Lebanon Advertiser.

"WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS

CHICAGO, June 3.—Senator Douglas expired at 9 o'clock, this morning, at the Tremont House, in this city, where he had been lying ill for over a week. This city is in a state of most profound sorrow for the death of Senator Douglas. Republicans join with Democrats in lamenting it. From Springfield and other important places in the State we learn by telegraph that there is a universal expression of grief. The funeral will be one of the most solemn and imposing demonstrations ever seen in this State.

Mr. Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23d, 1813, so that his age was only a little over forty-eight years. His father dying when he was only two months old, his mother had but limited means of providing for her son, and a daughter eighteen months older. He received a commmon school education, and at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. At this trade he worked, at Middlebury and Brandon, for a year and a half, when failing health obliged him to give it up.

His mother marrying again, he was enabled to begin the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Hubbell, at Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1834, having finished his studies, he went westward, with scarcely any money in his pocket. After a series of trials and adventures, and after teaching school for a living at Jacksonville, Illinois, for some time, he opened a law office there in March, 1835.

He immediately entered upon a lucrative practice, and within a year was chosen by the Legislature of Illinois Attorney-General of the State. Afterwards he was elected to the Legislature and served with distinction. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Ill., and in the same year the Democrats of Illinois nominated him for Governor, but being under twenty-five years of age, he was declared ineligible. Nevertheless, as he attained the desired age before the election day, he was voted for, and was defeated by only 5 votes where over 36,000 were cast.

In 1840 Mr. Douglas entered heartily into the Presidential campaign, and to him mainly was it due that Illinois remained then faithful to the Democratic party. In December of that year he was appointed Secretary of Illinois. In 1841 he was elected Judge of Supreme Court of that State. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1844 and 1846. In 1847 he was chosen United States Senator, and he continued to be a member of that body to the time of his death, having been last chosen in the autumn of 1858, when Abraham Lincoln, now President of the United States, was his competitor.

In 1860 he was the candidate of a portion of the Democratic party for the Presidency. As that contest is familiar to our reader it is unnecessary to allude to it further at present.

Mr. Douglas was twice married: first in 1847 to Miss Martin, of North Carolina, who died in 1853, leaving two children; and secondly in 1858 to Miss Cutts, of Washington, who survives him, with one living child.—The afflicted widow has the sympathy of the nation in her bereavement.

THE FRAUDS UPON THE STATE.—The Governor has appointed JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county; ENJAMIN HAYWOOD, of Schuylkill county, and CHARLES R. ABBOT, of Philadelphia, Commissioners to investigate the facts connected with the furnishing of supplies of every kind, including clothing, &c., to the State troops.

The appointment of these persons is a guarantee that the investigation will be thorough and searching. Mr. Fry has the entire confidence of the people of this State. During his term of public service as Auditor General, he proved himself fearless and incorruptible. Mr. Haywood also sustains the highest character. We should have liked to have had Jacob Weidle, Esq., of this borough, also on that committee. As we have a deep interest in the 5th Regiment, upon whom most of the frauds were perpetrated, the appointment of Mr. Weidle, would be very appropriate. He would assist in seeing justice done to the traitorous scamps who have cheated the volunteers and defrauded the government.

☞ A volunteer in the army writing to the New York *Times*, after specifying the rations they get daily, innocently and coolly winds up as follows:—

"At supper we have about one-half a pint of coffee, if we save any bread from our breakfast, well and good, if not we go without. That is what we get for our training for fighting men.—Such training for fighters I never heard of."

We must not omit to mention, to save ourselves from the imputation of Treason by publishing seditious matter, that the *Times* is one of the leading *Republican* journals in the country.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Democratic *Standard* office at Pottsville is closed up for the present, the editor, devil, and all having volunteered and gone to the war.——Maj. Slade, of the New York Seventh Regiment, has been appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Fire Zouaves vice Ellsworth, deceased.——There is no one grain so well suited for hens as barley. Barley when fed with oats and corn, will often be gathered first by the fowls, and hens fed with more or less barley are said to lay more freely.——We learn that the Confederates, at last accounts, had at Norfolk 20,000 troops, at Richmond 15,000—making at these places alone 35,000 men.—They have at least from 35,000 to 45,000 more troops at other points in Virginia.——Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, has gone into service in the rebel ranks. The sword which Gen. Jackson gave him to draw only in defence of the Union, he will probably now use to destroy it.——Gen. Wool, as honest a man as lives, sadly interfered with the projects of the plunderers at New York, who are carrying on as high handed a game of cheating and robbing as their brethren in this state. The first thing, however, he knew was an order from Washington removing him back to the obscurity of Troy.——THE TYPES.—An exchange in publishing one of the government advertisements far sealed proposals for supplies, got it mixed in at the word "sealed," and has it "*steal*-ed proposals." Certain peoples' minds *will* run in one direction!——Lieut. Oakes' of the Myerstown Rifles, recruited 18 men in the city of Reading, last week, to fill the ranks of that company, and which is now encamped at Camp Curtin.——Sixteen brothers, by the name of Fitch, of Dayton, Ohio, are in one of the companies from that State, on their way to the war. They are Germans.——A mad dog was killed in Robesonia twp., Berks county, last week.——Capt. Cooley, a republican, of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, in a recent letter to Heister Clymer, Esq., *says*, "*the volunteers say they expected 50 per cent. of the money that was appropriated by state for their benefit would be stolen, but not 100 per cent.*"——John C. Myers, editor of the *Berks County Press* was, last week, appointed an Inspector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, at a salary of $1095 per year.——The crops in Georgia are represented as being very good; in some portions the wheat harvest has already commenced, and the papers think that a two year's supply will be the result.——Georgia raised, in 1860, 1,000,000 bushels of beans; 7,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes; 1,000,000 bushels of wheat; 30,000,000 bushels of corn; 4,000,000 bushels of oats; 39,000,000 pounds of rice; and 4,640,000 pounds of butter. The population is about 1,000,000. Can we *starve* them out?——Richard Harrison, the Union candidate, has been elected to fill Tom Corwin's vacancy.——The REPUBLICANS of Beaver county have nominated a full REPUBLICAN county ticket to be voted for at the October election. This is fully in harmony with the assertions of the REPUBLICAN prints, that there is "no party now"—but *their* own!——Gen. Waldbridge is at Washington and urging the administration to crush out the rebellion at once by enrolling from five hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand men—a force large enough to render resistance useless or the fight short.——Several of our war vessels had an engagement on Friday last with the rebel batteries at Acquia creek. It is supposed that about a dozen of the confederates were killed, but our vessels had to retire.——It is said that one tenth of the Vermont regiment, at Monroe, are on the sick-list, mostly with the measles.——William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Attorney General of this State in place of Mr. Purviance, resigned.——Captain Engle, of the Navy, has just returned from a survey of Sewell's Point. He says that it is held by 4,000 rebel troops, and that a powerful battery is erected on the shore.——Gen. Sam. Houston has joined the secessionists.——Mr. S. Lindemuth, sr., the newly appointed mail carrier on the route between Missimer's Station and Stouchsburg, has provided himself with a new mail coach, with which he conveys passengers between the two points. He meets all the regular passenger trains excepting the P. M. down train.——Col. John C. Fremont has been offered a Major-Generalcy by the Government.—He is now on his way home from France, and if he accepts will be assigned a Department in the West.——Hon. David Taggart, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a paymaster in the army.——Gen. James Watson Webb, of New York, has been appointed Minister to Brazil.——At the entrance of the Federal troops into Virginia, all the outposts of the Federal army were instructed to answer the challenge of the rebel pickets, "Who goes there?" with "The Advance guard of the Grand Army of the United States." This answer in all instances made the rebels beat an immediate retreat.——The 14th Regiment left Camp Johnson, near Lancaster, on Sunday morning.—Their destination we have not learned, but suppose it is Harper's Ferry.

☞ A COTEMPORARY, in speaking of Secretary Seward's promise last December, at the Astor House, New York, that peace would be obtained in sixty days, says, "that instead of Congress sitting as an inquest upon the dead body of the crushed-out Rebellion, on the Fourth of July the war will only have begun. Neither in fact, nor in theory, nor according to the forms of the Constitution, is it yet begun. Instead of dealing with subjugated provinces, Congress, when it meets, will have to organize the war, by the levy of two hundred thousand troops and the issue of two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes."

☞ A despatch from Washington says:—In anticipation of the opening of Congress, the Chairman of the Senate and a number of the prominent members of the House, will be here some time about the 20th of June, to consult upon the business of the session. It is believe that after session has begun, all may be transacted in two days; only three bills will be required, an Army bill, a Navy bill, and a Loan bill, and, if the project of disposing of the whole in secret session is adopted, as most probably it will be, the members need not be detained here longer than the time specified.

[We are of the opinion that *the people* are looking for more from Congress than the mere passage of the three bills indicated. It is expected that Congress will take into *serious* consideration the *state of the country*.]

☞ Last week a large body of troops, under Gen'l McClelland, were ordered to advance on Harper's Ferry from the West, by way of Wheeling. But the secessionists at Harper's Ferry, having discovered the movement, proceeded beyond Grafton by railroad and destroyed three [illegible] between that point and W[illegible] and there is little doubt that they have burned or blown up all the bridges between Grafton and Harper's Ferry. The distance between these two points is one hundred miles.

ONE OF THE BILLS.

The Governor, at a late day of the session of the Legislature, by request, sent in bills of supplies furnished the volunteers amounting to $108,250.—It is unnecessary to say what the character of the supplies were, suffice that they consisted of the most insufficient kind, and that the prices charged were outrageous. The uniforms, were charged at $10, which any clothing house would be glad to furnish, of good and substantial material at $4. Every other article of the same character, bad and high priced. Our purpose at present is only to give *one* of the bills, so that the tax payers may see how the Government is cheated, and also what care is taken by the government officials of the taxpayers interest. When such a bill is rendered, approved of and paid by the government officials we must believe that either the government officers are unfit for the positions they occupy or that they are a party in the fraud. The bill alluded to is as follows:—

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

To ALFRED SLADE & Co., Dr.

1861.

April 20. For cash.

33 bales 64 twilled blue flannel.

9 pieces	294	6 pieces	291		
6 do	284	6 do	270		
6 do	279	6 do	272		
6 do	277	6 do	266		
6 do	275	6 do	267		
6 do	275	6 do	297		
6 do	273	6 do	284		
6 do	271	6 do	280		
9 do	270	6 do	276		
6 do	275	6 do	272		
6 do	273	6 do	266		
6 do	271	6 do	272		
6 do	271	6 do	271		
6 do	268	6 do	246		
6 do	296	5 do	180	8,942 yds,	9¼ $8,345,98
6 do	275				

5 cases Canton flannel.

Net	6,144, 884		
	45, 892		
	46, 888		
	6,147, 880	3,544, 9½	336 68
C. & t.	2,611,	932, 9	83 88
			$8,716 52

This bill is a rather careful repetition of items, but that is only done to confuse. Had it been stated in one line as might have been done, viz:—8,942 yards of blue twilled canton flannel, at 9½ cents per yard, the fraud could have been detected at once.—Well, so many yards of flannel, at so many cents per yard, and the result will be, as any school boy would tell us, $834 59. But the bill calls for $8,345 96. This is a trifling *mistake* of about **$7,500.** The blankets furnished were purchased from the importers by the contractors the same day they were delivered, at $1,70 per pair. The State was charged and paid $3.50 per pair. We subjoin the amounts of three bills as paid by the government, and also the cash price for which the same goods, of a much better quality, can be bought:

	Am't Paid	*Cash Price.*
Uniforms and Pantaloons,	$22.585 00	$8,991 00
Flannels,	8,766 52	1,292 40
Blankets,	19,912 20	10.758 10
Total	$51,263 72	$21,041 50

Those three bill afforded stealings for somebody of over $30,000. Is a committee of investigation necessary?

☞ The Annual Session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod was held in Philadelphia, last week. The following resolutions, &c., concerning the volunteers, we extract from the proceedings of Tuesday. They will be of interest to the many Lutherans in this section:—

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions in reference to the wants of the many volunteers connected with our Lutheran Church, for the consideration of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, has the honor to report:

1 That with all true friends of our hitherto favored country, we earnestly deplore the present melancholy condition of the Union.

2 That in firm reliance in the infinite mercy, wisdom, and faithfulness of Almighty God, we trustfully hope that the bright sunshine of day will again rise forth out of the present dark night of gloom.

3 That we especially keep in view the duty of unalterable fidelity to the Union, and of conscientious obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities of our country; and that we cheerfully do all in our power to promote and to secure the perpetuity of our Union.

4 That we gratefully remember the faithful defenders of our country, commending them in our earnest prayers to the rich and tender mercies of God, whilst at the same time we do all in our power to relieve and comfort the peculiar class of sick and suffering soldiers to whom our attention has been *so especially called* by our dear brother Passavant. In this connection the committee propose further,

(A) That it be made the duty of all ministers in this body to lay before their congregations a statement of the suffering condition of our sick soldiers, and especially of the entirely German portion of these.

(B) To encourage the members by their voluntary and liberal contributions, to enable our Christian sisters as deaconesses, and who have undertaken the arderous duty of nursing the sick soldiers, effectually to carry on their benevolent and self sacrificing labors—inasmuch as the Government in view of multitudinous responsibilities, has not been able itself to make provision for this branch of service.

(C) That all such contributions be placed in the hands of our treasurer Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer to be by him transmitted to Rev. W. A. Passavant director of the deaconess Institute, Pittsburg; the Executive Committee of the Synod being authorized immediately to advance such sums as the missionary treasury may warrent to be replaced out of the contributions which shall be given for this object hereafter.

Further, inasmuch as so great a proportion of the volunteers from the State of Pennsylvania, and other States, are known to belong to the Lutheran Church and realizing the responsibility of our Church most especially to provide for the spiritual welfare of her members called from their homes in defence of our country: Therefore, be it furthermore,

Resolved, 1 That this Synod call and appoint our beloved and highly esteemed brother Rev. W. A. Passavant to be the missionary chaplain of our Synod in the volunteer armies of the United States guarantying the requisite support to sustain him in this field of useful labor.

2 That the Executive Committee be authorized, in connection with Brother Passavant to make such further arrangements for the spiritual wants of our soldiers as time and circumstances may render needful.

The report and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Synod.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit $10 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, has made its appearance. It is described as follows:—The bill has no centre vignette—oval male portrait, 10 above on right end—two Indians, one kneeling, 10 above on left end—female bathing between signatures—name of bank in semi-circle at the top of the note.

A SOLDIER SHOT.

Foraging in the enemy's country is sanctioned by the laws of war, but when men undertake to plunder their own friends they assume a fearful responsibility. We copy the following from the Lancaster *Express* of Monday:—

On Saturday night last a man named Robert Sleeper, a member of the Washington Rifles of Mount Joy, was shot dead by a young man named Andrew Brubaker, on the farm of John Denlinger about three miles from this city, to the left of the Harrisburg pike, under the following circumstances:—It appears that the barn of Mr. Denlinger had been threatened with destruction by fire, and he had in consequences placed a guard around it, composed of the sons of farmers in the neighborhood. On Saturday night about twelve o'clock, three men came up to the road in front of the barn, got over the fence, and came to the pig pen, directly above which Mr. Brubaker and three companies were stationed. Sleeper got into the pen, and took possession of a turkey, with which he was making off, when Brubaker called on him to stop, upon which he dropped the turkey but kept on. The warning was repeated three times in English, and twice in German, upon which Brubaker fired, but not with the intention of killing him.—It happened, however, that he by some means slipped or changed his position, and the load took effect in his left side, instead of his lower limbs, killing him instantly. Brubaker came into the city shortly after and gave himself up to the authorities. An inquest was held over the body by Deputy Coroner Snyder, about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when a post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. J. F. Huber, who found that the load, evidently buck shot, had entered the posterior part of the chest, breaking off three ribs, and lodging in the left lung. Sleeper lived about twenty minutes, dying from the hemorrhage of the wound, the principal arteries of the body being severed. Judging from the concentration of the shot, Brubaker must have been but a short distance off when he fired. The deceased is said to be from Dauphin county, but we have no reliable knowledge of his previous residence or character.

Mr. Brubaker had a hearing before Judges Long and Brinton, this afternoon at half past one o'clock. Hon. Thos. E. Franklin appeared for the Commonwealth, and Edward Reilly, Esq., for the defendant. The Court, after hearing the testimony, held him to bail in the sum of $10,000.

☞ It is said that General Scott the other day, in answer to a reference by one in his company to his military policy, playfully remarked:—"When I am going to catch a rat, I always see to it that his holes are first stopped." That is certainly the way to prevent an escape, and to make a capture.

☞ A story is current that not long ago two bishops fell into conversation. The younger, whose tenure of the Episcopacy has not been long enough to check his natural enthusiasm, was dilating upon the merits of Mr. Spurgeon, on the benefits that would accrue to the Church if she numbered such men in her ranks, and on the happiness of the Dissenters in having such a preacher to listen to.—His companion, one of the oldest and shrewdest members of the bench, quietly observed, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ass."

GOOD HUMOR.—Many good people think that in order to be good, they must be solemn. Yet the heart, especially the loving and vigorous heart of young humanity, cries out against this doctrine as so unnatural, that it is repelled even from what would otherwise be attractive. Storms are necessary parts of the machinery of nature; the cloud, the snow, the bitter cold, the dull rain, all are useful—out of them all spring life and beauty—but there is more sunshine than tempest after all, on the face of the earth. Rainy days are the exception, not the rule, and though the sky is brighter, the air fresher, and the flowers sweeter for the trial they have endured, yet they return to their pristine sunshine with a glow of delight; and if the storm were perpetual, all, color, bloom, and fragrance would be gone. As the valleys dimple with flowers, and the hills laugh in the very eyes of heaven, so should the cheeks of health dimple with mirth, and the heart of virtuo smile in the presence of God.

☞ Not long since a man of Sank County, Wis., says an exchange paper, married for his second wife his own step-mother, who was sister to his wife. The lady is, therefore, step-mother and aunt to her husband's children, also their grandmother, while the husband is a step father to his step-sisters. Her issue by this marriage will not only be own cousins to their step-brother, but uncles and aunts also. And the lady herself, being grandmother to her children and nephews, may be regarded as mother to herself, and child to herself, and therefore her own grandmother.

JOHN C. HEENAN, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—We had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman the other day, he having arrived the day previous from New Orleans, and we are proud and happy to say that he is still strong and unswayed from that noble duty which constitutes the man. His whole heart is in his flag—the Stars and the Stripes—whose he so gallantly fought under, and is ready to fight for them again. We cherish John C. Heenan; he is a sound man, and wears a large and noble heart, and we are sure every true American will welcome his return.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

☞ By late accounts from China we learn that the city of Nankin has been entirely destroyed. The rebellion in China is not yet suppressed.

☞ The transmission of the U. S. Mails in the ten seceding States, excepting the Union counties of Virginia, has been discontinued.

THE 5TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

The Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, encamped about two miles north of the Capitol building, had Gov. Curtin's letter read to them by the special agent sent on to examine and report upon their condition. It is already receiving new outfits, and every deficiency will be most scrupulously supplied.

The Secretary of State, on Thursday, again dispensed his hospitalities to various military officers, including some from the 2d and 25th New York, the 5th Pennsylvania, and the New Jersey regiments, together with sundry officers of the District militia and marine corps. Among the other guests of the brilliant entertainment were the foreign ministers and Cabinet officers.

The men of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment were in great glee, yesterday, because they had learned that new uniforms and proper under clothing were on the way for them. The ladies of the Rev. Mr. Butler's church had supplied Company "G" with Havelocks, and the old ones worn by this company were handed over to Company F. The other companies would be glad to be similarly dealt with by their friends at home. The condition of this regiment has been so far very deplorable.

Yesterday afternoon, the Hon. W. D. Kelley, and others, of Pennsylvania, visited Alexandria, for the purpose of noting the condition of the Pennsylvania troops now quartered there, and of observing matters and things generally in that now desolate city. On arriving at the headquarters of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, the party were cordially received by Col. McDowell, and the other officers of the regiment, and while there they were joined by others of Philadelphia, who had been on a tour of inspection among the troops on that side of the river. The company visited the several points of interest in and around the city, and, on returning to head-quarters, opposite the now famous Marshall House, where Col. Ellsworth was brutally assassinated, the regimental band complimented their visitors with the performance of several patriotic airs.

The music attracted a crowd of about one thousand persons, principally residents of the city, and Judge Kelley was loudly called for. He was introduced in an appropriate manner by Senator Smith.

Judge Kelley indicated the object of his visit to Alexandria, and thanked the band and the men of the Pennsylvania Fifth for the compliment, and proeeeded to express the gratitude he, in common with the people of the State, owed them for the alacrity with which they had abandoned their homes and peaceful pursuits, and the cheerfulness with which they endured the more than usual hardships and deprivations of a soldier's life.

Hon. E. McPherson and G. M. Smith, Esq., also delivered addresses.

The building occupied by the Fifth Regiment, and from which the speaking was made, was, until Friday last, the headquarters of the Rebel troops—the Stars and Stripes waved majestically where the Secession banner waved. The enthusiasm created by the impromptu Union demonstration of yesterday will not soon be forgotten by the many who witnessed it.

John Heisey, of Company G, accidentally shot off the forefinger of his left hand, last week, with a revolver. Amputation of the rest of the finger was found necessary, but he will soon be fit for duty again.

[From the New York Daily News.]

A FEW FIGURES.

As we will probably have 100,000 men under arms before a month, their burden on our people, in a pecuniary sense, must be interesting and instructive. A soldier's daily provision costs over 20 cents, when of the rough sort; his clothing, ambulance necessaries, and other requirements, over one dollars. In a moveable state, then, every man in the country bearing a musket, costs us two dollars per day:

Two dollars day for one man is $200,000 per day for 100,000 men;

$200,000 per day is $1,400,000 per week;

$1,400,000 per week is more than $5,600,000 per month;

Or $11,200,000 for two months;

Or $22,400,000 for four months;

Or $33,600,000 for six months;

Or $67,200,000 for one year.

This is the army alone.

No ships—no sailors—no marines.

But it will cost twice this. For the mere support and traveling expenses only are counted. No figure for recruiting, for Generals, offices, quarters, Government.

No figures for replacing dead men with live ones.

No figures for burying the killed.

The cost will be over three millions a week. Ten weeks war capital would buy Cuba. Buchanan was mad for asking thirty millions to add a great State to the country.

TABLE OF DISTANCES: The following table will be found interesting, showing as it does, the distance from Baltimore to many points in the seat of war:

	From Baltimore. Miles.	Miles.
Baltimore to Relay House.		9
Relay House to Annapolis Junction.	8	17
Annapolis Junction to Washington.	21	38
Baltimore to Relay House.		9
Relay House to Ellicott's Mills.	9	15
Ellicott's Mills to Monocacy.	43	58
Monocacy to Point of Rocks.	11	69
Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry.	12	81
Harper's Ferry to Martinsburg.	19	100
Martinsburg to Hancock.	22	122
Hancock to Cumberland.	56	178
Cumberland to Piedmont.	28	206
Piedmont to Cranberry Summit.	36	242
Cranberry Summit to Grafton.	37	279
Grafton to Fairmount.	23	302
Fairmount to Moundsville,	66	368
Moundsville to Wheeling.	11	379
Baltimore to Grafton.		279
Grafton to Clarksburg.	22	301
Clarksburg to West Union,	28	329
West Union to Parkersburg.	55	383
Baltimore to Harpers's Ferry.		81
Harper's Ferry to Charlestown.	10	91
Charlestown to Winchester.	22	113
Baltimore to Annapolis Junction.		17
Annapolis Junction to Annapolis.	18	35
Alexandria to Leesburg.		38

FIGHT AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

An engagement occurred in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, in which four of the United States troops were killed, and twenty-seven rebels killed and wounded, according to the official report.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—It is reported that at day break this morning, company B of the 2d United States Dragoons Lieut. Tompkins, while reconnoitering in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House, twelve miles from Alexandria, were fired upon by the rebels.

The dragoons charged four times thro' the village, and were fired upon by the rebels concealed in the houses. Lieut. Tompkins and Gordon both had horses shot under them. Three other horses were wounded. Two men are missing and three wounded.

It is estimated that the dragoons killed from fifteen to twenty rebels. The dragoons captured five prisoners and left them at the camp of the Twenty-eighth New York regiment. These details are furnished by a gentleman who arrived from the camp.

CONTRABAND NEGROES.

General Butler seems to be equal to any emergency. On the 24th ult. the picket guard at Fortress Monroe brought in three fugitive slaves, the property of Col. Mallory commander of the rebel forces in that vicinity. They represented that they were about to be sent South, and hence sought protection. Their owner very coolly sent a messenger to Gen. Butler under the protection of a flag of truce, claiming the rendition of his slaves under the Fugitive Slave Law. He was politely informed by the General that so soon as he shold visit the fortress and take a solemn oath to obey the laws of the United States, his property would promptly be restored—but that until these terms were compliced with the fugitives would be treated as articles contraband of war, and be set to work inside the fortress. Col. Mallory did not venture to comply with these conditions.

As slaves are property and in some respects a very useful kind of property in time of war, the Gen. was justified in treating them as he did. This Virginia Colonel seems to have presumed that because Gen. Butler returned fugitives to their loyal owners in Maryland, that he would be equally magnanimous towards disloyal owners in Virginia—But he evidently mistook his man. The army is not in Virginia to interfere with slavery in any way either to incite servile insurrections, or to restore fugitives to masters who deny their obligations to the laws of the Union.

DARKEY-VALOR.—An exchange referring to the rumors concerning the employment of colored soldiers in this war remarks:

"We never heard of but one engagement in which negroes took a part *as soldiers*, and as their action in the present campaign might prove a historic parallel we re-puplish the particulars: When Col, Doniphan crossed the plains on his famous California expediton he had in his train some 20 negroes mostly employed as servants. When it was evident that a brush of Mexicans would follow, Col. Doniphan's servant Sam asked permission to form the darkies into a company boastingly declaring that they would make "hash of the greasers." He gratified Sam's whim, gave him an old sword, and supplied his command with arms. After the desperate battle at Sacramento, Capt. Sam, and a few of his darkey wariors, were found under the baggage wagons, and the remainder had fled!"

We have no doubt that our "darks" would make the same kind of a show; if employed; but allowing such a thing likely how many white volunteers could the Government get to fight in the same army!

REVIVAL OF TRADE.—There are unmistakable indications of revival of business in our midst. Our merchants are launching out again with something akin to their old confidence and our city already feels the revivifying influence. This is right. We do not hesitate in saying that we have before us a season of unexampled prosperity.—*Reading Times.*

☞ Some other folks, aside from the merchants, have recently had a "season of unexampled prosperity," and the result is that they will soon have Jake Fry after them with a sharp stick.

HOOPS CONTRABAND.—An amusing incident is related in the St. Louis *Democrat* that happened in the expedition of Capt. Lyon against the Secessionist at Potosi.—The flag was captured thus: The next move was to captured the rebel flag which was known to be in town and for this agreeable duty Capt. Cole detailed a guard of six men; under command of Sergeant Walker, accompanied by Dr. Franklin, Surgeon of the fifth Regiment. The guard surrounded the house supposed to contain the flag, and Dr. Franklin and Sergeant Walker entered. After searching in vain for sometime the Dootor thought he observed the lady of the house sitting in rather an uneasy position and he very politely asked her to rise. At first the lady hesitated, but finding the Doctor's persuasive suavity irresistible, she rose slowly and lo! the blood-red stripes of the rebel ensign appeared below the lady's hoops. The doctor, bowing a graceful "beg pardon, madam," stooped and quietly catching hold of the gaudy color, carefully delivered the lady of a secession flag, thirty feet long and nine feet wide. The Doctor bore off his prize in triumph to the camp, where the troops greeted him with wild shouts, and characterized his feat as the crowning glory of the occasion.

THE VERY MAN THEY WANT TO SEE.—The Southerns will be delighted to learn that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of a few days, will leave for the seat of war as a chaplain, attached to a company of soldiers, now mustering in Brooklyn, composed exclusively of members or ex-members of Plymouth Church. If Beecher *does* dare to go he will show more pluck than Greeley, Raymond, Giddings, and the rest of them.

☞ The people of Missouri have been assured that the President will not require that State to take sides in the present conflict. No aggressions will be made on the rights or property of her people. At the same time the administration will of course permit none to be made on the property of the general government. A fight occurred at Savannah, Missouri, on the 22d inst., between parties of Union men and secessionists; in which one of the former and two of the latter were killed. The occasion was an attempt of ex-Governor Stewart to deliver a Union speech.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN CONTRACTS.

HARRISBURG, May 30.—Governor Curtin has ordered that payment on certain heavy contracts for supplies to the volunteers be suspended until the accounts can be investigated by the commissioners—Messrs. Benjamin Haywood and Jacob Fry, Jr.—who are directed to examine all such contracts strictly.

Good and substantial clothing, of the army standard, is to be sent as fast as possible to Washington for the Fourth and Fifth regiments of the Pennsylvania volunteers. Every suit will be carefully inspected by an experienced clothier.

The allegations of fraud in the Girard House, and other establishments, are to be fully investigated, and any violation of contracts will be prosecuted.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Reinforcements continue to be sent from Washington across the Potomac. Since Saturday a week the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, the Eighth New York and the First New Jersey regiments were despatched over Long Bridge. The Massachusetts men took up a position on the road to Alexandria, and the Eighth were posted on Arlington Heights, near the residence of General Lee. All the encampments on the Virginia side have been placed in telegraphic communication with the headquarters of Gen. Scott. It is confidently stated that no further advance of the Federal troops will be made into Virginia until the fortifications now going on are completed, and the army of invasion has received the benefit of the training, discipline and experience incident to a campaign.

MORE MOVEMENTS TOWARDS HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, heretofore stationed at Perrysville, passed through Baltimore, yesterday, and took the cars northwards, in the direction of Hagerstown,—it was supposed for Harper's Ferry. The regiment of Col. Dare, from the same point, followed soon after, in a similar direction. The Scott Legion and three other regiments, under General Patterson, left Philadelphia this morning, also in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The sudden movement of the Ohio troops into Virginia, yesterday, taken in connection with the advance of the forces from Pennsylvania, above referred to, indicate a probable collision with the rebel troops around Harper's Ferry. General McClelland pushed the regiments from Ohio across the river—the Sixteenth regiment, from the camp at Bellair, and the Fourteenth, under Col. Stedman. The former moved on to Grafton, where the Virginia militia, commanded by Colonel Kelly, had preceded them from Wheeling, and the Fourteenth took up a position at Parkersburg.—The rebels had evacuated Grafton, and the Virginia troops of Col. Kelly, together with the Ohio regiment, had possession of that place.

MANASSAS GAP JUNCTION.

Manassas Gap Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about 27 miles from Alexandria, appears to be an important point of concentration for the rebel forces. They are pouring in there rapidly from Richmond, and are fortifying the place strongly with earthworks, fearing, it is said, an attack from the federal troops at Alexandria in their advance on Harper's Ferry by that road. It has been ascertained that there are over 5,000 troops now at the Manassas Gap Junction, and a fight in that quarter at an early day is not improbable.

The Secession forces there are under command of Gen. Bonham of South Carolina. Col. Magruder was there in command of a battery. It was believed that Col. Kershaw's South Carolina Regiment had moved up the road to Centreville, Fairfax county, to strengthen the position there, in view of the probability that the Federal troops would strike past that point to cut off communication with Harper's Ferry.

NEUTRALITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We have received highly important news, bearing upon the situation of affairs here, by the steamer Etna, from Liverpool on the 15th of May. The proclamation of the Queen has been issued by the Privy Council at Whitehall, warning all British subjects from interfering, at their peril, with either party in the American conflict, or giving aid or comfort in any way, by personal service and supplying munitions of war, to either party. The proclamation announces it as the intention of the British government to *preserve the strictest neutrality* in the contest between *the government of the United States and the government of those States calling themselves the Confederate States of America.*

THE REBEL LEADERS AT RICHMOND.—We have reliable information that Mr. Davis and his entire Cabinet took formal leave of Montgomery on Sunday last, and proceeded to Richmond, where they are no doubt now located. They brought their families with them. General Davis is to take command of the Confederate army in person, and ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, has been appointed his chief Aid-de-Camp.

THE NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY.—The neutrality of Kentucky is becoming every day more certain. Gov. McGoffin has just issued a proclamation declaring the absolute neutrality of the State, and solemnly forbidding any movement of troops, either belonging to the United States Government or to the Confederate States, across the soil of Kentucky.

THE FLAG THAT WAS LOWERED AT SUMPTER.—Col. Anderson stated in Cincinnati, on Saturday last, that the flag lowered at Fort Sumpter was not the National flag of the Fort, but a storm flag—the regular flag having been torn by the wind two or three days before the rebels commenced their attack.