

The Northumberland County Democrat of last week contains in a small article on the rioters of New York, the following muddled paragraph, justifying the mob violence of murderers, thieves and traitors:

"There is a cause for this disregard of law and for the men, who, in higher walks, unaccustomed to the use of national arms, and establishing a precedent fraught with incalculable evil."

We publish the above paragraph, which is in italics, as a beautiful specimen of treason, bad grammar and nonsense, a peculiar characteristic of the Breckinridge organ.

Our Breckinridge neighbor, among other silly questions, asks if Vallandigham "ever advocated mob law," proposed to "let the Union slide," and "turn rebel in the South." We can only say that he has been the instigator of violence and mob law for the last three years, as has been the editor of the "Democrat," by sympathizing and secretly aiding the rebels, in creating dissensions and attempting to embarrass the government, in the prosecution of the war. If "he didn't turn rebel in the South" it was because he had nothing to turn, having been a good enough rebel before he was sent there. There can be no doubt, however, that he encouraged, while there, the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, and the raid of Morgan in Ohio. Our neighbor, no doubt, will say he had a right to do so under the Constitution in order to punish the Union men and Abolitionists, and elect himself Governor.

Our Breckinridge neighbor of the Democrat, sticks to Vallandigham and all his treasonable designs, as closely as he did to Breckinridge until he stepped over into the rebel lines. Although he could not follow his friend into the dominions of Jeff Davis, he has been careful not to say an unkind word against him. He has not, however, lately ventured to ask the Press to "proclaim his innocence."

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The rebel losses in General Grant's Department, since May 1, 1863, are officially stated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Quantity. Total: 71,000. Citizen prisoners: 5,000. 1,500 of whom are women and children. Prisoners, sick and wounded: 18,220. Do. fit for duty: 4,000. Tents captured: 1,500. Horses captured: 1,000. Freight Cars captured: 200. Locomotives captured: 5. Large siege guns captured: 151. Field pieces captured: 300. Stands of small arms: 35,000. Shot guns, &c., &c.: 30,000. Value of public property captured from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

To these losses we may add, say 8,000 killed, wounded and captured by Gen. Banks at Fort Hudson; 2,200 killed, wounded and captured in the recent battle at Helena; 3,000 of Morgan's band killed or captured in Ohio; and Lee's loss during the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, not less than 30,000—making a total rebel loss within three months of 114,000.

VALLANDIGHAM.—The German democrat in Ohio, are abandoning Vallandigham. The raid of Morgan, the rebel guerrilla chief, in his plundering expedition in that State, who was lately captured with his whole army, has opened the eyes of many peace democrats. Vallandigham when among the rebels predicted that Morgan could not be captured, presuming upon the aid of some of his secret copperhead friends.

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Gen. Strong's brigade under this fire moved along the beach at a slow time for about three quarters of a mile, when the men were ordered to lie down. In this position they remained half an hour, Sumter meanwhile being joined in the cannonade by the rebels in Battery Bee, but without effect upon our troops. It was now quite dark, and the order was given for both brigades to advance. Gen. Strong's leading and Col. Putnam's within supporting distance. The troops went forward at quick time and in deep silence, until the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts by its gallant Col. Shaw, was within two hundred yards of the work, when the men gave a fierce yell and rushed up the beach, closely followed by the other regiments of the brigade.

The enemy, hitherto silent as the grave, while our men were advancing over the beach, opened upon them furiously with grape, canister, and a continuous fusillade of small arms.

The gallant negroes, however, plunged on regardless of this murderous reception, and many of them crossed the ditch, although it contained four feet of water, gaining the parapet. They were dislodged, however, in a few minutes with hand grenades, and retired better skelter, leaving more than half their number, including their brave colonel, dead upon the field.

The 6th Connecticut regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Rodman, was next in support of the 54th, and they also suffered terribly, being compelled to retire after a stubborn contest. The 9th Maine, which was next in line was broken up by the passage of the remnant of the repulsed colored regiment through its lines, and retired in confusion, excepting three companies, which boldly stood their ground.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

BURNING OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

The Pursuit of Johnston as an End.

CAIRO, July 25.

Passengers who arrived here today from Vicksburg report that our forces have burned Jackson, and that the pursuit of Johnston is at an end for the present.

A steamer arrived here this morning, bringing New Orleans papers of the 16th. They were brought by the steamer Imperial, from New Orleans to this port, the steamer having made a trip down and back without trouble.

A hundred and sixty-two rebel officers from Port Hudson arrived here this morning. They are waiting orders from the Secretary of War.

Grison and his cavalry have arrived at Memphis.

MISSISSIPPIANS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE. CAIRO, July 26.—Major General Logan and Colonel Rawling, of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived here to-day. They state that Gen. Sherman had returned to Jackson, and he reports to General Grant that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have imploried him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union.

Both the army and the people of that section are completely dispirited, and are ready for peace. They stated their chief objection to the Union, and he is utterly unalterable.

General Logan was received here with many marks of respect.

St. Louis, July 23.—Special dispatches from Memphis, dated the 23d inst., give particulars of the occupation of Jackson, Miss., on the 15th.

A portion of our forces, under General Pemberton, made an attack and were met by a legion of new recruits from South Carolina, after an engagement of half an hour, retreated with the loss of 300. Our men occupied their position until next morning, when they made a second advance and discovered that the rebels had evacuated the town after setting on fire a number of houses containing commissary stores.

They were entirely consumed, together with some forty other buildings which were ignited from the houses fired by the rebels.

The rebel army left but little behind. So deliberately had they left the place that they took all their stores and baggage with them.

Deserters are continually coming in from Johnston's army, and express themselves dissatisfied with the shape the campaign is taking, and a willingness to throw down their arms and take the oath of allegiance.

The Federal loss in the various skirmishes and assaults amounted to 900 men.

But few people were found in the place, and most of those who remained were foreigners.

Pemberton was cursed liberally as a traitor and unworthy of confidence.

At Vicksburg the Federal works are being leveled and the rebel fortifications put in more perfect condition. A number of the finest guns are being mounted, and the place is to be held as a first class military fortification.

The city was at once occupied by Sherman, who sent a cavalry force to interrupt Johnston's communications with the army of Johnston, and prevent the army of Johnston from moving to do.

LATER. By the arrival of the steamer Imperial, we have advices from New Orleans to the 17th, Port Hudson the 19th, and Vicksburg the 21st.

The Imperial was the first steamer to New Orleans, having arrived on the 16th. On her arrival the landing was crowded to suffocation with people, and it was almost impossible to convince them that Port Hudson and Vicksburg had fallen.

A large number of the prisoners captured at Port Hudson had joined the Federal army.

A dispatch at Vicksburg. The New Orleans Picayune quotes gold at 135. Exchange on New York 14 prem. On London, 168.

From Gen. Meade's Army. WASHINGTON, July 27.

The following dispatches from E. A. Paul, Times correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, have just been received here: (HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 25th July—6 P. M.)

The positions of the rebel army are as follows: On Friday morning at six o'clock the advance of Hill's and Longstreet's corps reached Culpeper. The columns were well closed up, and their entire corps must be concentrated there before this time.

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Guerrillas infest our rear—an outrage occurred yesterday which has aroused feelings of excitation in the army—a Lieutenant of the 2d Pa. Cavalry, Alfred Biles, went from Warrenton, two miles on the Salem road, to dine with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilet the house was entered by five or six guerrillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and for this was immediately shot through the head, killing him instantly.

Threats were freely made that on the repetition of such outrage, the stock, produce, &c., in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest tree.

A RECORD OF INHUMAN CRUELTIES.

Rebel Barbarities in East Tennessee.

INNOCENT MEN HARBOR, CHILDREN SHOT AND WOMEN TORTURED TO DEATH.

The editor of the Memphis Bulletin, who has been visiting Nashville, Tennessee, indicates the following in his paper in reference to the rebel rule in East Tennessee, Col. Crawford, the gentleman from whom the facts are obtained, has a personal knowledge of some of the circumstances, having left the scene of their enactment quite recently and vouches for the truth of all of them.

Last summer three young men, brothers, named Anderson, left their homes in Hawkins county, and attempted to make their way into Kentucky. They were arrested by a squad of rebel cavalry on Clinch river, about seventy five miles from Knoxville, and taken into the river, where they were found floating in the stream, fifteen miles from their own forsaken homes.

In the month of January, 1863, at Laurel, N. C., near the Tennessee border, all the salt was seized for distribution by confederate commissioners. Salt was selling at seventy-five cents per bushel, and the commissioners declared that the "taxes should have none," and positively refused to give Union men their portion of the quantity to be distributed in that vicinity.

This palpable injustice aroused the Union men; they assembled together and determined to seize the property, and to hold the commissioners to account. They did so, taking at Marshall, N. C., what they deemed to be their just share.

Immediately afterwards, the 65th North Carolina regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. James Keith, was ordered to march to arrest the offenders.

L. M. Keith was Colonel of the regiment, and had been attending for six months for crimes and drunkenness. Many of the men engaged in the salt seizure left their homes. Those who did not participate in it became sufferers. Among those arrested were Jos. Wood, about sixty years of age; David Shelton, sixty; James Shelton, fifty; Rowdy Shelton, forty-five; Elison King, fifty; Helen Moore, forty; Wade Moore, thirty-five; Isaiah Shelton, fifteen; Wm Shelton, twelve; James Metcalf, ten; Jasper Channell fourteen; Samuel Shelton, nineteen and his brother, aged seventeen, sons of Litus Shelton—in all, thirteen men and boys. Nearly all of them were taken to a stockade at New Market, and had taken no part in appropriating the salt. They begged for a trial, asserting that they could prove their innocence.

Colonel Allen, who was with his troops, but not in command, told them they should have a trial, but they would be taken to Tennessee for their own protection. They had forwarded to their wives, daughters and sisters, directing them to procure the witnesses and bring them to the court in Tennessee, where they supposed their trial would take place. Alas! how little they dreamed what a fate awaited them!

The poor fellows had proceeded about a few miles when they were turned from the road into a gorge in the mountain and halted. Without any warning of what was to be done with them, five of them were ordered to kneel down. Ten paces in front of those five a file of soldiers were placed with loaded rifles, and the terrible reality flashed upon the minds of the doomed patriots. Old man Wood (sixty years of age) cried out: "For God's sake, men, you are not going to murder us here, at least time to pray." Colonel Allen was reminded of his promise to give them a trial. They were informed that they had no authority; that Keith was in command, and that there was no time for praying.

The order was given to fire. The old men and boys put their hands to their faces and rent the air with agonizing cries of despair; the soldiers waved and hesitated in the excitement. Keith said, "they did not fire instantly, they would make them change places with the prisoners. The soldiers raised their guns, the victims sludged convulsively, the word was given to fire and the five men fell, pierced with rebel bullets. Old man Wood and Shelton were not in the line, their brains scattered over the ground, and they were not recovered. The other three lived only a few minutes.

Five others were ordered to kneel, among them little Billy Shelton, a mere child, only twelve years of age. He implored the men not to shoot him in the face. "You have killed my father and my mother," said he, "you have shot my father in the face; do not shoot me in the face." He recovered his face with his hands. The soldiers received the order to fire, and five more fell. Poor little Billy was wounded in both arms. He ran to an officer, clasped him around the legs, and besought him to spare his life. "You have killed my father and my mother," said he, "you have shot me in the face; do not shoot me in the face." He recovered his face with his hands. The soldiers received the order to fire, and five more fell. Poor little Billy was wounded in both arms. He ran to an officer, clasped him around the legs, and besought him to spare his life. "You have killed my father and my mother," said he, "you have shot me in the face; do not shoot me in the face." 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