones 8 85 Miss M. G. Minnes 102 75 181 90 No. 10 Messrs. Hyer, Woodward, Heiser and Hanson, from Bowling Houses, Hotels, Restaurants 22 50 No. 12 Messrs. Fridley, Martin, Weaver, and Henderson, from Mills, Manufactories, and Machine Shops 18 76 Whole amount in Cash, \$480 60 Receipts from Townships viz: Lower Allen, per W. B. Gorman 131 40 Upper Allen, per J. L. Logg 74 10 South Middleton, per M. Griffith 14 00 Whole amount in paid in 5719 10 Contributions of articles and useful articles including three pairs of Shoes, from committees No. 7 and 12, were received from the Ladies 72 50 Several gentlemen contribute Wine, Brandies, and Cigars, through committees No. 11, estimated at 27 60 100 05 Whole amount, \$710 16 The above contributions have been daily forwarded to the proper Department in Philadelphia. Since forwarding the above the Society has received from New Cumberland per Owep James, \$38 00 Partial report from committee to obtain from Officers, and Soldiers' Co., have been received which upon completed will be duly noticed and forwarded. F. J. CLEGG, President. Mrs. L. C. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Report of the Middlesex Union Aid Society. The board of Managers, of the Festival held at the County Barn, on the 11th inst., have the pleasure to announce that the net receipts thereof amount to \$250. While publishing the above statement, the members of the Society were enabled to have the opportunity of expressing their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, for their efficient aid on the occasion, to the Revs. Phillips, Fry, Noyes, and Mr. Herman, for their patriotic and pleasant addresses, the Garrison Band for the cheerful and inspiring music with which they enlivened the exercises, to the editors of the different papers for their kindly notices and to the citizens of Carlisle and the surrounding country, for their generous donations, their valuable assistance and expressions of friendly encouragement on that day. They would also beg leave to state that the

WAR NEWS. OFFICIAL BULLETIN. WAR DEPARTMENT, June 15—7 A. M. To Major-General Sherman. The movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond, across the Chickahominy river and James river, has progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general news without danger of premature disclosure. After several days preliminary preparations the movement commenced on Sunday night. The Army, under command of Major-General Sherman, with White House and there embarked on board of transports for Bermuda Landing. Wright's corps and Burdette's moved to Jones Bridge, where they crossed the Chickahominy and moved thence to Charles city on the James river. Hancock's and Warren's corps crossed the Chickahominy at Wagon Bridge and marched toward White House, on the James river. The James river was to be crossed by the army at Powhatan Point. A dispatch from Gen. Grant dated Monday evening, half-past five o'clock, at headquarters Wileox's Landing, states that the advance of some general news that place, and would commence crossing the James river tomorrow, (Tuesday), and that Gen. Smith's corps would commence arriving at City Point that night; that no fighting was reported during the movement except a little skirmishing at the crossing of the river. Yesterday (Tuesday) at one o'clock, P. M., Gen. Grant was at Bermuda Landing. In a dispatch from him dated 8 o'clock of that day, he says that he will commence crossing the James river to-day. The enemy show no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of Richmond. Our movement from Old Harbor toward the James river was made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Keddesaw, states that the General

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