

by of some English relatives for several months, we re-embarked at Southampton for home. Before starting, whilst looking along the dock-yards, the Stars and Stripes came in view, and, if ever we felt patriotic and happy in our lives, this was the occasion. A small brig bore them, and, as they gracefully waived in the gentle circling air they presented a picture of beauty we never saw before.

The "Homeward Bound" was far more pleasant than the "Outward," yet, nevertheless, rainy weather and fog did much towards making it uncomfortable. In fact I almost imagined that old Neptune, so tenacious of his rights and privileges, as to give me a sniff of sea-life, and, if this was his motive, I surely think he has succeeded admirably. Several days, during the passage, were however extremely pleasant, and at the close of these it was my privilege to behold a "sun-set" at sea. No doubt, to one who has had so extensive an experience at sea as yourself, this may be devoid of interest, yet, to a novice in marine affairs, it was a scene attractive in the extreme. I never saw the sea look so beautifully as it did this day. The water was gently moved by a little air, and, as its undulations would catch the effulgent beams of the sun, so far as the eye could reach it seemed like a field of diamonds—each trying to outvie the other in brilliancy. But, alas, in the language of an old tar near by, that such a day was a "weather-broeder," we felt that it could not last long. The next morning proved the potency of his remark, and we had disagreeable weather during the whole of the voyage. We saw a great many icebergs, and the temperature, while passing them, was as cold as the middle of winter. Thirteen days' sailing brought me safely home, and as we were landed at New York, I felt like one who had ample cause to thank God for having delivered me several times out of the very jaws of death. Without presuming any farther on your columns, I am, as ever, your sincere friend and well-wisher.

RICHARD GEO. ROGERS.

Lebanon Advertiser.



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

WM. M. BRISLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

It is said that the Secretary of State has prepared a plan of compromise, and which will meet with favor from the President, to be submitted to Congress, which may put an end to the present troubles of the country. We hope so, earnestly hope so. Such a plan, if successful, would be the most signal feat of statesmanship the world ever saw.

Two regiments left Camp Curtin on Friday for the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, who has got himself into a dangerous position there. The troops passed over the Pennsylvania and Broad Top Railroads to Hopewell, from whence they had a foot march of fifty miles by way of Bedford. Troops were also advanced from Pittsburgh for the same relief. The probabilities are that a serious fight will take place in the neighborhood of Cumberland.

"NO PARTY."—The Lebanon Democrat shows its "no party" proclivities by insinuations that there are more Democrats than Republicans in the Secession armies. Suppose there are. We very well know that the Republican party is a sectional party, and that very few of its members are found in the Southern States, but is that matter to talk of at the present time, when "no party now" is all the cry? We trust our neighbor will lay party aside, for the present and stick to his country, while there is a button to his shirt!

It is said from Washington, and we presume by authority, that Congress will remain in special session about three weeks, and that the action of the houses will be confined to the following subjects:—

- I. A full execution of the President's measures in accordance with the war.
- II. A bankruptcy law.
- III. A tax upon tea and coffee.

About the only luxury the poor have is tea and coffee, and hence, if the 3d clause of the contemplated action of Congress should be verified, poor people, if they have the means would better now lay in a full supply of these commodities. It would also seem that the man worth exactly nothing is expected to pay, mouth and mouth alike, for the expenses of the war with the man worth millions, or "stop off" his luxuries. If such will be the action of Congress we shall lose all belief in the justice of mankind in this nineteenth century. The bone and sinew do the volunteering—the hard work—the weary marches—the trenching—the fighting—and, if necessary, the dying, in this conflict, and then, in the end, to be compelled to help pay the expenses in proportion with President, Cabinet Officers, Senators, Members and millionaires, or, forego their tea and coffee, is piling it on a little too thick. The above is no doubt only a "feeler," but shows that it is in contemplation. If Congress will pass such a law it is because Democracy is powerless.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Jackson, the slayer of Col. Ellsworth, is being canonized in the South. The State of Virginia has adopted his wife and child, while in every Southern city subscriptions are being taken up in behalf of his family.—The tea new regiments for our regular army will consist of 2300 men each.—Candidates in Lancaster county, although there is "no party now" are already announcing themselves; and what is stranger, all subject to the decision of the County Board of Supervisors.—The fly is materially affecting the wheat crop in the middle and lower sections of Kent county, Delaware. The variety principally affected is that generally known as the "blue stem."—To those of our readers who feel like taking a sail, a fish, and a plunge in the briny deep, we commend the advertisement of the Atlantic Railroad, published in another column, and headed "Sea Bathing Near Philadelphia."—The following unique argument is offered in favor of raising more corn than cotton: Corn is a necessity, but cotton is only a convenience. A man can live very well without a shirt, but not without a coat of whine. There who cry loudly for more cotton, might for the most part be properly told in reply, "look in for treason."—A fellow has recently invented a destructive weapon of war which, he says, is so powerful that it "would kill the devil." A useful instrument!—Henry Bubb left this place last week for the war. We understand that he intends to go as a teamster.—Hon. Andrew Johnson has gone on to Washington, having been obliged to leave Tennessee, on account of his Union sentiments.—The steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, last week, brought between 8,000 and 10,000 stand of arms for the United States Government.—Mr. David Ties, left on Saturday night for the West. He accompanies Mr. Boyd, who goes to purchase horses for the Government.—Mr. Joseph E. Babb left this place on Monday for Camp at Westchester. He joins Capt. Lantz's company. He has the courage and pluck to make the right kind of a soldier.—Aron Jones, the pugilist, is said to be a corporal in the Alabama State Militia. He takes out his rations in "Old Rye."—Corporal Brownell, the man who slew Jackson after he had killed Ellsworth, has been appointed to a 2d Lieutenantcy in the regular army.—There will be no State Agricultural Fair held this year "owing to the unhappy and deplorable condition of the country."—Hon. J. J. Crittenden has been elected to Congress from the 5th district of Kentucky, by a large majority. The Union candidates were also successful in the 3d district and in the Louisville district; in the latter by an immense majority.—The New York Tribune still contends that the present war is to set the niggers free.—It says that if it were for anything else it would be the "most foolish crusade, or the direct butchery, that this earth was ever stained with!"—A petition is in circulation in Boston, praying Congress to purchase all the slaves in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, at an average of three hundred dollars each, which will make an aggregate of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. What will we do with them when they are purchased?—The British flag is neither more nor less than the United States Springfield rifle musket, christened in England the Enfield rifle, after the place in that Kingdom where they are being manufactured under the foremanship of half a dozen master workmen imported from our Springfield Armory works. 4,989 tons of coal were shipped over the Lebanon Valley Railroad last week.—A Lieutenant in one of the regiments that passed through this place last week, had one of his legs cut off by falling under the cars in passing over the N. J. Central road.—We see it stated that the Hon. Jeremiah Schindler, late State Senator, who recently resigned his five ministerial charges in Lehigh county, has been tendered the post of Chaplain in the First Pennsylvania Regiment.—The 2d Rhode Island Regiment, which passed through this place, last week, takes the place of the first, which leaves for home in two weeks, the time of their enlistment being out at that point.—Mr. Crittenden will again offer his compromise at the extra session of Congress.—The Philadelphia Daily News says that the Mayor has appointed an old Simon pure loco-foco on the detective force to infuse a little vitality into the Police of that city.—The difference in the distance between New York and Washington by way of Lebanon is said to be only 17 miles more than by way of Philadelphia, with the advantage that no change of cars is necessary.—General Scott says that the Rebellion will be suppressed before the 1st of May, 1862.—The President, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is obliged to decline receiving any more visitors from thenceforth the opening of the next session of Congress.—Beware of one, two and three dollar bills on the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank of Waynesburg, Greene county. That Bank has, as yet, issued no small bills, and all that are in circulation are forgeries.—For the past few days there has not been a single newspaper advance of the rebels, and not one of our Brigadier Generals has run brave non-at railroad speed up on market batteries.—In one of the New York companies that passed through this place last week there were no less than 50 men, who had served in the German and Crimean wars.—Gen. Cadwalader at latest accounts was still a general, with 6,000 men. The enemy's pickets are at the river opposite and threaten to bombard the town. The main body of the enemy of that section are four miles from Winchester, 11,000 strong.

STILL "NO PARTY NOW."—The Delogates of the People's Party of the 2d district of Philadelphia, held their convention on Saturday, and nominated CHARLES O'NEILL as their candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Hon. E. Joy Morris. Before the nomination Mr. Loughhead introduced a series of resolutions inviting the co-operation of the Democrats and Americans to make a "no party" nomination. Mr. West moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Mr. Garvin H. Woodward said he was opposed to having anything to do with the "Bell Ringers," as he looked upon them as Secessionists. Mr. West desired to know the object of the resolutions. They were for the People's Union party, and should select a man to represent the District. They had a duty to perform, and they should perform that duty as men, and not as children. They had an Administration to support, and they must support it with men and means, and not expect the Democrats to do it. He believed that the majority of the Democrats in Philadelphia were Secessionists, and the Constitutional Union men were in the same category. A delegate here jumped up and excitedly declared his belief that there was a "nigger in the wood pile." He had seen him "creeping about all day. He was in favor of nominating right off, and thus make every one show his hands. Mr. Loughhead disclaimed any knowledge of the nigger, and while he did not come to intimidate or to be intimidated, he would say that if they disregarded the voice of the people now, they would be swept away. He denied that the Democrats were Secessionists. It was no time to throw slurs upon any party. Mr. West insisted upon his belief that the majority of Democrats were Secessionists. Mr. Loughhead had no doubt but that the Democrats would meet him in the same spirit and agree to a candidate for the People's party, one who would be acceptable to all the people of the District. Mr. West still opposed the resolutions, and insisted upon a party nomination. Mr. Jenkins declared himself a party man, but in favor of the resolutions at this crisis. Mr. Stokely was willing to take the responsibility of a party nomination, and he opposed delay, as there was money floating around. Men had been offered \$100 for their votes. Here the cries of "name him" came from every part of the room, but Mr. S. declined to accede to the request. He, however, wished a vote to be taken on the resolution as more respectable than laying them on the table. A vote being taken on the resolutions, they were lost by a very decided majority, as follows:—Yeas 13, nays 20. General nominations were now made as follows:—Charles O'Neill, John M. Pomeroy, Isaac Hazlehurst, Wm. M. Bull, Wm. M. Meredith, and Morton McMichael. A letter was read from Mr. Morton McMichael stating that "if the action of the Convention is to be of a purely partisan character he did not desire his name to be presented to it. The roll was now called, and Chas. O'Neill was nominated. The vote stood as follows: Charles O'Neill, 23; John M. Pomeroy, 8; Isaac Hazlehurst, 3.

The above shows how little regard the Republicans have for "no party" where they think they can carry the election. Abusing the Democrats and calling a "majority of them Secessionists," has, of course, no tendency "to divide and distract the north in the present contest for the preservation of the Union," but it might get Mr. West and his fellow blackguards well flogged in some localities. "NO PARTY."—This term, so freely used by the Republicans, has quite a different meaning from what most people attach to it. In means that in Democratic counties there shall be no party nominations this fall, but an equitable division of the offices be made between the Democrats and Republicans, and in Republican counties the usual course be pursued of strict party nominations. PEACE PROPOSITIONS. A Washington correspondent of the New York World, says that commissioners from Jefferson Davis are now in Washington, and have made overtures of peace. Two propositions have been submitted, viz:—First, That the United States unconditionally recognize the existence of the Southern Confederacy, and that the latter be permitted for a term of one, two, or three years, to carry on their government as an experiment. That the expenses of the war, thus far incurred, be equitably arranged between the two sections, and that each do its best for the maintenance of friendly feeling and intercourse between the two people. And that, if, at the expiration of the time agreed upon, it be found that the experiment cannot succeed, a commission be appointed to reconstruct a Union. This proposition was Peremptorily Rejected. Whereupon they put forth another, as follows:—Second, The South will be content if the Government will pledge itself to pass, at the coming session of Congress, an irrepealable constitutional provision recognizing and legalizing forever the institution of slavery below THIRTY-THREE, which the southern boundary line of the State of Missouri. This done, the Southern Provisional Government pledges itself instantly to abandon the war, and to re-establish peace and the most cordial relationship, so far as its section is concerned; to redirect the course

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.

The object of the present war we apprehend is not merely to drive or starve the South into submission, or to test Northern endurance of taxation and privation, but to procure an early and permanent Peace. War and conquest are not the legitimate objects of a Republican Government, and we are satisfied that the people do not desire to see it waged a day longer than is necessary to maintain the integrity of the Government.—The War has already been in operation three months, and notwithstanding the President has at his command an army of some 300,000 men, expended millions in money, the subjugation of the Southern States by force of arms, is apparently as far off as ever. There is a much better and cheaper way and we trust Mr. Lincoln will try it. In a few days Congress will be in session. John J. Crittenden is returned as a Representative from the Ninth District of Kentucky. Now let Mr. Lincoln advise with Mr. Crittenden, and men of his stamp, and drive away the bloody Abolition conspirators by whom he is surrounded, and we engage that the war will be terminated in thirty days. Let the people have an opportunity to vote on one or more of the series of Resolutions before the last Congress; this would ever be better than Peace dictated at the cannon's mouth. Will he do it? The Connecticut Legislature has before it peace resolutions similar to those we published last week as adopted by the Iowa Senate.

of trade into its accustomed channels, and in every way restore the happy days of our forefathers. As to the reception which this proposition received, says the World correspondent, my informant was positive, though from another source I gather a doubt. He states that it, also, was peremptorily rejected. It seemed to the party of the second part a mere intensification of the Crittenden amendment, and not varying greatly from the Adams proposition. Others say that the acceptance of this proposition would not be unacceptable to the Secretary of State, and, therefore, will meet with favor from the President. Between the two I cannot decide. Mr. Davis says that his retreat from Harper's Ferry was a stroke of peaceful policy. He had troops enough there to withstand any force which General Scott was prepared to bring against him, and it was not because he feared the result of an engagement at that time, but because he knew that he had no force with which to meet what might subsequently be sent against him.

Our statement of two weeks ago is verified, that Mr. Traitor Minister Harvey has not been and will not be recalled. It is said that he is deeply interested in contracts, and that the administration prefers his residence at Madrid. Goodness, but wasn't it lucky for us that Harvey is a Republican? Henry Winter Davis, last week defeated for Congress in Maryland, has been tendered, by the President, the Mission to Austria. We recollect the abuse showered upon Mr. Buchanan for a similar taking care of his friends. If the principle was wrong then it is wrong still, but the Republicans have not a word of fault to find now. If they were not hypocrites then what are they now for quietly suffering one just rejected by the people to be foisted into a high office. Our Republican antagonists, having in a measure used up their State Administration at Harrisburg, are now turning their attention to Washington. They say things of it that if said by a Democrat would bring the halter of a mob around his neck in less than twenty-four hours. Their censures are right without a doubt, but lose a vast amount of weight when we know the dissatisfaction is produced by disappointment in the distribution of office. The N. Y. Tribune, in noticing the recent appointments of officers for the new regiments of regulars, says:—

"We congratulate the powers that be, at Washington, on the rare virtue of consistency, which, is figuratively and proverbially, a 'jewel.' Emory, the secessionist and traitor, who had resigned, has been restored to an honorable position in the Army. How must our brave and glorious privates delight to serve under such an officer! They must experience a feeling akin to that with which the Revolution would have rushed to the leadership of Arnold just after the execution of Andre. But this is only in keeping with many other kindred achievements. Harvey still flourishes in spite of his admitted treason; the Departments are incumbered with known secessionist clerks; Ross Winans has been permitted to return to his treacherous and traitorous occupations at Baltimore; and who knows but the pirates recently captured on board the first privateer may yet be organized into a petted body guard?"

Your friends are already yours; buy your enemies. Is not this a doctrine for the present day?" The Reading Times says:—"The appointing power at Washington is liable to be misled by false representations and to be influenced by personal motives and friendships to the infinite detriment of the public service. Bands of thieves are now hanging about Washington looking out for and getting contracts. The incompetent and the corrupt fear nothing so much as an independent newspaper."

In the language of the Press we say that such talk is "calculated to divide the people; create dissatisfaction among those in the service; and demoralize the army.—It shows a disposition to embarrass the operations of the government; and the people, who are tired of trifling with traitors in their own midst, will make short work of the man who attempts to prevent the present vigorous prosecution of the war!"

So look out Messrs. Tribune and Times. Don't the Philadelphia Press endorse the appointments as follows:—"The new army appointments will satisfy the public of the groundlessness of complaints which have been made in certain quarters. General Scott said, in conversation with the President and other gentlemen, that, during his long connection with the service, he had never known so much care taken in the selection of officers. The veteran Lieutenant General was emphatic in expressing his approval of these appointments."

Notwithstanding all this you find fault. Look out we again say! There is such a word as "Treason!" WHERE IS HE?—Where is John Covode, who recently presided over the celebrated Investigating Committee for political effect in Washington? His services are very much needed now, to expose to public gaze and to just punishment those whom his investigating labors were intended to place in official positions. There is now a good chance to defend honest tax-payers against corruption and robbing, and the Prince of Investigators, after getting his hand in so nicely for political effect, should not now loose a good opportunity to practice on a reality.

THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

On Monday last week a train of cars was despatched from Alexandria to Vienna, taking Col. McCook's 1st Ohio Regiment, accompanied by Gen. Schenck. The object of the expedition was to drop companies along the road to guard it. The expedition got itself into an ambush of the enemy and was severely handled. The following is

GEN. SCHENCK'S REPORT. WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861. (By Telegraph from Camp to Gen. Scott.)

Left camp with 668 rank and file, twenty-nine field and company officers, in pursuance of Gen. McDowell's orders to go upon this expedition with the available force of one of my regiments. The regiment selected being the First Ohio Volunteers, left two companies I, and K, aggregate 155 men, at crossing of the road; sent Lieut. Col. Parrot with two companies, 117 men, to Falls Church, and to patrol roads in that direction; stationed two companies, D and F, 135 men, to guard the railroad and bridge, between Crossing and Vienna; proceeded slowly to Vienna with four companies—total 275 men.

On turning the curve slowly within one quarter of a mile of Vienna, we were fired upon by a raking masked battery, of I think three guns with shells, round shot and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars, before the train could be stopped. When the train stopped the engineer could not, on account of the damage done to some part of the running machinery, draw the train out of the fire. The engine being in the rear we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train, through the woods.

Finding that the enemy's batteries were sustained by what appeared a regiment of infantry and by cavalry, which forces we have since understood to have been 1,500 South Carolinians, we fell back along the railroad throwing out skirmishers on both flanks, and this was about 7 o'clock, p. m. Thus we retired slowly bearing our wounded 5 miles to this point which we reached at 10 o'clock. CASUALTIES: 5 killed, 6 wounded, and 14 missing. The engineer, when the men left the cars, instead of retiring slowly, as I ordered, detached his engine and one passenger car from the rest of the disabled train and abandoned us, running to Alexandria and we have heard nothing from him since.

These were deprived of a rallying point, and of all means of accompanying the wounded, who had to be carried on litters and in blankets.—We wait here holding the road for reinforcements. The enemy did not pursue. I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax Court House, four miles from Vienna, is now about 4,000. When all the batteries opened upon us, Major Hingley was at his station on the foremost platform of the car. Col. McCook was with me in one of the passenger cars. Both these officers, with others of the commissioned officers, and many of the men, behaved most nobly under this galling fire, which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn, from the nature of the ground.

The approach to Vienna is through a deep, long cut in the railway. In leaving the cars and before they could rally, many of the men lost their haversacks or blankets but brought off all their muskets except, it may be, a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with the killed. [Signed.] ROBT. C. SCHENCK, Brigadier General.

GREAT BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE. MO. SECESSIONISTS ROUTED, AND 800 KILLED. St. Louis, Mo., June 18, 1861. A special dispatch from Jefferson City says that Gen. Lyon's expedition left there yesterday in two steamers, destined for Booneville. Gen. Lyon landed four miles below Booneville, and opened a heavy cannonade against the rebels, who retreated and dispersed into the adjacent wood, whence, hidden by bushes and trees, they opened a brisk fire on our troops. General Lyon then ordered a hasty retreat to the boats; and the rebels, encouraged by this movement, rallied and followed the troops into the wheat field. General Lyon halted, faced troops about, and bringing the whole force of his artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire on the rebels, 300 of whom were killed, and the balance fled. General Lyon then moved forward and took possession of Booneville. General Price was taken with violent diarrhoea at the beginning of the battle, and was taken on a steamer and carried to his home in Charaton. Governor Jackson viewed the battle from the distant hill, and fled for parts unknown after the defeat of his forces.

There is great rejoicing among the Union men here, and the Stars and Stripes are hoisted on the Capitol, guns were fired and the "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the regimental bands. Scouting parties will be sent out in all directions to-morrow to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The steamer J. C. Swan has arrived with two cannon, ammunition and artillery men, which have been planted at Colonel Boerstein's headquarters. John Fitzpatrick, one of the most violent secessionists of the State, took the oath of allegiance to the United States government in the presence of all the officers here to-day.

The Democrat learns from a gentleman just from Lexington that yesterday evening, while an advance guard of United States cavalry, under Captain Price, were moving along the road from Independence, they suddenly came upon a considerable body of State troops stationed on the top of a hill, with cannon commanding the road.—Four secessionists are reported killed, one of whom was Colonel Holloway,

ANOTHER REPORT.

We have another version of the battle at Booneville, which makes the rebel loss 20, and the United States loss 2 killed, 9 wounded and 9 missing. The rebels lost 1000 stand of arms and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Gen. Price resigned and went into the battle. It is thought that the rebels will make an attempt to stand at or near Lexington, under command of Col. Weightman, formerly of the U. S. Army.

As we expected.—We see that the rotten Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company is again "swamped," notwithstanding the lift our liberal Legislature gave them last winter. They now propose to lease the concern to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a period of 999 years, we presume, for the purpose of creating a corporation strong enough to control the politics of this State for all time to come. Will the members who voted for the thieving Railroad bills last winter, tell us about what the State is to be benefited by their acts?

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives President Lincoln a rap for not having a national flag or some symbol of Unionism hoisted over the Executive Mansion. It declares that the Government does nothing for "external effect," which is one of the great elements of success. That's right. Make the President show his hand. Possibly he may be a traitor since he don't plant a flag over his Mansion.

RUMORED BLOODY FIGHT AT PIEDMONT.

GRAFTON, Va., June 20. It is reported that at Piedmont, Va., a guard of 40 Maryland volunteers, with one cannon, stationed at a bridge, being attacked by four or five thousand rebel troops showed fight and resisted bravely till all of their number was slain but two, who escaped. The rebels suffered terribly, nevertheless, they captured the bridge, and gun, and now occupy the town.—Lieutenant Colonel Thompson of the rebel army, has been captured by United States scouts near Phillippi.

THE REPORT UNTRUE. GRAFTON, June 20.—It now appears from good authority that the reported possession of the town of Piedmont by the rebels is false. After burning the bridges and cutting the telegraph wires they retreated into the country, but it is said that a large force is still in the neighborhood. The guard at the bridge made their escape. Rumors of an attack on Phillippi are rife, but no advance has yet been made.

THE VIENNA BLUNDER. The blunder at Vienna now appears in a still more ridiculous light than it did according to the first advices. It seems that the rebels ran as soon as they had fired a single round, and that the troops from whose presence Gen. Schenck's command retreated were a detachment of United States cavalry.

NEW STATE GOVERNMENT IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Convention, now in session at Wheeling, passed an Ordinance, by 73 to 3, providing for the entire re-organization of the State Government. It declares and voids all the acts of the Richmond Secession Convention, deposes all the State officers who adhere to and obey the mandates of that body, and restores the Old Dominion to its former position in the Union. Every officer is obliged to swear allegiance to the United States, and to repudiate all other allegiance. The Wheeling Convention on Thursday completed the work of re-organizing the State Government by the election of Gen. Pierpont of Marion county, as Governor, together with a Lieutenant-Governor and Council. In addition to the oaths to support the Federal and State Constitutions the new officials are sworn to resist the authorities at Richmond. After the inauguration of the Governor, the bells were rung, cannon were fired, and the whole town was wild with delight. A new State seal and other emblems of authority have been ordered.

ARMY MOVEMENTS. The main blow against the rebels will be struck from the Federal capital. The army on the right and left banks of the Potomac, distributed so that it can be concentrated at one point in less than two hours, now consists of fully forty five thousand effective men. Ten thousand more men will be added to this immense body early next week.—Ten thousand with the District militia will be efficient for the defence of the capital so that a grand army of forty five thousand as spirited troops as can be found anywhere can be moved against the rebels. With the aid of General Patterson's corps of 20,000 men it will be more than sufficient to break the lines of the rebels, and drive them in the direction of Richmond.

Five regiments on this side of the Potomac are under orders to march at a moment's notice, thus indicating a preparation for sudden emergencies. THE DUTY OF THE CLERGY.—In these exciting times it clearly the duty of the Clergy to endeavor to throw oil on the troubled water—not to add fuel to the flame. It becomes men in their position to try to allay the fury of war—not to add to its horrors. They should pray for Peace, and like Paul, "preach Christ and him crucified." It is a notorious fact, that in the French Revolution when the streets of Paris were d-luged with human blood, the Priests and Fishwomen were the most cruel and bloodthirsty. Our present national misfortunes have developed the same feeling in the Ministers of grace representing the have a few (and a very few, we are glad to say) of these gentry among us, who are for waging a war of subjugation and extermination—who would rejoice to see a universal insurrection throughout the South—who would shout hosannas to the general butchery of the entire white race in the Southern States, and proclaim a solemn *te deum* over the destruction of cities and towns. Can such men be Christians? Are men whose hearts overflow with such sentiments proper persons to preach the Gospel of Christ? Can the fire now raging over the land be quenched by throwing the pulpits into the flames? If by God, of Battles has six days in which to do his work, should not the Prince of Peace have

ONE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVE TO HIM!

We leave reflecting and intelligent citizens to answer these questions for themselves.—*Easton Argus.*

THE LONESTATIVE GARIBOLDI, organized immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, were ordered to report themselves at Camp Curtin on Sunday last. About a dozen members only reported themselves, and held a meeting, at which a committee reported that Gov. Curtin had not formally accepted the services of the company, as it might lead to embarrassment in case an extra session was called. By a resolution of those present the company disbanded and adjourned sine die. So ends one of the greatest farces of the day.

SCRAP OF HISTORY.—During the Revolutionary war, Gen. Lafayette, being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went as requested, but instead of joining in the amusement, as might have been expected of a young Frenchman of 22, he addressed the ladies thus: "Ladies, you are very handsome; you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine—but my soldiers have no ball shirts!" This was irresistible. The ball ceased; the ladies went home and wept; work and the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore for the gallant defenders of their country.—*Exchange.*

Just such a speech should be addressed to the balls, parties, receptions, &c., that nightly take place at Washington, in the year 1861.

The rage for relics of departed heroes is frequently carried to a ridiculous excess. The flag which Colonel Ellsworth seized and carried, the oil cloth on which he fell, &c., have been divided, and the pieces are carefully preserved by curiosity hunters. A resident of Patterson, N. J., boasts of possessing and is exhibiting a piece of cheese which the gallant Colonel had in his haversack! This has been divided into a dozen parts and to as many persons.

Gen. Lyon, commanding the Federal forces in Missouri has issued a proclamation, from the scene of his late exploit at Booneville, of the acts by which the Secessionists had endeavored to overthrow the authority of the Federal Government; he reassures the people that their rights are not to be interfered with by the Federal troops, and warns all in arms against the Government to lay down their arms and return to their homes. Gov. Jackson, it is understood, has fled to Arkansas; and it is believed that the rebels intend to make another stand at Lexington, under command of Maj. Weightman of the regular Army. Several important captures of arms and munitions are reported to have been made in various parts of the State by the Federal troops; and numerous arrests have taken place within a day or two.

BATTERED FEET.—The following in relation to foot traveling may be very useful to our volunteers in their expected travels South, this Summer. Cut the following out, boys, and paste it in your hats:—"I had, for several years, two sons at school at Geneva, Switzerland. In their vacations they, in company with their tutor, made excursions through Switzerland, Italy, Germany, &c., on foot, bearing their knapsacks, containing their necessary wants for a month. They were provided with a small bar of common brown soap, and before putting on their stockings turned them inside out, rubbed the soap well into the threads of them, consequently they never became foot sore, or had blistered feet. Let our volunteers try it, and my word for it, they won't complain of sore or blistered feet."

The Fayette Genus of Liberty, says:—"The short but bitter experience we have had in Republican legislation has been disastrous in the extreme. It has cost a great deal more than it is worth. Those who were so anxious for 'a change' are now, like poor Richard, complaining that they paid too dear for the whistle. If our finances are managed another year or two as they have been the last, it will be an absolute burden to own a farm, or be in possession of wealth on account of the enormous taxes our people will be compelled to pay."

Among the loudest mouthed ranters on the subject of treason, is the Boston Liberator, which bears all its head these words:—"The United States Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with Hell!" We presume that is not treason in Boston.

HOW THE JAPANESE RESTORE FADED FLOWERS.

After a bouquet is drooping beyond all remedies of fresh water, the Japanese can bring it back to all its first glory by a simple and seemingly most destructive operation. A writer at Nagasaki says:—"I had received some few days ago a delightful bunch of flowers from a Japanese acquaintance. They continued to live in their beauty for nearly two weeks, when, at last, they faded. Just as I was about to have them thrown away, the same gentleman (Japanese gentleman) came to see me. I showed him the faded flowers, and told him, that though lasting a long time, they had now become useless. 'O, no,' said he, 'only put the ends of the stems into the fire, and they will be as good as before.' I was incredulous; so he took them himself, and held the stems ends in the fire until they were completely charred. This was in the morning; at evening they were again looking fresh and vigorous, and have continued so for another week. What process, I am unable to determine fully; whether it be heat driving out more the last juices into the very leaflet and vein, or whether it be the bountiful supply of carbon furnished by the charring. I am inclined, however, to the latter cause, as the full effect was not produced until eight hours afterward, and as it seems that, if the heat was the principle agent, it must have been sooner followed by visible changes. When you dispute with a fool, he is very certain to be similarly employed."