

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 2, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

AND

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Bedford County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, to elect two delegates for each Borough and Township, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday the 13th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock P. M. to nominate a County Ticket and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of the 16th Judicial District, to nominate a candidate for President Judge of said District, and to appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. in the Townships and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M. in the Boroughs. By order of the County Committee.

E. L. RUSSELL, Chairman.

July 19th 1861.

A PLAIN QUESTION.

The Bedford Inquirer makes it a point to censure and denounce every man who does not subscribe to all the doctrines set forth in President Lincoln's Message, or who is unwilling to endorse it as the President's undisputed and undisputed infraction of the Constitution. Now, we would ask the Inquirer man a single plain question, to which we demand a direct, unequivocal and straight-forward answer—should Congress, or the Administration, introduce into the programme of this unfortunate war, the feature of Abolitionism, or should the war take the shape of a contest for the abolition of slavery in the States, are you in favor of continuing the struggle? Let us have an answer to this—a fair, frank, unevasive answer, and no dodging.—Gazette.

We will give "a fair, frank, unevasive answer, and no dodging," to the above "plain question." We are in favor of the following Resolution, offered by Hon. John J. Crittenden, in the House of Representatives, on the 22d ult., and passed with only two dissenting votes, and these two were not members of the Republican party, but disunionists of the type of the editor of the Bedford Gazette. Every Republican in the House voted for the Resolution. It is "a direct, unequivocal and straight-forward answer" to the Gazette's "plain question," in every particular, and we and the Republican party are in favor of it:

Resolved, That the present civil war has been forced on us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and sentiment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.

William Wirt, in his life of Patrick Henry, gives us an account of a suit brought by a man named John Hook against a Mr. Venable. The defendant was a Commissary in the army of the Revolution, and had taken two of Hook's sters for the use of the troops. Hook brought his action to recover damages and Venable employed Henry to defend him. The biographer, speaking of the address of Virginia's great orator to the jury, says:

He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigour of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshod feet; where was the man, he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms, the mearest soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man? There he stands—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge. He then carries the jury, by the powers of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of; he depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colors of his eloquence—the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches—they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriot face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of Washington and liberty, as it rang and echoed through the American ranks, and was reiterated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river—but, hark, what notes of discord are those which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory—they are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely howling through the American camp, beef! beef!

During the war now going on for the Union and the preservation of that government which our Revolutionary patriots established, the discordant note which we hear in this region is not the cry of "beef," but the howling of "Beef Meyers," inquiring "who is to pay the pipes?"

We neglected to notice last week that the Tenth Regiment of the Reserve Corps, Col. McCalmont, commanding, is this side of Hopewell on its way to Cumberland, but that the order was countermanded. They left in the care of Hagerstown. The Somerset Infantry, Company A, was in this Regiment, Messrs. O. H. Gaither and Edwin Koons, lately of Bedford belong to it.

The first and fifth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of Volunteers, Cols. Biddle and Simmons, passed through our place from New Creek and Piedmont, on their way to Harper's Ferry via Hopewell. The first quartered in the Court House and other public buildings, on Sunday afternoon, and left on Monday morning. This is the celebrated "Buck Tail" regiment, and the men are all fine looking, the officers are efficient, and no doubt the regiment will fully sustain the honor of the old Keystone when they meet the enemies of their country on the field of combat. The fifth regiment encamped five miles South of Bedford on Monday evening, and Tuesday morning they marched through our town, presenting the finest appearance; the men are well drilled, march well, and Col. Simmons appears to have them under complete subordination. Col. Simmons, Lieut. Col. Fisher, and Major Dare, the field officers, are among the best in the service, and the Captains, Lieutenants and other officers as well as the privates, are excellent men, and we expect to bear a good report from them on the field of battle. Success always attend the gallant first and fifth.

"WHAT DOES THE BOOBY WANT?" "The above beautifully conceived and elegantly worded interrogatory" we find in the last issue of Captain Meyers of the black headed cavalry. He calls us a "booby" which hurts our "phinks" very much. According to Webster, booby means buffoon, and the Captain, when he used it, must have had in his mind "Boabdil," who wrote the communication for the Gazette, headed "How to settle the war." But what do we want? John Quincy Adams wrote— "Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long, With us 'tis not exactly so, But 'tis so in the song."

We unfortunately want a great many things, but there is one thing we do not want. We don't want an affidavit. Don't swear, Meyers, but just tell us who is guilty of that lie.

The last Bedford Gazette contains what purports to be a "Letter from Western Virginia," in which occurs the following: "By the way, I saw a leading Secessionist have a well-worn copy of the 'Bedford Inquirer,' a few days ago, from which he read to a few listeners the statement that there were a considerable number of Secessionists in Bedford County. He chuckled over it considerably." In the first place, we do not believe the letter was written in Western Virginia; in the next, we are sorry that the people outside of Bedford County should know that we have secessionists here but they would find out this fact whether we publish it or not; and in the next, the Gazette should stop its treasonable course, and support the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," and then we will publish the fact to the world, and give that paper the proper credit.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.—This is the title of a paper, the second number of which is before us, published by the types of the 5th Reserve Regiment, Pa. Volunteers, whilst they lay at Piedmont, Va. B. R. Hall, Company E, and F. Kilburn, Company K, editors, and G. C. Wilson, Comp. J, and R. W. Smith and R. J. Fry, Comp. K, types. It was printed in the office of A. S. Trowbridge, a union man who was compelled by the secessionists to leave Piedmont. Mr. Trowbridge is now printing a good union paper in Wheeling, and gave his permission to the gallant types of the 5th to print the Reserve. The Reserve we trust, well conducted, and reflects honor on the boys.

The loss of the rebels at Manassas is put down by some at 3000 killed and 6000 wounded, the lowest reports are 3000 killed and wounded, whilst that of our forces will not reach 1000 killed and wounded. It is ascertained also that at the time of the panic, the rebels were retreating. The rebels acted like the Sepoys, in bayonetting and shooting our wounded.

The anniversary of the Bedford Bible Society, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at 7 1/2 P. M., on Sunday or Monday evening next. Definite notice will be given from the Pulpits on Sabbath morning.

Gentlemen from abroad and also from the town are expected to address the meeting.

The firing at the battle of Manassas on Sunday, week, was distinctly heard in all parts of Bedford County. From Bedford to Manassas, in an air line, is about 100 miles.

Mr. Henry Werts, the candidate of the secession Gazette, for Poor Director, declines the nomination. Don't Mr. Werts like the company in which he was placed?

The Bedford Taylor Guards are expected home to-day, (Thursday.) Our citizens should give them a hearty welcome home.

Gen. Scott. We print in another place an interesting article from The Times, vindicting Gen. Scott, so far as he chooses to be vindicated, from complicity in the disaster at Bull Run. On the points presented, that vindication, if any were needed, is complete. There are some additional considerations that might be submitted at another time, which would be utterly out of place now. Gen. Scott is now the sheet-anchor of the Republic, and everything that strengthens him strengthens the Nation. There can be no remaining doubt that he was right in the premises in choosing to postpone an advance, and that we who differed from him were deplorable wrong. Let every thought of distrust be banished, while we rally around the glorious old Chief and save the Union.—New York Tribune.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26, 1861.

As will be seen by the return of the killed, wounded and missing of the Second Regiment Scott Life Guards, 38th New York Volunteers, their loss was at least as large as that of any regiment engaged at Bull Run, in the aggregate two hundred and one.

The 38th was under fire nearly one half hour earlier than the Fire Zouaves, and at least an hour before the 69th, in praise of whom so much justly has been said and written.

Repeatedly repulsed, the 38th always rallied—three times under severe fire. They reloaded and took from the enemy Griffin's battery, which was afterward again lost, and repulsed with great slaughter the Rebels in their renewed attempt to recapture the battery.

Their Colonel, J. H. Hobart Ward, who served during the war with Mexico, and was breveted for his good conduct on the field, throughout the late battle was collected, courageous and energetic. Wherever his men faltered there he was to rally and encourage them, and where danger appeared he confronted it.

Lieut.-Col. Farnsworth, of the same regiment, who had been upon the sick list for a week previous to the battle, and unable to mount his horse, was brought to the field in an ambulance. Notwithstanding his disability, he took his place with his regiment, conducting himself throughout the battle, and during the disastrous retreat, with distinguished gallantry.

The hero of the noble instance of magnanimous self-sacrifice on the part of a Surgeon of one of the city regiments, heretofore mentioned, who nobly surrendered himself to the enemy rather than desert his wounded comrades, was Dr. Stephen Griswold, Assistant-Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth.

Though this regiment was as long in the action as any upon the field, though officers and men bore themselves bravely, and suffered largely, they seem hitherto to have escaped notice. Honor to whom honor is due.

A correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, writing from Leesburg, estimates the rebel loss in Sunday's battle at 2,000 in killed and wounded, says that 1,142 prisoners were taken among them the Hon. Alfred Ely of New York. Forty-two pieces of cannon, 15,000 small-arms, and over 100 wagons were captured.

If the number of prisoners be as exaggerated as that of arms, 30 or 40 per cent at least must be deducted.

According to the same authority, the South Carolina troops, especially Wade Hampton's aristocratic legion of cavalry, suffered most terribly.

From a private letter from Leesburg, received here, we learn that in addition to Gens. Bee of South Carolina, and Barlow of Georgia, Gen. Eppa Hunton of Virginia was killed. The rebel loss is estimated at 1,000 or 1,500.

Col. Corcoran is reported to be slightly wounded, and at Manassas Junction.

The 1st Rhode Island Regiment went home unexpectedly last night. The three months men are sent away as fast as possible. The Ohio, Connecticut, and New Jersey Regiments, the 69th, 71st, and 8th New York have gone.

The Senate Committee have reported Mr. Simmons's Tariff bill altered so as to put five cents upon molasses, instead of four; fifteen cents instead of ten, upon tea; and upon coffee four cents, instead of five.

Four Pennsylvania Regiments have arrived, also two regiments of the Sickles Brigade.

Postal communication hence to Harper's Ferry is now established.

Major Henry J. Hunt has been appointed Chief of Artillery for the Army of the Potomac. Major Hunt was breveted some years ago for meritorious conduct.

Gen. Blenker's brigade cross into Virginia to-day. There are seven or eight regiments at or near Arlington House. Col. Porter is in immediate command.

Col. Lunder says that he would rather fight another battle with the troops who fell back at Bull Run, than with the new levies. He values the experience of one such battle highly.

We understand that Gen. McClellan is in the habit of seeing to everything himself, and making sure that all is right, and that his officers are doing their duty and executing his orders. A reconnaissance in force would not be likely to be made, unless he were near enough to be consulted. He is a rigid disciplinarian, because he knows how to "organize victory." His arrival will be equivalent to 10,000 men.

It will be seen by the subjoined general order that Gen. McClellan's command will include Gen. Mansfield's and two counties in Maryland as well.

General Orders No. 47.] WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington July 25, 1861.

First, There will be added to the Department of the Shenandoah, the counties of Washington and Allegany, in Maryland, in its operations. And there will be added to the Department of Washington the counties of Prince George, Montgomery and Frederick. The remainder of Maryland, and all Pennsylvania and Delaware, will constitute the Department of Pennsylvania, headquarters Baltimore.

The Department of Washington and the Department of North-eastern Virginia will constitute a geographical division under Major Gen. McClellan, U. S. A., headquarters, Washington.

Second: All officers of volunteer regiments will be subject to examination by a Military Board, to be appointed by this Department with the concurrence of the General in Chief, as to their fitness for the position assigned them. Those officers found to be incompetent will be rejected, and the vacancies thus occasioned will be filled by the appointment of such persons as may have passed the examination before the Board.

Fourth: Captain Robert Garland and First Lieutenant Edward J. Brooks, Seventh Infantry, having given evidence of disloyalty, are dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from May 23d, 1861, and May 16th, 1861, respectively. First Lieutenant James Leshler, Tenth Infantry, having overstayed his leave of absence, and failed to report to the Commanding Officer of the Department of the West, is dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from July 18th, 1861.

By order L. THOMAS, Adjutant Gen. It is believed by officers who prophesied de-

feat at Bull Run, that the next battle will give us victory.

Evidence of the barbarity of the Rebels is constantly coming in. Dr. Barnes, surgeon of the New York 28th Regiment, left 80 wounded men, to whom he had been attending, under a tree, while he went to assist Col. Slocum. Several had suffered amputation, and one brave fellow, who had lost his leg, was leaning against a tree. When Dr. Barnes returned most of the wounded men were found dead, having been bayoneted, among them, those upon whom he had operated. Dr. Barnes has given his testimony to the Sanitary Commission, and it will doubtless appear in an official form, in connection with a large amount of other evidence of a similar character.

Brig. Gen. Philip Kearney has been ordered to report here for duty.

Commodore Stringham reports to the Navy Department a very considerable capture made in Back River. Three manned and equipped launches from the Minnesota, two from the Roanoke, with four boats from Fort Monroe, about noon on Wednesday went up Back River, returning at two o'clock on Thursday morning. They report having burned ten vessels, schooners, and sloops, and have brought back a schooner heavily laden with corn and provisions. They saw no batteries and no Rebels, except a few scouts. The Dawn arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday with a heavily laden sloop in tow, captured on her way from Cherrystone, to get up York River. The Captain and a little boy escaped in a small boat to the shore. Eight passengers were found on board, who are detained on the Minnesota.

The Navy Department has information of the capture of the schooner Enochantress, from the prize crew put aboard her by the Jeff. Davis. One of the blockading squadron nabbed her as she was creeping along the coast toward Charleston.

In all the accounts that have been published of the battle on Sunday not a word has been said of Colonel Davies and his brigade, which a part of Col. Miles's division, was left by him to the orders of its immediate commander. Upon Col. Davies, indeed, devolved the command of the whole division during most of the day, in consequence of Col. Miles's unfortunate condition.

We are enabled to send you the following interesting account of the operations of the left wing, furnished us by a gentleman who accompanied the Brigade under Col. Davies, from which it appears that to the left was due the credit of saving the army from a real, as well as an imaginary defeat.

The left wing was composed of Blenker's, Davies's and Richardson's Brigades, and Green's and Hunt's Light Batteries, and was under the command of Col. Miles. Blenker's Brigade formed the reserve, and did not go into action.

By order of Col. Davies, who, at the request of Col. Miles, took command of the division, Hunt's two 20-pound guns were stationed, and commenced firing rapidly nearly fifteen rods east of the road from Centreville to Bull Run, and about three quarters of a mile from the batteries of the enemy at Blackburn's Ford.

The 18th New York Regiment was drawn up in line of battle in the open field, to protect the battery, and the 32d Regiment in the road, as a reserve. About a mile east of the battery was a road, running in a southerly direction, which could be entered from another road leading easterly from the Centreville road. By order of Col. Davies, at about ten o'clock, the 16th and 31st New York Regiments took position on the latter road, to prevent the approach of the enemy upon our rear from that direction.

Two guns of Hunt's Battery were also placed at its junction with the road to Centreville. The ammunition of the 20 pounders was now nearly exhausted, and they, for a time, ceased firing, having done great execution upon the enemy, and having accomplished their object. About an hour later, by order of Col. Miles, the regiments and battery which had been stationed to protect the rear, returned, and all the guns were placed in the open field near the 20-pounders, and commenced firing.

The 16th and 31st were placed so as to support the guns, and the 18th and 32d were stationed on the road to Centreville as a reserve—the latter nearly a mile from the field. Colonel Miles now retired, and the command again devolved upon Colonel Davies, who sent the pioneers to fell trees to obstruct the roads before referred to, in order to prevent the approach of the enemy.

The good effects of this movement were experienced not long afterward, when a large body of the enemy were seen returning from a vain attempt to pass over the road, and they were scattered by a shower of shot from the batteries. In the mean time it had become evident that the enemy were forming in great numbers upon our left, and accordingly about 4 o'clock two companies of skirmishers were sent into the woods at our rear, supported by the 32d Regiment. Soon about two thousand cavalry and three thousand rifles of the enemy were seen at our left, filing through an opening in the woods, and coming into a valley about a quarter of a mile distant.

They were permitted to advance until the rear of their column had entered the valley, when our forces were ordered to change front so as to face them, and a company of infantry was placed between every two cannon.

The 16th regiment was then stationed on the right, and the 31st on the left of the guns. There a well directed shot from the 24 pounder fell among the Rebels, who brought up the rear, with such force as to send a horse and his rider into the air, to kill several, and cause the remainder to rush in close confusion into the lowest part of the valley.

Then our batteries poured forth so deadly a deluge of grape and canister, that the howl and groans of the wounded smote our ears even through the roar of artillery. Yet the rifles of the enemy were not silenced, and for twenty minutes round after round did they fire, their shot flying harmless over our men, who were on the opposite slope of the hill lying on their faces in safety. During this time, some of the Rebels retreated to a barn near by, but those who survived a few shot cut through its sides, and in hot haste, through the woods.

Every effort was made by the foe to provoke our infantry to return their fire, but to no purpose; our artillery alone replied, and they were obliged to retreat with greatly diminished numbers in great confusion. Too much praise cannot be given to Col. Davies for forbidding

the infantry to discharge their pieces, and to the soldiers for their self-control in obeying while exposed to so hot a fire. Had they disobeyed, the cavalry would have made a charge before the muskets could be reloaded, and, destroying our left, would have swept with fury upon the astonished centre.

During the whole day the batteries under Col. Davies, directing their fire wherever a cloud of dust betokened the presence of the enemy, rapidly scattered them. One shot was sent into a house occupied by one of the Rebel Generals as headquarters. When the center had commenced its retreat, by order of Col. Miles, the victorious left wing fell back to Centreville in perfect order, while their orders were given to retire to Fairfax Court House, Gen. Blenker's Brigade bringing up the rear. The second Brigade continued its march to Alexandria, and arrived there in as good condition as when they left, except that they had lost one killed, and two wounded, and one taken prisoner.

The Cabinet. The N. Y. Times continues in its successive issues to demand the dismissal of certain members of President Lincoln's Cabinet, who are charged with having urged the recent advance and with general opposition to the views of Gen. Scott. Alas! must the country suffer further by the continuance of these insane, fatal dissensions? A terrible despotism, silent as night and relentless as the grave, is couching for a deadly spring at the throat of the Republic, and we stand bickering as to who shall fill the places of power and trust—say rather of anxiety and peril. Has the past no lessons for us that we can read on her freshest pages of blood? How much further must we suffer ere we learn the needed moral?

We have confessed our own terrible mistake in the premises, and are trying to amend it. Gen. Scott has been equally ingenious and candid. "It was a miscalculation of forces," he says of the recent disaster. That is the real truth. None of us had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous engine of War that the Rebels had silently collected around their position at Manassas Junction. Whoever ordered or planned the attack on that position was utterly unaware of their strength. Nothing on earth could have induced Gen. Scott to order, or even give a formal assent to, that movement, had not he too been systematically and utterly deceived. Very few dreamed that that position was to be attacked in front, but supposed it would be turned, and the Rebels compelled to retire from it by intercepting their communications. But there is no time now for these discussions. Put all the blame on us that can be laid there for the benefit of the Cause, but hush all bickering—we mean, doubtless, but most untimely—and let us try to save the country.

We let us try to dismiss no one of his present constitutional advisers. The public will have unequivocally pronounced against any change at present. Such a step would have a most unfortunate influence on the public mind. We cannot afford such a manifestation in the face of our flushed and imminent foe. All together now, and let us try to work the good ship off the breakers.—N. Y. Trib.

Rebel Account of the Battle.

Official Despatch From President Davis.

LOUISVILLE, July 26. A special Richmond despatch to the Charleston Mercury, dated the 23d instant, says that as soon as it became evident that the enemy meant to give battle, President Davis hastened to the scene of action, arriving in time to take part in the battle, and immediately assumed the command of the centre. Gen. Beauregard commanded the right wing and Gen. Johnston the left. It was against the latter that the enemy concentrated the best troops, and fought most obstinately that the issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that the Barton Georgia Regiment was posted, which was so terribly cut up.

A large body of our troops from the centre was sent at this critical moment to the assistance of Gen. Johnston, and turned the tide of battle. The enemy broke and fled before the impetuous charges of the Southerners, and the battle became a rout.

A letter from Richmond, dated the 22d, says that Congress met at noon, and after prayer the following despatch was read before that body:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday night. The night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy were routed, and precipitately fled, abandoning a large amount of arms, knapsacks, and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed, and the farm-houses and grounds around were filled with the wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured many field batteries and stand of arms, and one of the United States flags. Many prisoners have been taken.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our force was 15,000, that of the enemy was estimated at 35,000.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Another report says that the entire Confederate force was 40,000, and the entire force of the United States about 80,000.

No particulars were received of the dead and wounded.

L. M. Brush had been arrested at Manassas as a spy, with Federal passes on his person.

The Nashville Railroad connection is now made at the State line, and there is no detention of passengers between Nashville and Louisville.

SOUTHERN MAIL COST.

It appears, from calculations at the Post Office Department, that the yearly income from postage in the Seceded States amounted to only \$900,000, while the expense of transporting the mail in the same States exceeded this sum by \$3,000,000, which is now saved to the Government by their suspension in those States. And yet these seceders oppressed them! Did ever lying impudence further go!

RHEUMATISM can be permanently cured by Dr. Leiland's Anti Rheumatic Band. See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

July 26, 1861.

Eleven Thousand Men Placed in the Field in Four Days.

HARRISBURG, July 26.—Since the disaster to the national arms on Sunday last the State of Pennsylvania has thrown forward, to meet the requirements of the National Government, ten full regiments of infantry. On Sunday night, July 21st, the Governor was urgently requested to push on his forces, and his response within the ensuing four days was a magnificent army of nearly 11,000 picked men, thoroughly uniformed and furnished and having most of them been regularly drilled in camps of instruction for two months. One additional regiment will be sent before the close of the week.

Great pains have been bestowed by the State authorities upon this fine army. It has been organized under the supervision of George A. McCalmont, long an officer in the regular army, through all the grades of which he has passed with distinction, to the rank he now holds in it of brigadier general.

The State has also an artillery regiment and a regiment of twelve hundred cavalry, nearly ready for service, both of which have been accepted by the Secretary of War.

To the foresight and wise energy of Governor Curtin is chiefly owing the ability of the State to contribute so promptly and efficiently to the national safety in the present emergency.

THE TAX BILLS.

The committee of Ways and Means will withdraw the bill providing for a tax now before the House, and report one with important modifications. The amount to be raised by direct taxation will be reduced one-third or say one-half, \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000. The income tax will probably be per cent on all incomes over \$500. The excise on distilleries will be unchanged.

A resolution will be offered in the House to-morrow requesting the President to propose the exchange of Messrs. Barnett and Vallandigham for the Hon. Alfred Ely, now a prisoner at Manassas. It may be voted down on the ground of the improbability that the Rebels will give up one of our men in return for two whom they have already.

Gen. McClellan arrived to-night, not yesterday, as stated by some of our contemporaries, and will take command of the Division comprising the Departments of Washington and North Eastern Virginia to-morrow.

The city already feels stronger than it has since Sunday, and in every camp the effect of his arrival upon the soldiers is most inspiring. Gen. McDowell paid his respects to his commanding officers this evening.

ONE OF THE BALTIMORE BONAPARTES OFFERED THE SOUTHERN CROWN.—Malakoff, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. "Times," writes:

I have just been informed that the agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris have formally made a proposition in writing to young Capt. Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, to accept the position of Military Dictator of the Southern Confederacy, with a crown at his disposal, whenever he may deem it necessary to assume the dignity. If anything were wanting to prove the moral and political degradation into which the politicians of the Slave States have fallen, surely this last offer furnishes the coup de grace. When any considerable section of a great country has fallen as low as this in the scale of morality, a little of the purifying influence of the sword, independent of any question of secession or slavery, will do no harm. Fortunately for him, Capt. Bonaparte (as well as his grandmother, Madam Patterson Bonaparte), goes for the Union, and the Captain refused the unequal and unnatural proposition in the most decided way.

Major Gen. McClellan and Prayer.

Dr. Thompson, pastor of Second Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, relates that he was recently seated in his study, when a gentleman requested an interview which was granted.

He came to discuss the affairs of the country, expressing his anxiety about its condition, and at length requested the Doctor to pray for the Republic and for him. The Doctor of course complied, and after further conversation on this theme, the gentleman requested the minister to pray with him. They knelt upon the floor, and the visitor, in a devout and eloquent petition, invoked the aid and protection of the Almighty in the struggle in which the Republic is involved. My visitor, said Dr. Thompson, was Major-General George B. McClellan. It was the most touching and unaffected incident I ever witnessed.—Religious Herald.

Corporal Hayes, the hero of the late skirmish, near Cumberland, is a native of York county, in this State, and lived for several years in Harrisburg, where he worked with Speel and Zollinger. He was severely wounded in the fight, having one ball through the shoulder, another through the thigh, and a sabre cut over the head. Being a man of powerful frame and excellent constitution, he makes light of his wounds, and hopes soon to have another brush with the rebels.

A story is told of Senator Joseph Lane, of Oregon, which will bear repetition:—Accounts of the Senator's rebel sentiments and movements preceded his return home, and, it is said, rendered him very unpopular, particularly after the attack on Fort Sumter. When he reached the shores of the Pacific he began to feel his unpopularity in various ways; but to remark that was made to him and in his hearing was more cutting than that of a stage driver with whom he had entered into conversation without disclosing his name. In the course of his talk the Senator took occasion to remark that he considered himself at that time about the worst abused man in the State.—"Well, I don't know about that," replied the driver. "If you are any worse abused than that rascal, Jo. Lane, God help you."

SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The salaries of the Ministers to London and Paris are \$17,500 each; to Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Peking, Turin, Mexico and Rio Janeiro, \$12,000; to Santiago and Lima, \$10,000; to all the other courts, \$7,500. The consuls at London and Liverpool have a salary of \$7,200; at Rio Janeiro, Havana and Havre, \$6,000; at Calcutta, Paris and Japan, \$5,000; at Hong Kong, Alexandria, Foochow, Vera Cruz, Panama and Callao, \$3,500; at Glasgow, Frankfurt, Constantinople, Tripoli, Tangier, Amoy, Ningpo, Lubian and Valparaiso, \$3,000.