

Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

PERSONAL.-We need money badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful" without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a part of to relieve us from our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request.

Persons at a distance can remit by mail, at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay. We must have money to

SICK SOLDIERS .- We regret to learn that of the 14th and 15th Regiments, now stationof them in a dangerous condition. Our physicians and citizens are doing all in their power to make these sick soldiers as comfortable as possible.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER .- SAMUEL BOYER, of Company F., 15th Regiment, (Capt. WALT MAN,) died suddenly on Saturday. He had been unwell for some days, but was not considered dangerous by his comrades. On Sunday he was buried in the public grave yard, with military honors. He was quite a young | ed by Van Wyck's committee. I understand man, and his home, we learn, was Mount that a manufacturer in Brooklyn, New York, erable uniforms furnished them? Who are Joy, Lancaster county.

THE HEAT.—The thermometer for the last four days has averaged a termperature 94 degrees. Once or twice it reached 98 degrees. With such intense heat, every green thing is suffering for rain. The corn still looks green, but if we have not rain very soon a crop of nubbins will be the consequence.

A FRACAS.—On Monday afternoon a Quarter-master, attached to the 15th Regiment, who had absented himself from his duties for several days, returned here in the up train of cars. Some of the men of his regiment who had not received their rations for a day or two, seized him as soon as he got out of the cars, and commenced an assault upon him. One soldier ran at him with a noosed rope, which he attempted to throw over the officers head but was prevented by some of the field officers, who happened to be present. The Quartermaster finally got off without much

It is no wonder the soldiers are in a bad humor. Their treatmet has been shameful.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT .- The soldiers composing the 14th and 15th Regiments have been encamped here for the last ten days, waiting to be paid off and dismissed. In the name of common honesty and decency, why is it that these men cannot get their hard earned monthe two Regiments. Whose fault is it? The soldiers are exceedingly anxious to get home, and particularly so since sickness is overtaking so many of them. Pennsylvania is the tions. Commissioned officers cannot always country, and inimical to American freedom. only State that treats her soldiers with neglect. We repeat, whose fault is it? N. B .- After the above had been put in type, the paymaster arrived, much to the joy of the soldiers. He reached here on Tuesday.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We have received the August number of this invaluable work. The Agriculturist is, without exception, the best agricultural journal in America. We are pleased to notice that it has a large circulation in our community. Price \$1 a year for the English or German edition. Address Orange Judd, 41 Park Row N. Y.

Col. Dixon H. Miles, a brigadier on the field of battle at Manassas, and who is charged with having been drunk on that day, is a native of Maryland.

front of the Mayor's Office, yesterday after- wounded while gallantly leading his division noon, which the Chief of Police and his "spe- at Bull Run; Colonel Andrew Porter, 16th cial" deputies found great difficulty in sup- Infantry, the present Provost Marshal of the ry to shout an order or to make a noise; the pressing. The riot grow out of an attempt of city, who led one of Col. Hunter's brigades a number of soldiers to take two or three of Col. William B. Franklin, 2d Infantry, a very their comrades out of the lock-up in which highly esteemed officer, who commanded Col. they were partially successful, breaking open | Heintzleman's First Brigade; Col. Charles P. the front gate and driving back the officers.

the New Orleans Delta, a specimen of the new recommended by the Illinois delegation, Capful weapon. It is intended to be used against cavalry or infantry, and can be made very cheaply. It consists of the ordinary sevice Colonel of the Colifornia Regiment: E. F.

negro picked up a Colt's rifle, belonging to Porter and Franklin were recommended by one of our men, on the field of Manassas, and the Pennsylvania delegation. sold it for \$100 cash: So say the Richmond

ance in our market, but at ar: sy high price. ning while out to pasture.

### GENERAL WOOL.

Gen. Wood stands at the very head of the American army in military judgement. By universal consent he has no superior as an officer. But yet this veteran soldier has been ostracized by the Lincoln administration. Why? Simply because he is a Democrat, and no great admirer of the Secretary of War, SIMON CAMERON. He has thus far been shut up in his quarters at Troy, New York, notwithstanding the people of the Empire State have remonstrated against such treatment of a distinguished soldier, as cruel and dishonorable. A few days after our defeat at Bull Run, a large committee of the prominen ment of New York proceeded to Washington, and called upon the President, and urged on him the necessity of calling Gen. Wook into the field. After showing the President the imfortance of employing the best military talact as a commander, "old Abe" very quietly. emarked that he "would take their suggesions into consideration." The friends of the President represent him as a "cool man," and we think he is. An idiot can remain cool and unconcerned when the house that shelters him is in flames, and Lincoln can maintain the same equanimity when the country is bleeding at every pore. Whether the people, whose servant the President is, admire such indifference, is questionable.

The Black Republican journals—those fel lows who have been violating the Constituthat to which we are justly entitled, in order tion all their lives-are much in the habit of giving impudence, and calling better men than themselves accessionists and traitors. But, we put it to the "common people," ( as "old Abe" calls his constituents, ) if the treatment of Gen. Woot, because of his polities or some private pique, is not the quintessence of treason. Had Gen. Wood been keep the wheels of the old VOLUNTEER in mo- in command at Bull Run, the probability is that victory would have crowned the effots of our treops-at least they would not have made the precipitate retreat they did. But, this considerable sickness prevails among the men great and experienced General, who is not second even to Gen. Scorr, is refused a comed here, waiting to be paid off. Some fifty or mand, because he will not consent to be made sixty are now in the different hospitals, many a tool of by a weak President and an utterly incompetent Secretary of War. We repeat, that by not calling Gen. Wood into active service, is an incalculable injury to our cause, and those who are instrumental in causing this injury are enemies to their country, and should be treated as such.

> AN IMMENSE WAGON-LOAD THEFT .-- The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "I have heard of a wagon contract which it is to be hoped will be overhaul-Government. He was introduced by a Sena- about tired waiting, and insists on hearing the cause of his country. Indeed, we have tor to a proper officer in the War Department, from whom he learned that the Government had no need of wagons-that it would rely on steamboats and railroads, and thus dispense with the old fashioned modes of transportation. The poor fellow went home with a flea in his ear, and the manufacturer made up his mind to the sad conclusion that he had on hand a quantity of wares which would have to wait for a market until the revital of busipess after the termination of the way. But he was soon aroused from his melancholy mood by the arrival from Washington of contracby the arrival from Washington of contractors for the War Department, who were ready to purchase all his wagons, and a good many more than he could furnish. I understand ity to have a Government beset, or an army field. I have been honorably discharged by at these lucky favorites received from the Government thirty dollars per wagon more than the manufacturers offered to sell them for .-The parties who are to reap this rich harvest re well known here."

How the Troops are Paid.—The sum required to pay a regiment, officers in cluded \$40,000. The sum to be received by the officers of a regiment, for three months' servi. that the men who carried the election last

Colonel, \$654; Lieutenant Colonel, \$582; Jajor, \$525; Captain, \$385; First Lieuteney? This shameful treatment of the troops is ant, \$325; Second Lieutenant, \$310; Surdisgraceful to our State and an outrage upon geon, \$525; Adjutant, \$379; Quarter master,

This commutes everything into money, inunderstand this, and are invariably supprised They are there not to support a Black Repubat finding themselves the recipients of so much lican Administration, but to maintain and upmore money than they expected. Non-com- hold the Government under which they live. missioned officers and privates are furnished with food and clothing. Non-commissioned officers of the staff are paid \$21 per month, The companies are mustered in their order, he gave while here, with his oft-repeated dec-

made in gold and silver. BRIGADIER GENERALS .- The following non iinations for Brigadier Generals were sent into Senate on Wednesday—the dates of all the in training a horse that he would not use upo Patriot and Union, of Saturday, occurred in Heintzelman, of the 17th Infantry, who was Stone, 14th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Thomas W. A TERRIBLE Weapon.—Capt. Beuter of the Barrow Guards, has exhibited to the editor of the New Orleans Dalta a specimen of the recommended by the Illinois delegation, Caption of the New Orleans Dalta a specimen of the new recommended by the Illinois delegation, Caption of the New Orleans Dalta a specimen of the new recommended by the Illinois delegation, Caption of the new orleans Dalta a specimen of the new recommended by the Illinois delegation, Caption of the new orleans Dalta a specimen or t soy he pike, as used by the Poles in their war tain in the regular army; Frederick W. Lanof independence, which is traly a most fright. der, of Virginia, the soldier of the mountains blade, attached to a stout staff, 8 or 10 feet Kelley, of Virginia, the brave Colonel who was long, with a book. A regiment of the same wounded in the attack upon the robels at Phillippi; John A. McClernand, of Illinois, mem-Good arms are scarce in Richmond. A ed by his delegation. Cols. Heintzleman ber of Congress from that State, recommendbe more frightened the next time he saw it."

During a severe storm, near Lancaster, Pa., on Thursday night, a Mr. Land had two fore the State can realize it, General Scott TIONS as to terms of intercourse ARE AGAIN companies in the Southern States offering to Watermelons have made heir appearvaluable horses struck and killed by the light will probably make good his title with his UPON YOU."—Amanan Lincoln, March 4, transport soldiers wounded or on furlough,

### For the Volunteer WHERE DOUS THE VILLAINY LIE ?

The 14th and 15th Regiments of the three months Volunteers arrived here on last Satceptions, were in good health, cheerful, and anxious to return home, to see their friends promises and daily diappointments; the men Who is to blame for this villainly? The

War department has a fearful account to settle with the people. The blood of the men of the Paymaster or the war department, say the captains had not their muster rolls made out properly. This is too miserable an apology for any sensible man. It is not true in the could be seen. rst place; and secondly, if it was true, is the captains try over and over to get their pay ort to supply troops with the Minic, Enfield, rolls right? Cannot they come on and instruct or other approxim variety of rifles. New them how to make them out rightly? It York State has already distributed among her volunteers are being robbed and plundered wholesale, and the character of the Governnent being destroyed.

## Want to Know,

JUSTICE.

What in the world has become of the fraud commissioners? Have they gone to the Fegee or Sandwich Islands to hold their sessions; or are they playing Rip Van Winkle, in the retirement of their homes? What has ectively armed. become of "Honest Old Jake," that we hear nothing from him? How about the charges made by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia; are they being investigated, or is the matter to be smoothed over and hushed up, to save the imnaculate Curtin and his spotless administraion from the responsibility of defrauding the gallant volunteers of the State out of tens of thousands of dollars? How about the blue caps that turned almost red after a few-days der his command, when an advance upon the wear? How about the paper-soled shoes, the rotten and moth eaten blankets and the missent an agent here some time ago with a pro- the guilty parties. Gentlemen fraud commisposition to sell several hundred wagons to the sioners, the generous and indulgent public is

> It appears that the crowd of War Cor gressmen, sensation reporters, contractors and governmental parasites, who went out to witness the triumph of the Federal troops, were the first to be seized with and to spread the panic. Fellows who wrote in great capitals his column to Charlstown. Congressmen who cried; "Mo peace-no com death to rebes," fled insone with

A STUDIED INSULT .- The message of Abraham Lincoln, wherein he declares that it yet remains for the people "to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an elecworld that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion," is, a delibfor three months' service, is not far short of erate, studied insult to the Democracy of the entire North. Mr. Lincoln ought to know fall, and thereby inaugurated civil war, are not now in the ranks of the army which has

been called out to support the Government. He ought to know that a very large proportion of the army are men who voted against him-who detest his doctrines, and who recluding the cost of servants, horses, and ra- gard them as dangerous to the peace of the

How to Manage Horses.—It is stated that Mr. Rarey, in one of his lectures delivered in their food and clothes. The Orderly of each Boston, during his late professional tour here, company receives \$20 per month, clothing and gave the following hints as to the way horses provisions. The other Sergeants receive \$17 | in general should be managed. Mr. Rarey's er month, Corporals, \$13, Musicians, \$12, and whole system of horse taming is founded on Privates, S11. Each man receives his own kindness and firmness, and he never resorts oney, after having signed duplicate receipts. to any other means. The many exhibitions and called to the stand alphabetically, the larations to the same effect, established this commanding officer being always present to fact fully and satisfactorily. In the Boston witness the payments. All payments are lecture referred to, he is reported to have thus spoken:

"He did not think that any horse was naturally vicious, but became so by ill usage and harsh treatment. A man should use nothing nerstand; whereas the first movement should be to have him understand what is meaut, and then he will readily obey. It is not necessathorse can hear as well as a man can. Care should be used in what we say to a horse, as well as how it is said. Some men use the same words, no matter what order they wish to give. But there should be a distinct word for each command. When a horse balks, it ment will induce him to try again. He should gallant dead, as the champions of free and be allowed to stand quiet a few minutes, and then turned gently to the right or left, to show near the object, that he may become acquain- each state be appointed to co-operate on the nunishment with the object of his fright, and

GER, Scott's PROPERTY.-By the Ordinance of Virginnia the property of Gep. Scott, in always, and when, after much loss on both that State, was confiscated to the Public Treas- sides, and NO GAIN ON EITHER, you cease

## The Deadly Bille.

urday week, to be paid and mustered out of show that the losses among officers, esthe service. The men, with about eight ex- pecially "commissioned" ones, are much and re-enlist for the war. Those who were Colonels, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 16 Capsick, were not dangerously so. Now the pictains, and 7 Lieutenants; and the wounded, ture presents itself, of no Paymaster; daily 2 Acting Major Generals, 8 Colonels, 1 Lieut. fretful impatient and sick at heart; thirty-tenants. The cusualties among captains are four of them sick from exposure to the sun particularly noticable. Making every allowand exposure at night, and imprudence, per- ance for the orthe exposure of officers on haps in eating; and four others dead from the horseback and those on foot in front, or at the same causes. There is now an almost univer-side of their companies, there is still no doubt sal determination not to re-enlist, and the men that a large number of the killed and disaare cursing the Government that treats them | bled on that fiftal day, were singled out and so. Our citizens have kindly supported and shot by expert marksmen, who were enabled ent in the country to lead our armies to vice fed them at their own tables since their ar- to take deliberate aim from rifle pitts or beforces was repeatedly small enough to permit the picking off of individuals with perfect cer tainty by any person moderately skilled in who have died here lies at the door of some the use of that the What loss was susriminal official. If they had been paid in tained among the officers of the enemy is not proper time and sent home, they would all known; but, as many thousands of the Uniprobably have been living and in good health. ted States forces engaged were also armed Those who attempt to excuse the negligence with rifles, it may fairly be supposed that the sharp shooters in our ranks used these weapons with deadly effect upon the wearers of shoulder straps and swords wherever they Both the General Government and the sev-

Paymaster to lie idly by and wait until the eral State Governments are making every effwould not take an hour. The truth is the soldiers about 10,000 rifles, and more are riving to order brevery steamer. It is hoped that the new chots will all be armed with these weapons, and not to be compelled to States having jurisdiction of the amount, or feel their inferiority to troops from the New England States, constantly passing to Washington, all of whom carry rifles, and (what would be more serious) to feel that they are unequal, on the battle field, to the enemy, a very large proportion of whom are most eff-

## General Patterson.

in a brief and appropriate speech by Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., in which he common ded Gen. Patterson for saving the troops unenemy would have been attended with the General is a sufficient answer to the many omplaints about his diletory conduct, and the grave insinuations against his fidelity to reason to know that not only the regular army officers under his command approved of the movements of Gen. Patterson, but that Gen. Scott himself expressed the greatest confidence in his discretion and fidelity a short time previous to the Bull Run engage ment, and after Con. Patterson had moved

The following warning roply of Gen. Patter My Friends 1 am greatly judebted to you fear, and those who had advised the cold blood for the compliment you have paid me to night ed execution of prisoners of war passed heed and for the approbation you have been pleas er, and if he makes no com plaint, and lighthose who served under me make none, what right have others or constitute themselves unilitary star chamber decide on my merits as a sol? I have the great satisfac-

These gentlemen are competent, judges and their approval I value more than the praises of all the civillans in the United States The army standard is the true test of the sol dier, and by that test I am willing to stand or fall. To you, my tillow townsmen, I can but extend my most grateful thanks for this renewed evidence of your friendship and confi-

HOW THE REBEL CONGRESS RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY. The Richinstant, on reciving the news of the battle at Bull Run. Mr. Memminger, of South Caro- that he was Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. er to adjutant-General Cooper, and then made the wagon six times already. a litttle speech as follows:

Memminger, "informs Congress that the invader of our soil has been driven back; that our alters have been purified and our homes secured from the ruthless hand of an unprincipled foe. But, sir, it has been at a cost that will bring sorrow into my families; wet with burning tears the cheeks of many widows and orphans, and into many happy homes bring grief and desolation; and I presume, sir, Congress will be little disposed on such an occasion to go on with their usual business. have, therefore, taken the liberty of offering a series of resolutions, which I will submit to Congress, and ask their adoption:

of the Most High God, the King of kings and Lord of lords, in the glorious victory with he ensuing Sabbath to offer up their united hanksgivings and pragers for this mighty de-

iverance.

constitutional government.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted

" Suppose you go to war, YOU CANNOT FIGHT | deeds. 1861. 1001.

The returns of the "killed and wounded" at the battle of Bull Run are necessarily imperfect, but enough have been received to perty in man is there recognized. No one larger in proportion to their number, than to issue a Proclamation declaring all persons those among privates. The killed are 2 held to labor in the Southern States to be free, Colonel, 3 Majors, 16 Captains, and 33 Licuhind trees. The distance between the hostile

On Wednesday night of last week a num ber of the friends of Gen! Patterson tendered him the compliment of a serenade, at his residence in Philadelphia. He was addressed most-disastrous results. The reply of the

Three cheers were here given for Gen. Patterson, and the crowd dispersed.

"This announcement," continued Mr.

" 1. Resolved, That we recognize the hand which he has crowned our arms at Manassas; and that the people of those Confederate States are invited, by appropriate services on

"2. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of our noble sons, and that we offer to their respective families and | Then, and then only, will they rest from this friends our warmest and most cordial sympathies, assuring them that the sacrifice made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the names of the

plan.
"Resolved, That Congress do not adjourn." and Congress adjourned.

# Lincoln's Administration and Property in Man.

Attention is called to the 4th Section of the can deny, the fact.

The next steep will be to require Lincoln as a war measure, and then for Congress. to vote to send them arms. The fanatics will stop at nothing. New England rules the country now, and Pennsylvania will get a dose of Yankecism which even jet black re-

THE CONFISCATING BILL. The following is a copy of this Act, which has been passed by Co

An Act to confiscate property used for inurrectionary purposes.

Be it enacted by the Semate, &c., That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations to? powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, mployee shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsover kind or description; with intent to use or employ the so say we. same, or suffer the same, to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or om-ployment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such

in admiralty in any District in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General or any District Attorney of

he United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such Attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the

United States in equal parts.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the laws of any State, shall emply such person in aiding or promoting any insurrec-tion or in resisting the laws of the United Strtes, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall torfeit all right to such service or la bor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwith

It is said that Charles Sumner, the Sen tor from Massachusetts, wrote a letter to the District Attorney at Boston, a few days before the defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run, in which he stated that he had seen the President, and after great exertion had obained from him a promise that he, the President, would give positive orders to Lieut. General Scott to make an immediate attack upon the position of the rebel forces.

The sum of \$5,282 has been donated by several churches in Richmond for the use of the wounded. The Confederate Congress has appropriated \$5000 for the same purpose

dian General is almost universally applied to the sunshade of our troops. Anybody who will study the Egyptian paintings will see that shades of the same cut were used in just taken before the chief magistrate of the city, ide of our troops. Anybody who the same way by the Egyptian troops before and was examined in the presence of his Au Mosese's time. The army which was lost in gust Highness the Grand Duke of Baden. It

war has played havoc with the fashionable watering places. At Sharon, which was last year so crowded that numbers could not get ror which will be shared by all the worldaccommodations, there are not, it is said, as The report runs that the Leipsic student is many visitors as would pay the servants' wages. Newport, Saratoga, Cape May an Nahant, it is stated, presented the same dreary aspect.

SENATOR WILSON AT BULL RUN.—It is said in his letter of the 1st. inst., says: that while Senator Wilson was making his mond Enquirer has alteport of the proceedings masterly retreat in Virginnia, on being repulof the Rebel Congress in that city on the 22d | sed by a teamster, whose wagon he sought to occupy, he protested, in plaintive accents. Bull Run. Mr. Meaninger, of South Carotha that he was Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. abominably liot, but the attendance neverthelina, read two despatches from Jefferson The response of the teamster was to the point, less was quite liberal, and included many of Davis, one addressed to his wife and the other than the was Henry Wilson be d—d. I have kicked him off

> The Raleigh Journal notices the arri val of forty prisoners of war in that city, under a guard commanded by Lieut. Todd, who is a brother of Mrs. Lincoln!

LACE OF ETIQUETTE .- It is stated that the letter carried by Major Wadsworth with a flag of truce to the Bull Run battle field, was retarned unopened, the rebels saying that instead of being addressed to "the Commander of the forces at Manassas Junction," as it was, it should have been addressed to "the Commander of the forces of the Confederate States at Manassas Junction."

### What Davis Says. Jeff. Davis, in his Message to the Southern Congress, uses the following language:

Whether this war shall last one, or three, or five years, is a problem they leave to he solved by the enemy alone. It will last till the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders; till their political rights, their alters, reached Pittsburg before applications were struggle, to enjoy in peace the blessings which with the favor of Providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong hearts and steady arms.

A Good CHANCE.—The Norristown Register says that amongst the 1000 men who composed the Regiment from that place, there were but forty-two republicans. As these goods is increased ten per cent. Among the men have now returned, the Register thinks provisions regulating the direct tax, is one imthere is a fine chance for the wide awakesthe fellows who carried coal oil lamps last fall to show their patriotism. Thus far they both in France and England, a principa have been louder in profession than active in

A communication has been presented in the rebel Congress from various railroad free of charge. ١.

## The True Union Party.

The Democratic party has ever maintained Act of Congress passed last week. The property in man is there recognized. No one
can deny, the fact.

The Democratic party has even manufacture
the proud position of being the sincere friend
of the Union. It has never expressed itself
as being in favor of "letting the Union slide." It possesses the same ardent devotion to the Inion to-day that it has ever exhibited, and is ready to pour out its best blood in upholding that glorious Union. It does not require ing that glorious Union. It does not acquire it to change its name to show its principles or make known its love for the Union. It is not make known its love for the Union. It is not or eight days. Let them all go on—all that now, or never has been, a Union party for the North, or a Union party for the South, but for the WHOLE UNION. For the sake of the Union it has joined hands with its political opponents, to enable the Government to put dov rebellion, that the Union may be restored; but in doing this it has not agreed to adopt the principles of the Chicago platform by any means. The democratic party draws a wide distinction between supporting the Governtrample on the Constitution and the rights of the people. So says the Valley Spirit, and

### STANDING COMMITTEE MESTING.

The Democratic Standing Committee Cumberland county met at the public house of Mr. Herman, in Carlisle, on the 3d in st. After being called to order, J. B. Bratton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Demo the usual places of holding their respective township, borough and ward elections, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, inst., and then and there elect two Delegates, to assemble west, and of Patterson from the North. It in County Convention, in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, September 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to form a County Ticket, for the support of the Democratic party at the elec-tion in October next, and to attend to such other business of the party as may appear to

them proper.

Resolved, That said election be held be tween the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. on

A. DEHUFF. Chairman. J. B. BRATTON, Secretaries. L. E. EWALT,

## The Pennsylvania Army.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 2 .- The entire force of Reserve Regiments from Pennsylvania is to be placed under command of General McCall, order of General McClellan. Eleven housand of the Reserves have been sent for ward already, and the only remaining regiment of infantry will be at the seat of war in a few days. The artillery which will be attached to this Pennsylvania army will com-

tached to this Pennsylvania army will comprise forty-eight guns, consisting partially of rifled cannon. The guns range from 32-pounders to 6-pounders. As soon as they are ready they are to be sent forward by batteries. The first battery goes South on Sunday night, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, and the other batteries will follow in a short time. The Cavalry regiment is almost ready, and the men are all in ment is almost ready, and the men are a eamp. As soon as they are mounted they will be sent to join the main body.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE KING OF Paussia.-A letter from Baden, dated July 14, says:

This morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, at the moment when the King of Prussia, after his customary walk in the Lictenthal avenue, was scated near the stone fountain, a tudent of Leipsic approached him, and, lev HAVELOCKS.—The name of the gallant In-lian General is almost universally applied to the sunshade of our troops. Anybody who

s stated that the student confined himself t the reply, while avowing his crime, that his only object was to fsee Germany from a prince DESERTION OF THE WATERING PLACES.—The | who was not sufficiently active in the cause of German unity. The population of Baden, where his Majesty is regarded with respect and veneration, heard of the event with a horthe son of a Russian consul in a city on the Black Sea. Others say that he is of Lithanian origin."

> DARKEY CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK .- The New York correspondent of the Public Ledger,

The colored people of this city and vicinity, according to the usual custom, commemora-ted the British emancipation of slavery in the West Indies with a mammoth pic-nic at Myrtle Park, Brooklyn, to-day. The weather was cises consisted of addresses pertinent to the day and the occasion, with singing dancing, &c. Many of the white Abolition brethren were advertised to be present, but, for some reason, best known to themselves, they did not make their appearance. In regard to the war, most of the orators were pleased to assume that the only issue at stake was the abolition of slavery.

Col. Black's Regiment.—Col. Samuel Black's regiment arrived in this city yester-day at noon, and encamped on the public grounds near the Capitol. It consists of 1048 men, (one company not yet arrived, ) two be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions. Companies from Jefferson county, three of expressing the sense of the officers. The comfrom Clarion and five from Allegheny. Some two or three of the companies are uniformed, and the entire regiment is composed of most which were adopted:

Whereas The 14th regiment of the Pennexcellent material. Among the officers we notice John M. Steck, a clerk in the senate in 1859, acting in the capacity of captain of one of the Jefferson county companies.

Col. Black, it will be remembered, distin-

guished himself in Mexico. At the time the present war broke out he was Governor of Nebraska, out of which office he was routed by Lincoln for no other reason than his Demoeratic proclivities. Sam had scarcely made to him to take charge of a regiment. It seems that Colonel Black is too good a Democrat to hold an office—he is just the man to aid in the fighting.—Harrisburg Union August 5th.

The Revenue Act just passed by Congress, levies four cents per pound on coffee, three on cocca, two on sugar, two on chicory, twentyfive cents additional on brandy, ten on wines and fifty on other articles. The duty on silk poising a rate of three per cent. on all incomes over \$800 per annum. Direct taxation is a novelty in this country, but it has long been, means of revenue. Our Government is forced to resort to it temporarily by the imperative necessity it is under to provide for the extraordinary expenses it must inour in suppressing the rebellion, and every loyal citizen will, no doubt, cheerfully submit to the law

The weather has been exceedingly hot and sultry for the last week or ten days.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

THE RUSH OF TROOPS INTO VIRGINIA SINCE THE BATTLE

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel of July 26th, says:—By Sunday next Beaure gard may have 60,000 under him, and by Sunday after probably 80,000. Every train from the South is bearing its great burden of soldiers to Virginia. Twenty thousand have moved can go, and that intend to go at all, just as fast as possible.

A SOUTERN GUESS ABOUT THE FOR-WARD MOVEMENT.

The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing the day after the battle, says:

And as for Gen. Scott, though the movement and sustaining the corruptions of the ment against Gen. Beauregard may have been present Administration, and detests Republimade according to his order, Edoubt whether can principles now as cordially as it ever did. that order was given in accordance with his It holds that the Chicago platform has broken deliberate views of policy. Precipitated into up the Union and that it cannot be restored or the measure, as I believe, by the clamor of maintained by standing on that rickety contains at Washington, and by the cern. Let the Democratic party maintain its blood thirsty rage of the Black Republicant organization everywhere—stand by the Union press, he was quite willing to remain at a dis-dependent the abominable dectrine of Seces-ion, and while upholding the Government in sion, and while upholding the Government in the War, fearlessly condemn the corruptions of failure, if the measure should fail, with his eubordinate officers, while ready to appropriate the present Administration and its attempts ate the credit of success to himself, if the

measure should succeed.

It is not easy to believe that Gen. Scott, if left to pursue his own plans, would stake the issue of a compaign on a battle fought under the circumstances of that of the 21st. Two months ago he committed a mistake in halt-ing at Alexandria, after crossing the Potomac, instead of pushing forward briskly toward Richmond. But that mistake sprang from excess of prudence, and it is not reasonable to deduce from such a mistake another arising from the opposite fault of rashness. And rash is certainly was to attack Gen. Beauregard on ground which he himself had selected and elaborately fortified. Political considerations was a fatal departure from the anaconda policy which he had previously been pursuing. The consequence is, the backbane of the serpent is broken.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE NORTH CAROLINA RECIMENT.

RICHMOND, July 25 .- The Hou. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, who has just urrived from Manassas, says 16 were killed, and her tween 40 or 50 were wounded in the Yorth Carolina regiment. The only officer killed

was Fisher.
After Lieut. Col. Johnson was killed and Col. Wade Hampton was wounded, General Beaurogard rode up in person, and led the Legion into battle. Each of the companies behaved admirably. The Legion lost in killed

and wounded, 113.

When the fate of the battle balanced in the cale, late in the afternoon, and some of Gen. Johnston's regiments showed signs of wavering, he seized the colors himself and led the advance, thus turning the tide of battle in our favor. Elser's brigade coming up about this time was mainly instrumental in changing the fortune of the day.

STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. The Montgomery Mail says that the Confoderate government has now 250,000 soldiers well drilled and armed, and judiciously disposed for defensive operations. Jonce Hooper, editor of that journal, is Scoretary of the Confederate Congress, and it is presumed the information in his paper is derived from offi-

Sunday last was observed in the churches

Sunday last was observed in the control in Memphis, Tenn., as a day of thanksgiving for the success of the Southern army in the late battle.

Gen. W. H. Carroll, of Tennessee, the Southern General Polk. been commissioned by Major General Polk, to raise and organize a brigade of riflemen to stances may require.

A large number of ladies in New Orleans,

some of the wealthiest in the city—have left for Richmond to attend the wounded is the late battle. They are accompanied by several surgoons, who offered their sorvices gratuitous-Isaac M. Patridge, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, has been oppointed a Captain of the provisional army of the Confederate States. It is said that the State of Georgia has sent off to the war over 14,000 men, besides a re-

giment of regulars, and has now 14,000 more

organized and ready for the call. Total, 25,000, or nearly double the rogular army of the United States. PRISONERS OF WAR AT RALLIGH. Forty prisoners of war from Richmond arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday evening, under strong guard. Some of them are fine looking men, and among them is a lientenant colonel. captain, and several lieutenants. They belong to Gen. Butler's command, and are sent to Raleigh because there was no room for them in Richmond. Their arrival attracted duite crowd, but they were treated with due southern civility. We noticed several of hom—all the officers, we presume—walking

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 14th Reg., P. V. M. Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 4, 1861.

the streets on parole, and with seeming cheer-fulness.—Raleigh Journal.

At a meeting of the officers of the 14th Regiment held this day, Col. Jno, W. Johnston was appointed chairman, Lieut. Col. R. McMichsels, Vice President, and Frank B. Shalters, jr., Secretary. The President stated that the object of the meeting was, to have some expression of opinion in regard to the

WHEREAS, The 14th regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, have for some time been encamped near the town of Carlisle, Pa., and have received many kindnesses from the citizens thereof, it is therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers of the 14th
regiment, P. V. M., return to the citizens of Carlisle, Pa., our heart-felt thanks for their

our charge.

Resolved, That we return our sincere and noble hearted women, who so promptly and disinterestedly came forward to relieve and acsist our sick and wounded, and who have been as ministering angels to our travel worn sol-

kindness to ourselves and to the men under

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in the lireliest remembrance our stay in the boautiful town of Carlisle, Pa., as one of the brightest and happiest events of our lives.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet

Resolved, That the proceedings of this town ing be published in the papers of this town and in the Harrisburg papers,

Adjt. Jos. A. McLean,
Capt. D. A. Griffith, Co. A.

"JAMES A. LOWRIE, K.
"S. S. MARCHAND,
GUEGGON W. G. NUGENT. Surgeon W. G. NUGENT.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
JOHN W. JOHNSTON, Col. Comd'g 14th Reg., P. V. M.,

FRANK B. SHALTERS, jr., Secretary.

Vanity Fair gives the following amus-ing paradox: "Old Dog Tray's Ever Faith-ful," they say; but the dog who is faithful can never be-Tray,