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The John Morgan Raid--The Bungling Generalship that Permitted It.

Governor MORTON, General BURNSIDE and General BOYLE are most fulsomely flattered by the Republican press for their astonishing energy and sagacity, and for the great ability they exhibit in the discharge of the public trusts confided to them. Perhaps these compliments are all deserved, but the recent raid of MORGAN lets them down from the giddy hight they have been soaring in the estimation of their Republican admirers. The most remarkable assurance of all is the attempt by the Republican press to make capital for these distinguished gentlemen by giving them great credit for capturing a large portion of Morgan's command, and perhaps they may succeed in getting the most of them. For what wonderful exploits are they thus complimented? MORGAN with 4,800 men passed through Kentucky, crossed the Ohio river at Brandenburg, and swept over the most populous districts of one half of Indiana and Ohio, uninterrupted, destroying public property and robbing the people of whatever they wanted. Is it not strange that MORGAN's movements were not known in Kentucky, when Federal troops are garrisoned or posted all over that State? The military authorities of Indiana and Ohio were promptly advised of MORGAN's entrance into this State, and they were daily informed of his progress—a large cavalry force was following him only a few hours in his rear—fifty thousand troops in Indiana and as many more in Ohio were called out to intercept him—yet with telegraph facilities, railroad transportation and uninterrupted steamboat navigation on the Ohio river, his movements were not even checked until he had traversed one half of the latter State. With proper management he might have been stopped before reaching the Lawrenceburg railroad, but what excuse can be offered by the military authorities for not intercepting him at that point? Two or three thousand men, with a battery of artillery, could certainly have held him a few hours, until HOBSON's cavalry had time to come up with him. But after passing that point, what possible apology for permitting him to cross the Little Miami railroad? He approached to within eight miles of Cincinnati, yet with a full knowledge of MORGAN's movements, and railroad facilities to throw any number of troops upon his track, Gen. BURNSIDE permitted the freebooter and horse-thief to continue his devastations. We cannot divine any reason for his so doing unless to let the people of Ohio see and feel some of the evils of war. And when MORGAN was driven into the very trap that was set for him, as we are told, from which it was said none of his band could possibly escape, three or four hundred succeeded in crossing into Kentucky, and MORGAN himself, with some thousand of his men, got away, and according to last accounts he was still continuing his depredations.

A correspondent, writing from Louisville, gives the following additional facts in reference to the movements of the military authorities while MORGAN was in Indiana. He says:

Morgan, at the time he crossed the Ohio river at Brandenburg, had under his command but 4,800 men and four pieces of artillery, and this force was composed chiefly of Kentuckians; and, with this small body, he has been permitted to travel through the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, without encountering any opposition of a serious character. It seems to me, judging from the results, that it was the object of our military men to be *after* Morgan and not to *catch* him. To show some of the blunders of the military men commanding this district, I will give a few facts, that your numerous readers may see why it was that Morgan has not been intercepted.

At the time Morgan moved from Salem, it was well known in military circles both here and at New Albany, that he was going to Vienna, a station on the Jeffersonville Railroad. At that time there was a sufficient force on the Jeffersonville Railroad near this place and also at Indianapolis, to intercept him and make him retrace his steps, so that he would have to encounter Hobson's forces, which were sufficient to have defeated him; yet these forces (although their commanders wished to) were not allowed to move until after Morgan had passed through Vienna. They were then ordered to proceed cautiously, and, when reaching that place, they learned that Morgan had started, going north-east, some ten hours before they came up.

Another point where Morgan might have been intercepted was between Vienna and Lawrenceburg, if an effort had been made; but, while he was moving around that portion of country, all our forces that could have been used to cut off his progress were ordered to Cincinnati for the protection of that city against 5,000 men.

The night after Morgan left Vernon, General Manson, with 3,000 picked men, arrived at Madison, Indiana—the time when it was reported that Morgan was moving on that place—and found it almost deserted; not a light to be seen, nor any stir in the streets. Gen. Manson stepped on the shore, and, after walking around for some time, stumbled upon a stranger, when the following dialogue ensued:

General Manson—Who is commander of this post?

Stranger—Gen. Crittenden, of Indiana.

General—Where are his headquarters?

Stranger—He has none.

General—Where can he be found?

Stranger—At his hotel.

General—Where is his hotel?

The directions were given, and the General immediately started for the hotel to have an interview with Crittenden. Upon arriving at the hotel, he encountered an Irishman, who was on the watch, of whom he inquired, Where is General Crittenden?

Irishman—Gone to bed.

General—I must see him.

Irishman—He left word not to be disturbed.

General—But I am on important business, and must see him at once.

Crittenden was aroused, and, after a short time, he made his appearance, and the following conversation passed between the Generals:

Manson—I have 3,000 men under my command at the wharf

Crittenden—I am delighted to see you.

Manson—Where is Morgan?

Crittenden—He was at Vernon last night, and left.

Manson—What direction has he taken?

Crittenden—I do not know.

Manson—What do your scouts say in regard to his movements?

Crittenden—I have had no scouts out.

Manson then left Crittenden and proceeded to his boats. He telegraphed to Gen. Burnside that he was at Madison with 3,000 men, and asked for instructions. Gen. Burnside replied for him to come on, and if, upon reaching Lawrenceburg, he found that Morgan was not there or in that vicinity, he should come to Cincinnati. Gen. Manson then proceeded to Cincinnati, and, on reaching that place, he reported in person to Burnside and asked for instructions He was told to bring his men ashore and remain there to help in the defense of the city. At this time, Morgan was but ten miles from Cincinnati and moving eastward. With the force under his command, Burnside could have moved on Morgan and captured his whole command; but instead of this he remains in his finely furnished headquarters, and passes away the time until Morgan has passed safely out of reach. Burnside, if some loyal paper had said anything to displease his fancy, would have begun a fierce war upon it; but when the enemy comes within his grasp with a small force, he is unable to go out and meet him.

The indignation against Burnside for his actions in this case is very great, and at every place you may hear mutterings deep and loud against him. I understand that a strong movement is on foot to have the "hero of Fredericksburg" removed, and some General that will fight the enemy, and not make war upon loyal papers and Democratic citizens, put in his place. There is also considerable complaints against Gen. Boyle for not allowing our forces to move on Morgan while at Vienna. As for Gen Crittenden, who was asleep and had sent out no pickets while the enemy were in the face of the post he commanded, I understand that an effort will be made to have him court-martialed.

With the hope of hiding their delinquencies, the Republican press are charging that the raid of MORGAN was preconcerted. If so, it must have been with the knowledge and consent of the friends of the party in power, for they have the full control of military affairs in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio Either the raid of MORGAN was permitted for some party purpose, or else the most culpable negligence, if not imbecility, characterizes the administration of those military departments. Under such circumstances the Republican press are welcome to all the capital and all the glory they can make out of the MORGAN raid.

State Items.

—The White Water Valley Canal, from Lawrenceburg to Cambridge City, inclusive, was sold to HENRY C. LORD, Esq., for $65,000. It was sold under a decree of the United States Circuit Court in favor of HENRY VALETTE and others, by Marshal ROSE. The entire canal and all the property connected with it from Cambridge City to Cincinnati is now owned by Mr. LORD and those whom he represents.

—DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT PERU.—The Democracy of Miami county will hold a Mass Meeting at Peru next week, Thursday, July 30. The meeting will be addressed by Judge Turpie, J. F. McDowell and others. Half fare arrangements have been made on the railroads running to Peru. The people will be there.

—PERSONAL.—Our genial friends H. H. Dodd and Trum. Palmer, of Indianapolis, are in town, contemplating a "raid" through the Pocket. They will not capture anything but the good opinions of all with whom they come in contact. [Vincennes Sun.

—GEN. CARRINGTON.—Many of the members of the 108th regiment, Indiana Minute Men, who were attached to Gen. Carrington's command in the chase after Morgan, are loud in their execration of that officer, stating that but for his drunkenness and misbehavior, Morgan would certainly have been intercepted and by superior numbers completely thrashed. The generality of these remarks demand some explanation from General Carrington.—[Lafayette Courier.

This is a mistake. General Carrington never drinks anything but black——tea.

—Gen. Grant's Illinois friends profess to know that he would refuse the command of the Army of the Potomac, if tendered him, having no desire to add another to the list of Generals slaughtered by Satanic politicians.

The advices from Europe continue most favorable regarding the prospect of abundant crops, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but on the Continent, and as a consequence prices of breadstuffs continue to decline in all the leading markets.

—To give one an idea of the extent to which the Parisians indulge now in the display of precious stones, a correspondent of the Saturday Evening Gazette says there were evenings on which Mad. Adelina Patti sang at the Italian Opera when at least $30,000,000 of precious stones could have been seen in the boxes. It was quite a common thing to see $200,000 in diamonds on a single lady's brow and neck at the last winter's balls.

—The Wabash Gazette says:

The heavy frost that occurred here last week did considerable damage to the crops in various parts of our county. It was a stunner.

—HORSES.—The demand for horses for Government use has pretty well exhausted the supply of good animals in the southern counties of Indiana. Horses which six months ago would not sell for more than $85 to $90, now readily bring $110 to $120.

—The call upon the militia of Spencer county consequent upon the recent Morgan raid, brought out a force of 1,520 men. Old Spencer is as loyal as she is Democratic.

—Nineteen of the citizens of Evansville pay taxes on incomes of over $8,000. One man pays a tax on a snug little income of $61,000.

—One hundred and twenty horses left by Morgan's men, at Corydon, were brought to this city yesterday, from whence they were sent to the Government coral at Louisville. Some one hundred and fifty more of Morgan's horses were distributed among the citizens of Harrison county by Gen. Carrington, who has the matter of reclaiming and returning to their owners, or the Government, all horses left by the raiders on their passage through the State.—[N. A. Ledger.

—MORGAN IN RIPLEY COUNTY.—The Versailles Democrat gives the following account of MORGAN's entrance into that town:

It is said, "the Devel is always nearest when you are talking about him," and so it was with Morgan, for while one company had marched out on the commons to select their officers, another was in the Court House just about to be sworn in, and as they were about to raise their hands to heaven to swear fidelity to their country and her interests, a scream was heard!—a general rush to the windows! And here was Rebels as thick as Egyptian locusts,swarming in on every street, yelling and whooping, and in less time than we are telling about it every avenue from the town was closely guarded, the citizens surrounded and driven to the public square, where the Rebels amused themselves by taking from them their guns, and breaking or bending them around the posts and trees in the yard. In the meantime all the horses the citizens rode into town, some 200 or 300 in number, were secured, and then they were told they could disperse and go where they pleased, after which the Rebels employed themselves in stealing boots, shoes, hats, clothing, and such articles as they immediately seemed to need, but fortunately the dry goods merchants had removed the most of their goods to a secure hiding place, and thus caved most of them from plunder. Morgan's chief aim seemed to be to secure horses and clothing, and enough for his men to eat as they passed along. Many generous acts are related to have been done by them, worthy of men engaged in a better cause, but no deed can atone for their dastardly acts in killing our citizens while unarmed and in the act of surrendering, and had it not been for one or two noble spirits, the enemy would have passed beyond our borders without being disturbed or answering in any way for the innocent blood they have shed upon our soil, and which now cries from the ground for vengeance.

—TROUBLE IN COLUMBIA CITY.—On Friday morning last, Hiram Iddings, Provost Marshal for the 10th Congressional District of Indiana, made a raid on Columbia City with about 200 of his invalid corps, bushwhackers. &c., for the purpose of arresting a man who, it was alleged, had resisted an officer in apprehending a deserter. The arrest was quietly made, without opposition, and the soldiers were about departing, when, not satisfied with their military achievements thus far, they proposed embarking in a crusade against the Democrats of the town, declaring they would shoot the first Vallandigham man they found. A small crowd had gathered to witness their departure, and some person in it, hearing their threats, proposed three cheers for Vallandigham, which were given with a will by the people present. The soldiers, with drawn revolvers, made an onslaught on the crowd, and Hon. A. J. Douglas, Senator from Whitley county, while trying to extricate himself from the assemblage, was pounced upon by them and severely handled. Mr. Brown, a much esteemed citizen of Columbia City, interfered in his behalf, and was fired at four times by the cowardly ruffians, one ball just grazing him in the side, while all the others missed their mark. Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Douglas were arrested, but after being retained in custody a short time they were released, their captors not deeming it advisable to hold on to them longer.

This dastaadly outrage on a peaceable, law-abiding people, without the shadow of excuse—for there was no resistance made to the lawful arrest of the man they were after—must eventually revert to its authors with ten fold fury. If Hiram Iddings, or any other man clothed with a little brief authority, thinks he can thus with impunity commit outrages on law abiding men because they entertain political opinions contrary to his own, he will find out his mistake. In this section of the country, the people do not regard Vallandigham as a traitor, nor think it treason to hurrah for a man who is destined to occupy the Gubernatorial chair of one of the largest and most peaceful and loyal States of the Union. Neither will they long tamely submit to such outrages. While they will loyally and patiently abide by all lawful measures enacted by the Government, they will zealously watch and guard their right of freedom of speech and thought.—[Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

From Washington.

THE ABOLITIONISTS ALREADY HOWLING AFTER GEN. MEADE'S HEAD—THE ESCAPE OF LEE NOT MEADE'S FAULT, BUT THE RESULT OF WASHINGTON STRATEGY.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

A strong attempt is being made here to get rid of Gen Meade, and to dismiss him from his command, on the pretext that he failed to annihilate or capture Gen. Lee's army, and, instead of that, permitted the escape of the whole body of the Confederate forces. That is the pretext. The real reason for the enmity against him is, that it has been found that he is a man of the McClellan stamp; indeed, that he is entirely too much like McClellan, both as a man and as a soldier. And, candidly, it was never the intention of the Administration to make his present appointment a permanent one. The removal of Hooker was forced upon the Administration. They want a man just like Hooker to succeed Hooker, and, while looking for the man, they gave the command temporarily to Gen. Meade. The subsequent conduct of that officer astounded them as much as it has agreeably surprised the whole country. So much military sagacity, such accurate judgment, such profound penetration, such coolness and decision in action—who could have believed all these qualities to exist in a man who had always occupied a subordinate position, and who was only a Captain at the beginning of the war? The Administration became actually alarmed. Gen Meade was in a fair way to finish up the war in the East. At the battle of Gettysburg he positively defeated Lee's veteran army. Here was springing up a formidable candidate for the next Presidency. This would never do. It must be stopped, or Spain itself could not keep Gen. Meade out of Abraham's seat. But the utmost caution was requisite. The people had recognized Gen. Meade's merit. They saw, too, that the danger from Gen. Lee was not yet over. They insisted that Gen. Meade should be promptly and strongly reinforced, in order that the annihilation of Lee's army might be put beyond all doubt. And "the Government" did not dare to disregard the appeal.

Gen Meade, therefore, was reinforced. But "the Government" so contrived matters that the reinforcements which were most desired by Gen. Meade—that is to say, the veteran troops that were down on the Peninsula—did not reach him till it was a day too late. Gen. Lee would have been a bungler, indeed, if he failed to comprehend and to take advantage of this culpapble delay on the part of the Administration. Up to the 10th inst., he still held his strong position on the west side of Antietam Creek. On the 11th he fell back to a new line, and even a stronger position, stretching from Funkstown to Falling Waters, with his headquarters at Hagerstown, at which place he issued his General Order No. 16. On the 12th he formed a line of battle in front of Williamsport, close to the Potomac, covering, with his three corps, the three roads leading respectively from the old Antietam battle field, from Boonsboro, and from Hagerstown This line of battle he maintained during the whole of Sunday, as Gen Meade found by actual reconnoissance. During all these days Gen. Lee had kept himself constantly informed of Gen. Meade's condition as regards reinforcements. He knew Gen. Meade's actual strength, and he felt confident that, as long as certain troops had not joined the Army of the Potomac, so long he could successfully withstand any attack that Meade might make upon him. But, on Sunday, he ascertained that those troops, so much desired by Gen. Meade, had at length arrived, and it was then the part of good Generalship to put the river between Gen. Meade's 120,000 troops and his own 70,000. The disproportion which had existed before, but which Gen Lee trusted to the discipline of his troops to overcome, had now become too great, and Gen. Lee withdrew his army into Virginia on Monday and Monday night; indeed, the crossing was not quite concluded by Tuesday morning, for it was on that morning, the 14th inst., that Gen. Meade attacked his rear guard, took the 1,500 prisoners, and killed Gen Pettigrew.

During all these days that I have mentioned, Gen. Meade had been closely following the Rebel army. On the 10th, by extraordinary exertions and long marches, he had got his whole army across and west of the South Mountain, and had re-occupied the Maryland Hights at Harper's Ferry. On the 11th, he had a series of sharp skirmishes with the enemy at Antietam creek. On the 12th, he had forced the passage of that stream, and occupied Funkstown and Hagerstown. On the 12th, he was ready to attack Gen. Lee at Williamsport, and he would have done it but for his orders from the War Department. He had, even then, nearly, if not quite 100,000 men, including the Pennsylvania militia. Lee, he believed, had not 60,000. But it is said—and, I believe it to be true—that on Sunday he received positive orders from Stanton and Halleck not to attack yet, for that more troops were on the way to join him, and that, in the meantime, it was utterly impossible for Lee's army to get across "the loyal Potomac." These "more troops" were those recently under General Dix, down on the Peninsula, which did subsequently join Gen. Meade.

And now the country ought to ask in tones of thunder, why was it that these troops were not ordered to join Gen. Meade when he was first appointed to the command? Why were they kept idle on the Peninsula for ten days, at a time when so much depended on their presence on the Potomac? Above all, why does the President keep in office two men who seem to have been fashioned by Providence for the express purpose of showing in what extremes imbecility and malignity can exist? If there was any necessity for these troops being here at all, that necessity existed before the end of June, and Stanton and Halleck knew it. If there was no necessity for their presence, Gen. Meade ought not to have been hampered by orders to await their arrival.

Indeed, the council of war which Meade called on Sunday night, was designed expressly to consider that very point. He knew that Gen. Lee during the whole of the past week, had been making preparations to cross his army, and he believed that it was in Lee's power to cross whenever the latter pleased. He believed that, if vigorously attacked on Monday, Lee could be defeated, (which was undoubtedly true,) and he wished to make the attack. And it is said that it was the positive orders from Washington and not the advice of his Generals which induced him to abstain from making the attack on Monday. Upon Stanton and Halleck therefore, and above all upon Mr. Lincoln himself, rests the responsibility for the escape of Lee's army. That responsibility they will now seek to evade by blaming Gen. Meade, and, it may be, by dismissing him from his command. But history will fasten the responsibility upon them, and they cannot elude it. X.

The Horrors of the War—Four Days on the Battle-ground of Gettysburg—The Story of an Eye Witness.

On yesterday (Sabbath) evening, in St. Mathew's Lutheran Church, New street, the pastor, Rev. E. W. Hutter, delivered an interesting account of what he had witnessed during four days' service on the battle-fields of Gettysburg and vicinity.

The Reverend speaker said he had no desire to unnecessarily excite the sensibilities of his audience by any attempt to present a graphic delineation of the horrible scenes he had witnessed. This would be an unprofitable employment. To be realized, however, in the remotest degree, these horrors must be seen. Hearing of them only at a distance, or reading of them in the newspapers, men accustom themselves to regard war as little more than a splendid game, a proclamation, two contending armies, a battle, a defeat, and a victory. But the case is altered when war is brought to our doors. Then to exaggerate its horrors, there can exist no temptation. To the *reality* of the frightful scenes in and around Gettysburg, no point of fiction or depth of coloring could approach. The sight had sent a pang of shuddering through his frame. A fortnight ago the sun had shone on no lovelier spot than Gettysburg, especially dear to every Lutheran heart, because the seat of her own ancient and reverend institutions. Now its fruitfulness and happiness are for the present gone! Through those streets, and over those fertile fields, two ravaging armies have passed, confronting each other not to draw closer the bond of brotherhood, but to renounce it, and hew each other down with murderous weapons! Oh, what a scene those hospital tents furnish! Thousands of stalwart men weltering in blood, their bodies mangled, their limbs shattered, and from many almost every vestige of the human form and countenance departed! Humanity shudders at the scene, and pity draws over it a veil.

In passing among the tents we came to a young man from Eastern Virginia, not over 19 years old. We offered him food and drink. "Oh!" said he, in a hollow, sepulchral tone, "it is nothing that I need for my body. I am shot through my lungs. The Doctor has just been here, and says mortification has just set in, and that I can not live many hours. Can you do nothing for my poor soul? O that I had a hope of heaven—but my heart is so hard, and I can not feel that Jesus has forgiven my sins. Oh! Jesus, help me." We pointed the dying youth to the Lamb of God, knelt at his side on the damp earth, and offered a prayer. The ladies of our party came and sang, "Alas, and did my Savior bleed," with the chorus, "Oh! Lord, remember me." Then the young Rebel folded his hands on his breast and prayed fervently We could not remain to see him breathe his last, for hundreds of others were dying around him, and they had a claim on our attention too.

An affecting scene too was the death of Capt. Griffith, of Baxter's Zouaves, of our own city. He was mortally wounded, and carried to a private residence in the town. His commanding General, the brave Howard, came to his side. They loved each other as brothers. When the General saw his favorite Captain sinking into the arms of death he fell on his neck, kissed him, and burst into a flood of tears. Recovering his self possession, the Christian General read to the dying Captain a part of the 14th chapter of John's Gospel, and then offered a fervent and impressive paayer. In a few moments the spirit of the brave Captain had fled, when the General again burst into tears, wringing his hands, and exclaiming, "Oh, that I had died instead of he. He was such a brave and true man."

We witnessed, in an open field, within sight of hospital tents containing 2,500 wounded, the burial of eight Union soldiers They were laid side by side in a trench, their blankets serving as coffins, and several hundred spectators surrounding the place of interment Oh, how grave the words of the chaplain; how affecting his earnest and eloquent prayer; how indescribably solemn the scene!

Hundreds of accessions has the Gettysburg cemetery received within these memorable days. In one place we counted over one hundred graves of New York volunteers, the names of the brave men all inscribed on simple headboards. In close proximity lie fifty-six Rebels in one trench, and not far off forty-two more, without a solitary named inscribed. The spot itself is designated by a board nailed against a tree, with the inscription, that here lies as many Rebels. Several soldiers are buried within arm's length of Dr. Krauth's rear door. The seminary grounds and Dr. Schumaker's garden contain a number, and thus it is all through the country, within a circuit of eight or ten miles, it is a vast burial ground.

On last Sabbath afternoon we were at the hospital tents of army corps No. 2, when a violent thundergust prevailed. The rain fell in torrents. We were in comfortable quarters in the tent of the Chaistian Commission, when we recollected that some fifty or sixty Rebels were lying at the foot of a hill close by. Prompted by motives of humanity, we went to look after them. Oh, what a scene! There they lay in the drenching rain, in all their filth and wounds, without cover or shelter. "Oh, my God!" exclaimed one, "won't you gentlemen hold your umbrella over me, I'm drowning?" A stream of water was rushing into his mouth. We shielded him with our umbrella until we were ourselves drenched to the skin, when we elevated his head on a pillow made of a cast off army coat, and was compelled to leave him —[Philadelphia Press.

An Item of the History Lincoln is Making.

A circumstance occurred at Vevay, Indiana, last week, which shows the tendency of the miliiary authorities to assume to themselves the power to regulate the political opinions and conduct of the people. The militia of that place had been called out to repel the invasion of John Morgan, and, after that personage had got into Ohio, they were discharged. On Tuesday evening, after one of the companies in Vevay had delivered up its arms and were discharged, Mr. F. Dufour proposed three cheers for Vallandigham and constitutional liberty, which were given by the company with a good hearty will. For this, Mr. Dufour was arrested by the military authorities of the place, taken to the jail of the county, and kept there from Tuesday evening until Saturday, when he was released on habeas corpus.

As an offset to the above, on the same evening, when Mr. Dufour proposed three cheers for Vallandigham and constitutional liberty, an abolitionist in another company proposed three cheers for John Brown and no constitutional liberty, which was heartily responded to by the crowd on the corners of the street. He was not arrested, however. It was Dufour who was arrested and confined in the county jail. A Mr. Heady was also arrested and imprisoned at the same time with Mr. Dufour for participating with that gentleman in cheering for Vallandigham and constitutional liberty. All that occurred, not in Austria, but in one of the States of the United States of North America, during the reign and with the sanction of the first Abolition President of the Republic.—[Cin. Enq.

A SUICIDAL MANIA IN MASSACHUSETTS.—An exchange paper of Massachusetts gives a record of no less than thirty suicides, all of which occurred within the space of forty-eight hours. Of the thirty, eight were females. Fourteen were believed to have been caused from disappointment in love, six from seduction, four from monomania in religion, two—both lads of twelve years—cruel treatment of parents, one from jealously, and the remaining three from misanthropy, sickness, or sorrow. It is not astonishing, however, that the suicidal mania prevails in Massachusetts where so many people are crazy on the various isms and vagaries of the day.—[N. A. Ledger.

Who Most Guilty!

Those who originate a riot are to be held responsible for its consequences. It will not do to say they never intended robbery or murder. A mob once launched, becomes uncontrolable, and bereft of reason. Those who commence breaking the law are justly accountable, not only for what they do, but for what their conduct incites others to do. The riot of last week was but one phase of a long continued series of riotous and seditious acts going on in this city. It is now nearly two years ago that an armed mob used to parade the streets of New York, creep into men's houses and places of business, seize their persons, and lock them up—depriving them of liberty and of the comforts of life, and breaking up their lawful business—all against the peace and good order of the Commonwealth of New York. The ringleader of this mob was an aspiring demagogue who used, along with Orestes A. Brown on and others regardless of their personal reputations. to run round the villages of Western New York in the train of the notorious Fanny Wright Afterwards he joined the anti-Masonic mob, and ran with Thurlow Weed. Afterwards, with Weed, Greeley, and similar characters, he got up a negro party, and proclaimed it to be his "higher law" than the Constitution of the United States.

In 1861, falling from bad to worse, he became identified with a band of public thieves known as Shoddy Contractors. At length he got up gangs of regular highwaymen, of whom he was evidently the ringleader. Of this we have circumstantial evidence abundant to convict him. His method was to keep his gangs scattered in different places waiting his signal, which was to "touch a bell at his right hand," when the thugs fell to work right away. It is now twenty two months ago that one of these gangs entered our office, seized our person, and, in reply to our demand for their warrant, drew revolvers, and said "*here*" is the warrant. We afterwards saw, in the well known handwriting of this ringleader, a sufficient acknowledgment that *he* had "touched the bell" that was the signal for the lawless kidnapping. The name of this notorious rioter is William H. Seward, and we hereby point him out as the *originator* of this present long continued mob violence in New York! Two years ago, when these gangs of lawless kidnappers were first gotten up by Seward, we warned the public that mob violence such as this was contagious. It was for our outcry against Seward's riotous proceedings and kidnappings, that he seized our person.

All this is serious and solemn fact. Either we live under a Government of laws, or we have no Government. William H. Seward, or Abraham Lincoln, or any of their hired servants, has no right to do anything against the Constitution of the United States, and laws in pursuance thereof, that the vilest thief that robbed or fired a private dwelling in this city, last week, does not possess. Arson and robbery are no worse, and not as bad—not as destructive of the peace and good order of society, not as damaging to public morals, not as fatal to that liberty that freemen guard with their lives—as the lawless and revolutionary acts flagrantly committed by Wm. H. Seward. First in the offense, let him be the first in the punishment! Before you try any man for riot committed last week, try Seward for the riotous and seditious felonies he perpetrated two years ago! Let the laws operate justly and equal. Let not the "swell mob" of "shoddy contractors," with their pockets full of plunder, and their faces full of Puritanic grimace, beg Seward off, while some poor laborer is tried for riot.—[N. Y. Freeman's Journal."

State Items.

—Says the Lawrenceburg Register:

During the past few days we have conversed with quite a number of farmers living in Jennings, Jefferson and Ripley counties, who have come this far in search of horses stolen from them during the march of Morgan through those counties. Quite a number lost every horse they owned, with their hay, oats, wheat, &c., partially harvested, and corn that yet needs working. These men have followed on the track of Morgan with the hope of finding their own, or picking up horses left on the road partially worn out.

It is said that near Dupont, upon the border of Jefferson and Jennings counties, there are nearly five hundred damaged horses, in charge of a deputy Marshal, picked up on the road after the passage of Morgan's forces In Versailles, Jerry Skeen is said to have in his possession over one hundred, and in other places upon the route, there are no doubt similar numbers.

The condition of many farmers is indeed deplorable. Many who are wealthy and ordinarily prepared for any emergency, are now unable to provide horses to complete the most imperative work of the entire year.

A number of farmers in this vicinity confidently expecting from the course Morgan was taking that he would pass through Center and Lawrenceburg townships, sent their horses into Logan and Harrison townships with a view to perfect safety. Several farmers in the vicinity named had a surplus of from ten to thirty head left with them for safe keeping Judge of their consternation at finding that Morgan had taken an entirely different route from that expected, and that their entire stock had fallen into his hands with as little delay and trouble as though the stock had been forwarded to a regular market

The loss of property of all kinds to this State, during the few days of Morgan's raid, can not be less than one million of dollars In this estimate we do not include the loss of time to farmers and mechanics employed in attempting to capture the marauders, nor the expense of transporting and subsisting them The loss to Ohio will no doubt be much greater.

—LOSSES BY THE REBEL RAID AT SALEM.—The Salem Democrat gives the following approximation of the losses suffered by the citizens of that place by the Morgan raid:

Dawson Lyon	$1,750
R. L. Mitchell	1,200
H. D. Henderson	700
D. W. Peck & Co	1,000
Richard Clark	400
A. Stanley	60
S. Drom	800
W. J. Johnson & Co	250
C. W. Mobley	
Berkey and Clark	1,000
John McKinney	200
Wm. Cooper	
Berkey & Son	1,000
Henry Streaker	70
J. H. Neal	70
C. W. Prichard	35
G Siering	600
E. T. Telle	400
J. C. Mitchell & Co.	2,000
J. J. Hungate	1,500
D. F. Duckwall	250
Wm. Shamo	20
E. Bawser	100
Delos Heffren	300
P. Kremer	135
S. D. Sayles	150
W. H. Burgess	500
Warner Zeich	50

The above does not include those who lost horses and money, but simply the merchants and dealers whose stores were despoiled. They also levied black mail on the amount of $1,000 each on W. C. DePauw, and Smith & Knight for their mills, and the same amount on Allen, Berkey & Co., for their factory.

—The Warsaw Union says the Republican candidate for Sheriff of that county "sat down to a game of poker, and in the space of a single sitting lost the sum of two hundred dollars in greenbacks." We do not know how it is in Warsaw county, but an exploit of that kind in this city of churches and Sunday schools would be the best recommendation that a candidate could have among the moral Republicans.

—A prominent Repuublican in Wayne county says that there is no trouble in purchasing $27,000 farms when high officials get $1,000 compensation for Colonelcies.

—ENROLLMENT IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.—The following is the enrollment for the First District:

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Vanderburg county	2,085	1,231
Posey "	1,452	786
Gibson "	1,255	570
Knox "	1,696	594
Daviess "	1,192	628
Pike "	900	436
Dubois "	834	474
Martin "	618	299
Warrick "	1,407	602
Spencer "	1,394	781
Total	12,833	6,401
	6,401	
Total enrolled	19,234	

—TOBACCO CROP.—We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who has lately been traveling for an extensive New York tobacco house through the tobacco growing regions of Kentucky and Indiana. He informs us that the prospect for a very large tobacco crop is most encouraging. Nearly every farmer in Southern and Western Kentucky has more or less ground under cultivation in this great staple, while in Indiana the area of ground planted in it is at least one half greater than in any previous season. The plants look healthy and vigorous, and are growing thriftily.—[N. A. Ledger.

—THAT "PICTER."—Says the Cincinnati Enquirer:

It was a most ridiculous performance, that of our City Council obtaining Gov. Morton's picture for our Council Chamber, and it is so generally regarded in this city. What great thing has he done to merit the honor? Wherein does his eminence consist as a national man? What has he ever done, especially for Cincinnati, that his portrait should hang in our Council Chamber, an honor that has not been paid to many of the best and greatest men of our own city and State? Morton has been smart in having men about him to write to the press, magnifying his attention to army matters, and when affairs are investigated that will be found to be about the only difference between him and other State Executives He is not distinguished for talent, and his reputation for public and private morals is notoriously unenviable in Indiana. What does our Council, therefore, want of his picture?

—NEW ALBANY AND THE MORGAN RAID UPON CORYDON.—We had neither time nor space last week to chronicle the chivalrous conduct of the authorities of New Albany in connection with the late raid upon this place. We desire to do so now, and to return to them the unfeigned thanks of the entire community for the alacrity with which they came to our assistance. We hope the authorities aforesaid will excuse us for not adulating them sooner; if they will, we'll promise next time to insure an extra for the express purpose of laying before an admiring world their gallant deeds And to make all the amends we can in the premises, we intend to send a copy of this paper to "Abbott" and have him insert this article in the second edition of his history of the Rebellion. We have no doubt it will be just as truthful as any chapter he has written. But to the work.

It is a great mistake to suppose the citizens of New Albany were in a *stew* over the raid—they were only Boyled and Fryed, and that, as we are informed, without their fault. With about 6,000 well armed troops, we are informed Boyle and Fry marched up and down each of the streets sixteen times, traveling over seventy miles inside the city limits in search of Morgan! It was "rub-a-dub dub"—"right about face"—"break ranks"—stack arms"—and a stump speech every half hour for three days! In one of the speeches we understand the gallant Doctor said he was glad the raid took place, "for," said he, "it will smoke out the butternuts." Yea, verily, it did smoke out the butternuts, but it didn't quite smoke out Dr. Fry. But in spite of the authorities we are informed that 200 of the citizens did get as far on the road to Corydon as the top of the knobs. The intention of these was good, and we candidly thank them.

But in justice to Boyle, Fry & Co., we will state that the reason they did not send more troops toward Corydon was that Morgan had sent an army of 120 men with loaded muskets in their hands from Brandenburg under Captain Davis, to capture Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville. They wisely concluded that it would never begin to do to have the Falls Cities captured, or leave them exposed to such a fearful army in its proximity. Forty five of Capt. Davis' men crossed at Twelve Mile Island, and it was reported were marching (horrible to relate!) upon New Albany by way of "Silver Creek Bridge," This "smoked out" Dr. Fry. He saw the dread crisis had arrived—and something must be did. Soon two negro women who had been blackberrying (not burying a black) in the vicinity of Silver creek, heard a fisherman drop his siene in that now classical and historic stream. They (the female contrabands) reported at "headquarters," and a part of the 6,000 were marched to the fated bridge with orders to chop it down as though it was Morgan himself; while another part advanced to the field soon to be stained red with—black berry juice. The field *bristled* with the enemy. The charge was hotly made, belly deep, through the swamps and into the thorny chaparal, until every *porcine* Rebel was squealing for dear life! The victory was complete!

But we can not close this brief historic sketch without recording the further obligation of our people toward the aforesaid *culinary* Generals, Boyle and Fry. *After* the battle at Corydon was over they kindly remembered us, and sent down a few carrion crows, or glue makers' agents, we don't know exactly which, to pick up the horse frames that the Rebels had left our farmers in the place of good, fine, fat horses stolen from them. This, we say, was very kind in them, for our people only had sense enough to fight the Rebels, but not enough to know what to do with the scraps they left.

Upon the whole, our people are vastly pleased with the authorities at New Albany, and as a slight memento of their esteem and regard they met a few evenings ago and unanimously voted the aforesaid authorities each a leather medal, to be made of raw bull skin.—[Corydon Democrat.

Washington's Opinion of a Mob.

Washington's judgment was once very decidedly expressed touching the best mode of dealing with public tumults. In October, 1786, in a letter to Richard Henry Lee, respecting Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts, he said:

"You talk, my good sir, of employing influence to appease the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable, that it would be a proper remedy for these disorders. Influence is not government. Let us have a Government by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured; or let us know the worst at once—no precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have real grievances, redress them if possible, or acknowledge toe justice of them and your inability to do it in the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once. If this is inadequate, all will be convinced that the superstructure is bad, or wants support."

Testing the Constitutionality of the Draft.

Governor Seymour's pledge that the constitutionality of the draft will be thoroughly tested, will be fulfilled. A case covering all the disputed points has been made up, and it is understood will be argued before Judge Daly, on Monday next, in the Court of Common Pleas. The subject would properly come before the Supreme Court, but as some of the Judges have committed themselves on it, it was deemed more desirable to present it before another court—all the courts being equally competent to entertain it. The decision will then be carried before the Court of Appeals, which will be specially convened for that purpose. If the decision is adverse to the constitutionality of the conscription law, the Government may appeal it to the United States Court, but during the interval the draft must be suspended, as writs of habeas corpus will issue, and be sustained by the whole authority of the State of New York. In case the State Courts sustain the law, the draft will proceed, and persons considering themselves aggrieved, may appeal to the higher courts.—[New York Sun.

Abolition Notions on a "Respectable Mob."

The radicals try to evade the force of the charge that they were the first to inaugurate mobs by claiming that there are two different species of mobs, a respectable and not a respectable one. According to them, a mob is respectable when it is composed of Abolitionists, bent on the destruction of Democratic newspapers, and it is not respectable when there are Democrats among the rioters who seek to wreak vengeance on the demagoguism of the Abolitionists. The distinction is nicely taken, and serves to illustrate the usual style of their logic. A "respectable mob" is about equal to a "gentleman blackguard," who rails at "copperheads" and expresses the wish that "their brains might be dashed out on the steps of the Courier office." Supposing this unlikely event were to happen in Boston, we incline to the opinion that there would be a larger pile of brains before our door than could be got out of the crania of the whole radical party.—[Boston Courier.

—SECRETARY STANTON.—Secretary Stanton said the other day: "If a single regiment of Lee's army gets back into Virginia in an organized condition, it will prove that I am totally unfit to be Secretary of War." We accept the proof, Mr. Secretary.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

—No rain has fallen in Minnesota and Iowa for six weeks, and the crops are suffering severely. Spring wheat is greatly injured.

—NAPOLEON CAESAR.—The Emperor Napoleon's Life of Caesar is at last in the printer's hands. It will fill three volumes.

—One of the "Smiths" in Boston, who was drafted, on being asked by a friend if he intended to go, replied: "No. You see the paper says a drafted man gets $402 bounty, the same as a volunteer. It only takes $300 to get exempted, and I'm going to tell Capt. Shaw I'll take $102 and call it square."

—The Providence Post says: "Gen. Meade was one of those officers of doubtful loyalty in the beginning of the war, when radical mobs tried to bring before them to 'swear allegiance' in their presence His refusal to do this in Detroit caused him to be denounced as a sympathizer with the Rebels, and efforts were made to have his commission revoked. He was shortly after refused promotion on the ground that he was not 'sound on the black goose.'"

—Mr. Smith, (an army contractor, ordering books for his new house up town,)—"It's no use bringing me these books to look at. I know nothing about them. Just measure and see how many it will take to fill the shelves. You may scatter some Bibles and Testaments among 'em, just to give a moral tone to the affair. And be sure and have plenty of gilding on the backs."

—A HOARDER.—The Independence Belge alludes to the case of an old woman who had hoarded up about 14,000 francs in gold since 1820. She did not like to trust banks. Had she put the money out at compound interest it would have grown to 100,000 francs.

—GEN. WADSWORTH ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE. A Washington special to the Tribune says:

Gen. Wadsworth went home on a thirty days' leave of absence in this evening's train. It is doubtful whether he will return to the army. He is not tired of fighting the Rebels, as he has been doing with devoted patriotism from the commencement, but he thinks the army overgeneraled, there being on the average one officer with a star on his shoulder to every 800 men.

Gen. Wadsworth, although a Republican, is opposed to selling Colonelcies at $1,000 for a commission.

—Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, who took the oath of allegiance at Snyder's Bluff after the capitulation of Vicksburg, was a United States Senator with Jeff. Davis when secession was commenced, and is now a member of the Rebel Senate at Richmond.

NEITHER PATIENCE NOR PROVIDENCE COULD SAVE THEM.—The Boston Traveller says: "On the Island of Patience, in Naragansett Bay, there are but three men, two of whom have been drafted, and the third is not eligible. On the Island of Prudence, near by, there were only about a dozen men, three of whom were taken, all from one house. After this the Isles of Shoals may not prove a safe place for refugees."

—Says the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Voorhees have been in public life since the war commenced, and history has no brighter page than that which records the self-sacrificing devotion to principle they displayed under the most cruel persecution and proscription that ever disgraced our annals. Had they cringed and bowed to power, the highest positions of the country would have been offered them. They preferred to fall with honor and unpopularity rather than rise in dishonor to an eminence their talents would have attained. They will in the future have their reward, and be remembered with pride and pleasure when their detractors and persecutors are rotting in oblivion.

—It appears that Andrews, a prominent leader of the rioters in New York, is not a Virginian, as has been asserted, but an old and well known resident of that city, and a Tiltonian Abolitionist. His practical application of the Reverend Tilton's theory is manifest in the subjoined extract from the New York Tribune:

Andrews was arrested by detectives McCord, Farley, Raeford and Dusenbury. They found him in bed with a colored woman.

—A MINISTERIAL AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—A convention of ministers of several Protestant denominations has been in session in Pittsburg, with a view to have the Constitution of the United States amended by inserting in it some clause recognizing "the being and attributes of Almighty God, the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, the law of God as a paramount rule, and Jesus, the Messiah, the Savior and the Lord of all." They have just adjourned sine die, after appointing a committee, with very large powers, to agitate the subject by addresses to the people, and to call a national convention of persons friendly to the object, whenever and wherever, in their opinion, the end sought will be promoted thereby.

—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET IN KENTUCKY.—The Democratic State ticket in Kentucky has been completed. It is as follows:

For Governor—Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Nelson county.

For Lieutenant Governor—W. B. Reed, of Larue.

For Attorney General—Thos. T. Turner, of Madison.

For Auditor—Grant Green, of Henderson.

For Treasurer—H. C. Kalfus

For Register—Thos. J. Frazier.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—T. C McKee.

The election is on the first Monday of August.

—THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—The New York Herald, in commenting upon the recent riots in that city, remarks:

But the late riots which have so disgraced our city have been exaggerated by our radical Abolition organs into a grand Rebel conspiracy in behalf of Jeff Davis. Nothing could be more absurd, except the absurd speculations of some of the newspapers of rebeldom. The Richmond Dispatch, for instance, supposes that these New York disturbances are but the beginning of a general Northern rebellion against the Lincoln despotism, and that by these outbreaks the Davis confederacy is to be lighted to its national independence. Such are the straws that drowning men will snatch at. It will not be long before these Southern newspaper philosophers discover their folly and stupidity in believing for a moment the partisan claptrap of our Abolition organs in regard to these late riots. They are ended; for we are sure that President Lincoln, in returning to the business of the draft, will, in a liberal application of the law, render it acceptable even to the working man, who has nothing but his daily labor to depend upon for the subsistence of his family.

—THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports the public indebtedness up to the 1st of July as follows:

Aggregate debt at 4 per cent interest	$28,059,295 49
" " 5 " "	101,297,638 91
" " 6 " "	431,275,874 71
" " 7 3-10 "	139,920,500 00
" " without interest	396,721,056 88
Total debt 1st July, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Department	$1,097,274,365 99

—The Boston Courier says there is a good deal of alarm lest the skill of our Generals and the valor of our troops should bring the war to a termination much sooner than is agreeable among the John Brownites and shoddy patriots, who, in the words of General Ewing, are "stealing themselves rich in the name of liberty."

—The Hartford, Conn., Times, alluding to the statement of the Tribune that the rioters "cursed the American flag," infers that they had been reading the Tribune, wherein the stars and stripes were addressed as follows: "All hail the flaunting lie!" (That's rough, neighbor!

—WHERE ARE THEY?—Where are Greeley's three times three hundred thousand?

Where are Gov. Andrew's million who were to swarm the highways and byways?

Where are the one hundred thousand negro soldiers who were raised (on paper) in Cheever's church, several weeks ago, for Fremont?

Where are the Loyal Leaguers who so bravely resolved at Utica, under the lead of Henry J. Raymond, to give "practical support" to the Government in every emergency?

Where are they all?

—A PROBABLE FORGERY.—A letter in which nothing was said about Greece and Rome, appeared lately under the name of Charles Sumner. It was undoubtedly a forgery.