



M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

NATIONAL TAXATION.

Congress passed several Tax bills, last week, for carrying on the war. In the absence of official copies of the bills we are as yet unable to say definitely what all the provisions of the bills are, but from the information at hand the following, we think, a pretty correct outline thereof, as it will affect the people of this section.

First is the Indirect Tax, or Tariff, on Importations, which is designed to produce \$60,000,000 of revenue. To produce this Coffee is taxed four cents a pound; Sugar two cents a pound; Cocoa three cents a pound; Tea fifteen cents a pound; Brandy \$1.25 per gallon; and on other imported Liquors in proportion.

Next comes the Direct Tax. This Tax is designed to raise \$20,000,000, and is levied on Real Estate, pretty much the same as our State Tax. It is also collected with the State Tax, if the States will accept the collection of it. If not, the National Government will organize the machinery for its collection. The Tax is apportioned among the States; the proportion of Pennsylvania being about two and a half millions of dollars.

Then we will have an Income Tax. This Tax is laid on the proceeds of all property, professions, trades, occupations, &c., exceeding \$800 yearly. The rate is three per cent, except on incomes where the owners reside abroad, in which cases it is five per cent. The three per cent is charged on all moneys at interest, &c., producing over the sum specified. The tax on carriages, watches, &c., is included in the Direct tax.

The above Taxes will produce, it is estimated, about eighty millions of dollars; but as the expenses of government will be between three and four hundred millions of dollars per year, Congress has authorized the administration to borrow two hundred and forty millions in addition to the eighty millions, for the present year. Comment on the above is entirely superfluous. The people will do their own thinking.

UNION.

It is desirable that there should be Union in the North to make the efforts of the government effective to suppress Treason and Rebellion. As many members of the Republican party have officiously taken the matter in hand, we now beg to call their attention to the administration itself. There appears to be anything but Union and Harmony there, but instead, the high officials are getting themselves into a regular dog and cat fight. How can we expect to have the war brought to a speedy close, if the President pulls one way, Gen. Scott another, and each member of the Cabinet his own independent way not to mention the dozen of others, from the N. Y. Tribune down, who seem to have authority, and who are always pulling backwards and forwards with no other result than pulling enormous sums of money out of the Treasury?

No OFFENSE FOR PEACE.—It seems that Congress is determined that no door shall be left open for the accommodation of the present national difficulties, save by war. In another column we give the Peace Resolutions offered by Mr. Cox, last week, and the fate they met with. We also give the vote, a record that will yet cast into oblivion many a one that figures thereon on the nay side.

The killed and wounded at the battle at Manassas, on Sunday, the 21st of July, is officially reported as between 800 and 1,000 on our side, and 600 to 800 missing. The enemy lost about 1,500.

It seems to us that the Courier is rather anxious to cast suspicion upon Mr. Cochran, than to avert it, by its persistent efforts to defend him when nobody charges, and nobody believes him to have been connected with the frauds practiced upon the government. We did publish the bill alluded to, and Mr. Cochran in his letter says that the bill is in accordance with the copy as furnished "in the Governor's Special Message," which, however, he adds, is a mistake. So that if there is misrepresentation the Governor himself is the author of it, and it strikes us as much to blame as we are. We published the same as he did, nothing more. We do not doubt that it was a blunder on his part—his whole administration being a continuous blunder. Mr. Cochran's name was not at all mentioned or alluded to in the article.

REPUBLICAN MAGNANIMITY.

It will be remembered by our readers, that two weeks ago there appeared in our columns a communication, suggesting a plan by which the usual party lines might be for a time wiped out. We are very sure that the author of it, had no idea of surrendering either the organization or the principles of the Democracy, which are as wide as under from Republicanism as the North and South. We presume he thought, that as the Republican party are eternally exhorting the whole people to harmony in the present civil war, that they would be glad to withdraw so exciting an element as party from the fall elections. We did not believe that the proposal would receive any attention, and it has not.

In last week's Republican papers of this place there appeared the call of the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, calling a Convention of delegates to meet on the 22d of September next. Although he goes through the form of calling the proposed Convention "People's County Convention," as they did last fall, when there was no doubt of the partisan character of the contest, yet in the body of the notice, the Convention is called to be sustained by all voters who support our present National Administration in its efforts to maintain the Constitution, &c. It will be perceived that those who assemble under this call will be bound to sustain these efforts, no matter how they may be made. This no Democrat can assent to consistently with his principles. There are many Republicans in Congress who do not do so. The administration has done some things under the pressure of necessity, it alleges, to which no patriotic or liberty-loving citizen can assent, and above all no Democrat—all are willing to overlook what they consider breaches of the Constitution, and which are not denied to be such, in consideration of the struggle for the very life of our Country, wherein the National Administration, must necessarily, conduct its details.

It is not, however, from any fear to condemn these errors, or shame of their time-honored principles, that the Democrats of this county, and as we believe of the State, are willing to waive all party contests for the present. They have never in our experience been afraid to express their opinions. They have no occasion to be ashamed of their party. Under its auspices Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Florida have been annexed. It has conducted two foreign wars to glorious and satisfactory conclusions, amidst unexampled difficulties. It must also be remembered, that it is admitted on all sides that if Mr. Breckinridge had been elected there could have been no conflict, and it is more than probable that the success of Mr. Douglas would have resulted in the same way. Its foreign policy has always been firm, manly and dignified, enforcing respect from the powerful, and affection from the weak. It can point to the wealth, happiness and moral advancement of the nation, as in a great degree the consequence of its domestic rule. In short there is no stain on the broad and brilliant fold of its glorious banner. If some times trailed in the dust, as has happened to that of our country lately at Manassas, it has always been raised again to give life, vigor and energy to all projected by its shadow.

Neither do the Democrats of this county care particularly for office.—They are too long used to abstinence on this point, to care much now whether they break their fast, although of course if expected to unite in unanimous support of a ticket, self-respect would imperatively require them to demand a proportionate share—surely not more. They will do their duty by their country, office, or no office, and of this the proof is ample.

We say then if the Republicans in this county are really disposed to carry out the no party cry upon which they are so constantly ringing the changes, we believe the Democracy of this county are prepared to meet them half-way, or, as we have been so largely in the minority of late, let us leave to them to decide.

On the contrary, if they merely desire to enlist the patriotism of the people, in order (as they undoubtedly) can do, or at least, have heretofore done,) to secure office without Democratic aid, then we are very sure, that the Democracy of this county will gain all the flag of their party to the mast-head. They have borne it too often through disaster and defeat to dread their recurrence. Until the 22d Tuesday of October next, they will defend and sustain it by every honorable means, and during the interval, and thereafter, and with the blessing of God, always, sustain and support the Constitution, pure as we received it from our forefathers, and the Union, compact and absolute, let who will hold office and power.

The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association is now being held at Lewistown, Union county. It will adjourn to-morrow.

WHO OVERRULED GEN. SCOTT?

The New York Times has the following in relation to a conversation with Gen. Scott, on Tuesday before the battle. It is reported, now that we know the result of his advice being disregarded, but it shows that the old hero is yet in the full possession of his faculties and justly appreciates the military position of the country and the true point where the rebels ought to be struck, as is evident to any one who takes a glance at the map:

"On the Tuesday preceding the battle Gen. Scott, at his own table, in presence of his aids and a single guest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct and well defined opinion on every point connected with it, and stated what his plan would be, for bringing it to a close. If the management of it had been left in his hands, the main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government, to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

"If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Gulf.—Then he would have collected a large force at the capital for defensive purposes, and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The summer months, during which it is madness to take troops South of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction, and with the first frosts of autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well-disciplined troops down the Mississippi and taken every important point on that river, N. Orleans included. It could have been done, he said, with greater ease, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond. At eight points the river would have been defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississippi and the Atlantic oceans, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. 'This,' said he, 'was my plan, but I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. I shall do it. There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence in determining the plan of the campaign than I have. There are men among the President's advisers who consult their own residents for more than the dictates of wisdom and experience—and these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign. I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. But they must not hold me responsible. If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country—how admirably adapted it is to defence; and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond; now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy. I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders.'

The Republican papers are very busy just now in defending the administration and apologizing for the outrageous treatment received by the returned volunteers, at Harrisburg, a week ago, upon being mustered out of service. They throw all the blame for the troubles upon the volunteers. The volunteers know whether they were imposed upon or not.

It appears by an examination of the two volunteer bills, that the President has power to call 1,000,000 men into the field, instead of 500,000 as designed.

It is denied that Gen. Miles was drunk on the field of battle at Manassas. He is said to be a sober, competent officer.

Both Houses of Congress agreed to adjourn yesterday, Tuesday.

The Sub-Treasury policy, so carefully established by Mr. Van Buren, and sustained by all his successors, was repealed by Congress, last week, by a clause in the Tax bill, and very few of the members being aware of it.

What are the 'Fortunes' of war? Ask the gentlemen who furnish our soldiers with bad beef at high prices.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the house of Representatives on Monday last: Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following:

Resolved, That it is the part of rational beings to terminate their differences by rational methods, and inasmuch as the differences between the United States authorities and the eleven seceding States have resulted in a state of war, characterized by bitter hostilities and extreme atrocity, and although the party in the seceding States are guilty of breaking the national unity and resisting the lawful authority, yet it is Resolved, That while we make increased exertions by our army and navy to maintain the integrity and stability of this government, the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor, which are a part of the code international, ought to be observed; by both parties, and for a stronger reason than exists for such observance, between two nations, inasmuch as the history, prospect, glory, government, and honor, are now so completely engaged in their common country.

Second, That resulting from these premises, while there ought to be left open, as between two nations, the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremities, there ought also, in the interests of civilization, to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and union.

Third, That to this end, the restoration of peace and union, on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, be appointed, a committee of one member from each State, who shall report to this House next session, such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall assuage all grievances and bring about a reconstruction of the national unity, and that for the preparation of such satisfactory adjustment, and the conference requisite for the end, a commission of seven citizens of the United States be appointed, consisting of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Millard Fillmore, of New York; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Martin Van Buren, of New York; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; and James Guthrie, of Kentucky, who shall request from the so-called Confederate States the appointment of a similar commission, and who shall meet and confer on the subject, in the city of Louisville, on the first Monday of September next, and that the committee appointed from this House shall notify said commissioners of their appointment and functions, and advise and confer with them, and report their action to the next session as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed by Congress to the States for their ratification, according to the fifth article of said Constitution.

Mr. Washburne, (Ill.) object to the introduction of the resolution. Mr. Cox moved a suspension of the rule.—The question was determined in the negative—yeas 42, nays 85. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on Mr. Cox's resolution: YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Anson, Baily, (Pa.) Burnett, Calvert, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Daniel, DeLoach, Ewing, Hoopes, Johnson, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Leary, Logan, May, Mallory, Mixter, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pennington, Perry, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Stearns, T. J. Van Dine, Van Dusen, Wade, Webb, Webster, White, (Ohio), Wickliffe, Wood, and Woodruff.

THE STUFF THAT SOME VOLUNTEER OFFICERS ARE MADE OF. During the battle of Bull Run, the Third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, Col Taylor, was ordered up the road as the reserve, with orders to protect some ammunition at Burke's Station. They went readily forward, longing to get into the fight, whose distant thundering reached their ears. Among these it was necessary to detail some men to protect the ammunition; and, to his great regret, spoiling his hopes of the battle, Lieut. Edward B. Grubb, of Company C, Third Regiment, with a Corporal and twenty-five men, was intrusted with this duty.

The Lieutenant is a boy—not, I think, yet of age—a son of E. B. Grubb, Esq., of Burlington, and an Alumnus of Burlington College. He disposed his men, set out his pickets, and leaving the Corporal in charge, "turned in" for a little rest. The Corporal awoke his Lieutenant with the news, "The enemy are upon us!" In a moment he was out. Twenty of his men fell in with the troops that rushed by. He stood there, not knowing what it meant, and determined to stand his ground come what would. The Corporal and five men stayed with him. For more than an hour the Lieutenant, Colonel, who ordered him to fall in with them in their retreat, as the Army was routed and the enemy in full pursuit. "No!" said Lieut. Grubb, "Col. Taylor put me here, and nobody but Col. Taylor shall take me away." And for half an hour more he stood, every man looking for death. But the Colonel remembered him, and came to him; and not until he had destroyed every particle of the ammunition, did he leave his post, under the orders of his commanding officer.

By this gallant action 30,000 ball cartridges were lost to the enemy, and much other valuable ammunition, which would have fallen into their hands was destroyed. But, best of all, it is an instance of the highest courage—strict obedience, with no thought of personal results—which deserves, and has received notice and commendation. I am very sure that, when occasion offers, we shall hear the best things of Lieut. Grubb.

A Frenchman, exhibiting some sacred relics and curiosities, produced a sword which he assured his visitors was "De sword that Balaam had when he would kill de ass." A spectator remarked that Balaam had no sword but only wish for one. "Ver, well, dis is de one he wish for."

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.—The Treasury notes, the omission of which has recently been authorized by Congress, are being prepared for issue.

A portion of the low denominations are made payable to bearer in coin, (of the \$5's, \$10's, and 20's,) at places designated on their face. Others of the same denomination bear 3 65-100 per cent interest, payable one year after date, with the privilege of the holder, when presented in sums of \$100, to exchange them for Treasury notes having three years to run, bearing 7 10-100 per cent interest. All Treasury notes may be exchanged for twenty years' bonds bearing 6 per cent interest. All the Treasury notes to be of and above \$50 denomination, bear 7 10-100 per cent interest, and are payable in three years.—Washington Star.

It is a pity that Congress did not authorize the issuing of 5p notes for change!

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—The Colt Regiment, from Connecticut, passed through this place on Tuesday night en route for the seat of war. This Regiment was raised and equipped by Col. Colt, the manufacturer of the celebrated "revolver," and armed with his splendid weapons, each private having one of his pistols and a rifle. If they ever get a chance to test their weapons, there is no fear that their fame will suffer.

LANCASTER, PA., August 3.—This community was shocked this evening by the intelligence of the sudden death of Bishop Bowman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this morning, while on his way from Pittsburgh to Butler. The Bishop left his home in this city in ordinary good health, on Tuesday last, on a visit to the coal oil regions of Western Pennsylvania.

Success of Union Troops in Missouri.—The Union troops in Missouri are exceedingly active and successful in their forays upon the enemy. At Springfield, on Saturday a week, General Sweeney dispersed a band of rebels and took possession of the town together with some twenty thousand dollars worth of military stores. Near Rolla on the same day, a party of fifteen Home Guards attacked and defeated sixty-five rebels. On the 25th, Superintendent Williams and fifty men attacked three hundred mounted rebels, who, on the third round fled, precipitately from the field. On the following morning the Union troops took possession of the town.

BLACKBERRY WINE AND CORDIAL.—As the blackberry season is now near at hand, we publish the following excellent recipes, furnishing by a notable housewife. There are no wines or cordials equal to those of domestic manufacture, and in this region where berries are abundant and cheap every family should provide an ample supply of these wholesome and delicious drinks:

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To three quarts of blackberry juice, add one quart of water and three and a half pounds of sugar, white or brown. Put in an open jar, and let it stand two or three days to work; then bottle, and set in a cool place for a year before using.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—Take any convenient quantity of blackberries, and stew in a preserving kettle for half an hour; then strain and boil again for half an hour, adding one pound of sugar to each quart of juice, using spices to the taste. When cool add one gill more of genuine Cognac brandy to each quart of juice. Then bottle and cork tight.

A GREAT UNION MEETING.—The Democracy of Drumore, Fulton, Little Britain, Colerain, Eden and Bart townships, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the public house of Joseph Phillips, at Penn Hill, Fulton township, Thursday evening last, in favor of the Union and the Constitution. A number of gentlemen, heretofore acting with the Republican party, were present participated in the proceedings. The meeting numbered some five or six hundred persons, and was presided over by that sterling Democrat and honest man, Saunders McCullough, Esq., of Drumore, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. McCullough, Swift, Drs. Raub, Critchell and Sides, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout the evening.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at Quarryville, on last Saturday evening, August 3d, at 7 o'clock, P. M.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE HALDEMAN WILL CASE.—This case involving the construction of the will of the late Jacob Haldeaman, deceased, pending a long time before the Supreme Court, has been finally decided at their late session in Philadelphia. One of the questions raised was, as to the character of the estates devised to the daughters of testator, whether for life only or in fee simple. The Court, affirming the judgment of Judge Hayes of the Lancaster Common Pleas, has decided, without dissent, that the daughters take equal interests, under the will, with the sons, in fee simple and discharge of any trust. The decision affirms the celebrated old English rule in Shelly's case, familiar to lawyers, as an established rule of property in Pennsylvania and disposes of a large amount of property.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Since the issue of small notes by our State banks, upwards of forty new counterfeiters on them have been put in circulation. Whether the haste in getting the plates ready for printing the new issues made them easier of counterfeit, or the throwing of such a large amount into immediate circulation has been an incentive to these adepts in vice, is hard to say. Suffice it that if it continues on at the present rate, in a short time we will scarcely know which is genuine. All who handle small bills will do well to notice them particularly.

HOW FRENCH ARMY SHOES ARE MADE.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives an interesting account of the manner in which the shoes are made for the French army. He says: The manufacturer buys the leather, after being certain that it is not tanned by means of acids. He cuts the article, rejects the bellows and the necks, and employs exclusively the which is called the "hearts." A machine armed with hammers beats the skins, which are then cut. When beaten they are examined, piece by piece, by experienced shoe-makers and tanners, and by the war department, who reject all that appear doubtful. The maker receives from the hands of these experts the leather which they pronounce good, and cuts it mechanically. The sole 22 pieces in each pair of shoes. Each of these great or small, is examined separately by another expert, a sworn verifier, who accepts it on his own responsibility and by his signature.

These pieces are then carefully examined one by one, by a Military Board, consisting of three captains, who mark with a stamp their rejection or acceptance. The parts are then re-united as they should go together; they are placed on the lasts (there are 40,000 pair of lasts in the establishment); they are fitted, they are sewed. Each shoe passes through fifteen hands before it is finished; after which it is examined and received by a sworn expert, who affixes a ticket with his name, and it is examined, in the last instance, without appeal, by a military commission, composed of a commandant and three captains, stamped for acceptance if all right, or if the work and wax-thread do not show a certain number of points in the sole in the distance of two centimetres.

A general division of a company and two administrative officers, exercise a daily control over the operations of the high shoe shop. It is thus absolutely impossible that a shoe can pass from the factory deficient in the quality of material, or in the character of the finish. The thread, the nails, the wax, the paste, all are chosen, verified and submitted to the control of the Department of War. A pair of shoes manufactured in this way in the new factory, costs eight francs, in the army shops, six francs.

SUNDAY BATTLES.—It is an astonishing historical fact (which we recently heard an eloquent minister impressively dwell upon) that in almost every great battle fought on the Lord's Day, the attacking party has been defeated. That of Manassas, on Sunday last, adds another deplorable instance to this list of wonderful and seemingly providential facts.—Exchange.

Count Lemanoski, who served with Napoleon in all his wars, says that Sunday Battles always resulted to the discomfort of the attacking party. He instances some twenty-six prominent battles, fought on Sunday, in which the attacking party were defeated. If there is a truth in the history of a nation, more than all other times, when its rulers should "fear God and keep his Commandments," it is during the prevalence of civil war—the most cruel, horrible and sinful of all wars. The desecration of the Lord's Day, by our Army, we must not flatter ourselves will be unavenged, for an authority that we dare not dispute has said, "The Lord hath sworn by his right hand, and by the arm of his strength, that the nation and the kingdom that will not serve him shall perish, and be wasted with desolation." There is a need, less desecration of the Lord's Day by our Army, and for all such transgressions retribution will be surely follow as that night follows day.

PARTIES IN THE NEW CONFEDERACY.—The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle expects very soon to see two parties arrayed in the new Confederacy, struggling for the Presidency next fall, and the division, it thinks, will be upon the point of admitting other States, some favoring the admission of other States which may choose to accept our constitution, the other clinging to the delusion of a pure slave States. The present provisional President and Vice President, we are told, both "favor the idea of ultimate reorganization," while Howell Cobb, it is implied, is an ultra Southern party, are forever opposed to the admission of free States. Here, then, says the Sentinel, is the programme, as we think.—Howell Cobb for President upon the basis of no admission of such slave States, and no admission of power in the Confederacy to admit free States by a two-third vote. In this wise, as we take it, is a party to be organized in opposition to the present administration.

TAKEN PRISONERS.—H. S. Magraw, of Lancaster, with two personal friends, who left Washington on Tuesday a week for the enemy's lines, to endeavor to recover the body of the late Col. Cameron, are held as prisoners at Fairfax Court House, where Gen. Johnson commands in person. P. S.—Since the above was written we learn that Mr. Magraw has been sent to Richmond, and that he is now in that place.

You all know that it is possible to use violence without using temper. If a boy of six years old has a notion that he is a good deal older than you are, and you know that he has done wrong, and he comes to you full of obstinacy, and says he won't stop till he has done it again, you first try to reason with him. And this is right if you can make him turn by appeal to his moral feelings, you had better. But you reason awhile, and he is still full of obstinacy, and you say: 'If you won't do it, you shall be sent to bed without anything to eat; and you cannot go to the picnic with your brothers and sisters to-morrow.' You have appealed to his moral feelings, and now you try a peg lower, taking away something he likes. If after you do it, he remains obstinate, what do you do? You turn him up and give it to him.

From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union. THE FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Patriot and Union:—In your daily issue of the 25th inst., a letter from an anonymous "Washington" correspondent appears, in which is the following remarkable paragraph: "A stain is on the character of Pennsylvania that will take some time to blot out. The Fourth and Fifth Penna. regiments, stationed at Alexandria since the Government took possession of that city, until the recent move to Fairfax Court House, while the noise of the cannon was ringing on their ears and the blood of their noble comrades was being spilled in defence of the glorious Stars and Stripes, their time being out, marched into this city, unparaded, to be dismissed them to go back—entrusted them, with years in their eyes, not to have so abruptly—but all to no avail. A number of 'regimental times' was also out but they did not go home until they had a brush with the enemies of the country!"

I speak now as Major of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, to say that so far as that regiment is concerned, this is a willful and malicious slander. That the same is also the case as to the Fourth, I have no doubt, as Pennsylvania regiments when called to duty in the service of their country, have never yet proved recreant. I take it for granted that the scribbler who penned the above paragraph, was ignorant of the facts, and I will not waste my time without further notice, and devote myself to a refutation of the slander upon the gallant boys who composed the Fifth.

Our regiment never received orders to march upon Fairfax, but on the contrary, were, for reasons well known to Col. McDowell and military men in that department, detached from the expedition moving upon Fairfax, and were compelled against the petitions and prayers of the other officers and brave soldiers in the regiment, to remain at Alexandria until they received orders to return to Harrisburg to be mustered out. When the column of the grand army moved past them and left them behind they were nearly heart-broken, and had their wishes being gratified, and they allowed to share in the glory of the then expected repulse of the enemy at Manassas, they would have gladly done so. They were, however, obliged to remain in camp at Alexandria until on the 20th inst., when orders were received from headquarters directing them to proceed to Harrisburg to be mustered out.

It is untrue that we heard the noise of the enemy's cannon, or that any friends of the South, or go back; and had we desired ever so much to do so, we could not for want of orders, and because we had not been drilled in the art of war. A respondent has just written me, in a highly imaginative, but not a very accurate manner, that a regiment composed of the bravest and most gallant soldiers in the service.

That this slander may be completely nullified, and the character of the Fifth vindicated from all such vile assaults, I furnish you a copy of its marching orders received, as follows: HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, ALEXANDRIA, July 20, 1861. COLONEL: A regiment will arrive here this morning to take the place of the Fourth Penna. therefore have yours ready at the wharf as soon as possible, to embark in the vessel by which the first named regiment will come. You are to land at the Arsenal and take care that all the men, with the accoutrements, except knapsacks, canteens and haversacks, which you received from the Government. Therein which you have received from the State, and Pennsylvania, you will carry home. You will provide yourselves with two days' rations. Your tents and camp equipage you will turn into Quartermaster at Alexandria, and take receipts. Respectfully your obedient servant, Brig. Gen. Commanding Fourth Division. Col. McDowell, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

On the same day that the above order was received, we received another order, as follows: HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, ALEXANDRIA, July 20, 1861. COL. McDowell, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.—The Missouri Regiment has arrived. Resp'y, &c., C. U. PALLAS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Upon these orders we marched out of camp this day to Harrisburg to be mustered out, and it displays a great want of knowledge of military matters in any one to suppose that we could have gone here unless by orders from the brigade commander.

I well believe that you published this part of the letter through inadvertence, and hope you will take every means in your power to correct it. Very Respectfully, R. BRUCE PATRICK.

The panic at Manassas is not a novelty in warfare. The best disciplined troops of Europe have been guilty of them far less excusably than our men in Virginia. Such was the famous flight of French and Sardinian troops from Castiglione to Brescia, the day after the great battle of Solferino.

There the successful soldiers were resting from the fatigues of the fight, when five Austrians who had been hidden in the bushes came into the open field to surrender themselves.—Instantly, the cry of "The Austrians are coming!" was raised. From that simply incident arose the panic. For seventeen miles, all the way to Brescia, the road was filled with a flying mass of horse and foot; wagons and ambulances were emptied of their wounded, and every body seemed besides themselves with terror. Some fifteen thousand men were engaged in this panic, and the loss of life from it was very considerable.

AN ARMY OF COLONELS.—The largest army ever put into the field by the government of the United States, was that which assembled at Bull Run. Yet, in the whole field, there was not a single General of three months standing. Every division was commanded by a Colonel, and even General McDowell had only a Colonel's commission prior to the 15th of April, when President Lincoln issued his proclamation. Many regiments at Bull Run were also weakened by having their Colonels taken away from them to head Brigades. This shows how imperfectly the Union forces, have hitherto been organized, and how necessary the reforms are which General McClellan is introducing.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPONSIBLE. I have commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Mr. Ponce's house, in Commercial street, west of Frank Post, between the parlors of the public. He loaned the business in New York, and is fully prepared to do the work to the satisfaction of his customers. Flour received and baked to order. FREDERICK GARBER, Editor. Lebanon, July 21, 1861.