



THE NEWS DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES OUGHT TO LEAD, WE OUGHT TO FOLLOW.

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LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.

The latest we have from Gen. McClellan's army advancing on Yorktown, is to Saturday noon. Some skirmishing had taken place with several killed and wounded on our side. There is no doubt but a great battle will, if it has not already, take place there.

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Washington, April 6, 1862. The town to day has been in a state of excitement, owing to a report of Gen. Wool, that a fight was probably going on at Yorktown. In the absence of any positive knowledge from the War Department, all kinds of rumors gained credit of a defeat, heavy loss, &c., but at a late hour to-night the Government have advised, via Cherrystone, that our lines run up to within a short distance of Yorktown but no general fight had taken place, the enemy falling back without fighting. The cannonading first heard was caused by our troops shelling the woods as they advanced.

The Spring Elections in Pennsylvania, as a general thing resulted gloriously in favor of the Democrats. Many places that had severely over gone for the Democrats resulted this time in a victory for our side. Among others we notice that in York borough the Democrats elected their Chief Burgess, for the second time in thirty years. In Carlisle the Democratic candidate for Chief Burgess was elected, being the first in twenty years. Hundreds upon hundreds of other places have achieved Democratic victories which are considered as merely the advance guard of what is coming next fall.

We despair of inducing the Courier to acknowledge itself unconditionally for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

It is for the Union with reservations! It is for the Constitution if interpreted to its satisfaction, but it won't say that it is for the Constitution as explained by the Constitutional and legal power of the land, if that explanation is not to its liking.

It is in favor of the "enforcement of the laws," but will not commit itself in favor of enforcing ALL the laws.

Such patriotism can be found in abundance even in the rebel armies, probably in Jeff. Davis's Cabinet. Can it be wondered that we think it of trifling moment to abuse Jeff. Davis, who probably never saw the ADVERTISER, when there is so much weak-kneed patriotism in the North, which requires attention. Reiterating expressions of disgust and scorn of those in arms against their country, would be like the action of some heathen overlook the heathen at their own doors.

We are sorry the Courier does not embrace the opportunity we have given it, to announce its unconditional and unreserved devotion to the Union, Constitution and Laws. But we will give it one more opportunity:—

Does it prefer the emancipation of slavery to the restoration of the Union as it was before the rebellion?

The Legislature will adjourn on Friday next, the 11th inst. The terms of 11 Republican Senators expire with this session, giving a plentiful margin to the Democrats to elect a Democratic Senate.

Hon. Thomas B. Cooper, Democrat, representative in Congress from the Lehigh and Bucks District has been obliged to return home from Washington on account of a bronchial complaint with which he is afflicted. Mr. Cooper died on Friday last.

Among the killed, at the battle of Winchester was Capt. Gallacher, of Blair county, as brave and patriotic a soul as ever lived. He was a "Breakinridge Democrat" during the last Presidential contest. The Northern Breakinridgers are being rapidly reduced in numbers, no doubt to the infinite satisfaction of the Republicans. They are being killed off like flies in battling for their country.

We learn by telegraph that Island No. 10, with garrison, transports, cannon, and everything is taken. The advance of our army is irresistible.

LOOK AT THIS.

PASSED THE SENATE.—The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, passed the Senate on Thursday, by a vote of 29 yeas to 14 nays. An amendment, offered by Mr. Doolittle, (Rep.) of Wisconsin, appropriating \$100,000 to aid the voluntary emigration of the negroes liberated by the bill, to Hayti or Liberia, was adopted—yeas 29, nays 14. The yeas are all Republicans, and the nays all Democrats and Union.

AND THEN AT THIS. DISCREDITABLE PARSEMONY.—The Senate Naval Committee reported against allowing the sailors and men on board the sloop of war Cumberland, who lost their clothing in the late action with the Merrimac at Fortress Monroe, \$50 each. It is well known that these poor fellows lost everything they had, and yet the Senate refuses to allow them the small pittance of \$50 to procure the necessary articles to keep them warm.—It was recommended by the President and Secretary of the Navy. If the sailors were a parcel of niggers they would probably fare better.—One day Congress appropriates millions for the blacks; the next it is unwilling to allow a few dollars to white men to replace clothing lost in the service of their country.

Congress has decided not to levy an advertising tax upon Country newspapers. Only those having a large circulation are to be taxed. Its a pity that the bill cannot be made to discriminate, and that those only, like the New York Tribune, that helped to bring on the war should be made to pay.

The opposition have been making a great ado, for several months past, about a secret organization said to exist in the Northern States, called the Knights of the Golden Circle. Information was lately furnished the administration relative thereto, in which the initials of Franklin Pierce figured prominently as a member of the order. Just about the time that Mr. Seward was listening to the treason of Wendell Phillips in Washington, he ordered one of his clerks to address a curt note to the Ex-President asking an explanation, and the subject was even alluded to in the Senate. Mr. Pierce replied, in such style as to elicit an apology from Mr. Seward. There is no telling how far patriotism might have driven the virtuous Wendell Phillips—Republicans—it might have resulted even in the incarceration of Mr. Pierce in Fort Warren—on the strength of the anonymous accusation, had it not leaked out that the whole operation of the Golden Circle Knights was a hoax, got up by a man named Hopkins to fool the Detroit papers. He got caught in his own trap, when he confessed the whole affair. There the matter ends except the weakness of our opponents who can only see treason in Democracy, and patriotism in Disunion.

The following is an extract from the lecture of Wendell Phillips, delivered at Washington on the 14th of March, in the presence of Members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, &c. He repeated it in several cities; and attempted it in Cincinnati, with very indifferent success:— "I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen states out of this Union, and if I have spent any nineteen years, to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, it was those nineteen years. The child of six generations of Puritans, I was taught at a mother's knee, to love purity before peace. And when Daniel Webster taught me hypocrisy and black men slaves, that it meant Lynch law in the Carolinas and mob law in Massachusetts, that it meant lies in the Pulpit and eggs in the Senate; when I was told that the cementing of the Union was returning slaves to their masters, in the name of the God I love, and had been taught to honor, I cursed the Constitution and the Union, and endeavored to break it; and, thank God, it is broken."

"Unless within twelve months or twenty-four, Maryland is a free State, Delaware and half Virginia, would to God, that building (the Capitol) with this city of Washington, had been shelled to ashes last July."

Senator Trumbull's Emancipation Bill was the order of the day in the United States Senate on Monday. It is expected that it will be disposed of this week, when the Senate will take up the Tax bill and the House go to work on the Tariff. Of course the Republicans are not agitating the slavery question. They only keep it before the people.

The rebels last week attempted to capture Col. Geary's column, at White Plains, on the Rappahannock, Va., but he outwitted them by a retreat, made a stand in the mountains; and they were afraid to follow him.

DOUBLE-HEADED GOVERNMENTS.—The following-named five States have a double-headed government, some roving and others stationary:—

- Arkansas, Governor, David R. McRae;
California, Governor, William C. Caine;
Florida, Governor, John Milton;
Louisiana, Governor, Jefferson Davis;
Texas, Governor, Jefferson Davis.

Sherman made a speech in Congress last week in which he said that the Republican party had never taken an offensive step in regard to slavery, but that he was now in favor of adopting a policy and pursuing it. Heaven help him for thus flouting. Is John getting to be a demagogue as well as the rest of his party. If we have had nothing offensive from the Republican party heretofore; and if they are only going to begin now what will they do! Our notion is that slavery is the life, soul and substance of Republicanism, and that its members care more for it than they do for the Union, or the Constitution. Congress has been in session since December, and scarcely a day has passed but some proposition embracing the inevitable nigger has been considered, and that too at the expense of the necessary legislation for the well-fare of our army and the Country.

Progress of the War. At no former period have the movements of the Federal army been watched with greater solicitude than now. For months the nation has been gathering up its strength, but only within the last few days have we seen the entire mass of soldiery fully engaged in their work. The preparatory labor of discipline, equipment and organization is finished.—Departments have been assigned to the respective heads of military divisions and we now see seven armies in the field, operating from a base line of full two thousand miles.

First is the army under Gen. McClellan, the movements of which for the present must be left to conjecture but all eyes are directed to it with anxious expectancy. The armies in the Valley of the Shenandoah and Western Virginia are comparatively unobserved, but will be heard from in due time. Meanwhile, Gens. Johnson and Lee are entrenched themselves on the Rappahannock with a force estimated as high as 150,000 or 180,000 men; and are also believed to be throwing up works on the Rapidan. The position thus chosen by the rebel army in Virginia is favorable to defensive warfare, being rugged and heavily timbered. McDowell is watching them on one side and McClellan on the other.

From Virginia attention is partially diverted to the extreme West. At Island No. Ten, affairs progress slowly, pending certain movements supposed to be directed against the enemy's rear. As at Manassas, so in this instance, strategy may be more successful than a direct assault, attended, as it necessarily would be, with a fearful sacrifice of life.—This is the more apparent from the impracticability of reducing the rebel position by the use of mortars. Foote and Pope here keep 15,000 or 20,000 of the enemy very busy, and all parties seem to be preparing for a desperate fight.

Beauregard continues to concentrate his forces at Corinth, in the northeastern corner of Mississippi, twenty-five miles from Savannah, Tennessee, where Gen. Grant is chief in command. The rebel line of defence has for its base the Carlestown and Memphis Railroad, and extends as far east as Decatur, Ala., and westward so far as may be necessary for the defence of Memphis. Only a few days ago, Beauregard was known to have in his department, Generals Polk, A. S. Johnson, Pillow, Cheatham, and others of note. The rebel position will be better understood from the following extract of a letter from Savannah to the Cincinnati Gazette:—

Corinth seems to be the centre of rebel operations. Their new line of defence has for its base the Corinth and Memphis road, the preservation of which is absolutely necessary to any pretence of resistance through Northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. This railroad, as Tennessee and Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals and the junction with the Nashville and Florence road where the rebels have had forces since the Donelson defeat, and the lower reaches of the river, where the greater part of the Donelson and Bowling Green forces are said to have concentrated at first for the retreat from Nashville. Henceforth, the railroad, as Tennessee, a strong and important position. All these points are east of Corinth, and all, except the last, are in Alabama.

To the west of Corinth, the road runs a tolerably straight line to Memphis, a hundred miles distant; and northwest runs the road to Jackson, almost in the centre of West Tennessee, where rebel fortifications are said to be preparing, with great rapidity.

Another correspondent says:—There is no need to disguise the fact that we have serious work ahead of us.—The rebels are not well posted, but they have the most skillful engineers from the old United States army.—Not only does Memphis fall with Corinth, but defeat here opens to an army larger than that of the Potomac, the whole territory of the Gulf States and the rebels are not ignorant of the extremity of their peril.

Including the forces at Corinth and Decatur, the rebels are supposed to have a force of 50,000 men; and as their position is only ten or fifteen miles distant from the Federal picket lines, a battle cannot long be deferred. Of Buell's precise whereabouts we have nothing on which to rely for an opinion.

Much solicitude has been felt for Gen. Curtis, since receiving the report of his having fallen back from Pea Ridge to Keokuk, Mo., but this movement was simply to keep within reach of supplies and reinforcements, which at last accounts he was daily expecting to receive. Gen. Price was reported to be at Fort Smith, entrenching himself, and was supposed to have 40,000 men; but the latest accounts represent that he was moving toward Memphis, to join Beauregard.

loans, and Burnside on the Atlantic coast,—so that the rebellious States are almost encircled and besetted by the Union forces. The surrender of Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, cannot be deferred much longer.

MEASURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEGRO INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

- 1. Recognition of the Negro Empire of Hayti.
2. Abolition of negro slavery in the District of Columbia.
3. Prohibiting our army officers from returning fugitive slaves.
4. Establishing a plantation for free negroes in South Carolina, and taxing the people of the North to support it.
5. Propose to aid the States to abolish negro slavery, by taxing the Northern people to pay for the slaves.
6. To repeal the Fugitive-slave Law.
7. To repeal the law which forbids negroes from being stage-drivers carrying the United States mail.
8. To prohibit slaveholders from taking their slaves into Arizona Territory.

FROM ISLAND No. 10.

A Midnight Visit to the Upper Fort. The Guns Spiked.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following official despatch has been received from Com. Foote:— U. S. FLAG STRUCK "BENTON," OFF ISLAND No. 10—April 2, 1862. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—Last night an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the squadron and the land force at this point, under command of Colonel Roberts, of the Forty-third Illinois Regiment. The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of First Master J. V. Johnson, assisted by Fourth Master G. P. Lord, Fourth Master Fisher, Fourth Master Norgan, and Master's Mate Scaryville, each with a boat's crew of twenty men from their respective vessels, carrying in all one hundred men, exclusive of the officers, under the command of Colonel Roberts.

At midnight the boats reached the upper or No. 1 fort, and pulling directly in its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran on discharging their muskets, while the Rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated; whereupon Colonel Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort and retired with the boats uninjured.

The commanding officer represents that all under his command manifested, by their coolness and determination, that they were ready to perform more hazardous services had it been necessary to the fulfillment of the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., Your servant, A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

REBELS OUTFLANKED AT CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.

New York, April 5.—The New York World, in an extra, says that private information, derived from a reliable source, has reached here that Beauregard has been outflanked in the position his Rebel army occupied near Corinth, Mississippi, and was compelled to fall back; and also that a heavy body of United States troops had got in between the enemy and the city of Memphis, not far from the Mississippi, thus cutting off communication and retreat.

"Glorious news," adds the World, "may be expected from that quarter in a day or two."

Advance of Gen. Banks to Woodstock, Va. The army under Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg to Woodstock on Thursday morning of last week. The rebel Gen. Ashby, with a body of cavalry and infantry, attempted to dispute their passage, but was driven back upon Edenburg, five miles south of Woodstock.—The rebels in retreating burned several bridges.

From Port Royal we learn the formidable batteries on Skidaway and Green Islands have been abandoned by the rebels, the guns having been withdrawn in order to be placed nearer Savannah. The abandonment of these batteries gives us complete control of Washaw and Ossiban Sounds and the mouths of Vernon and Wilmington rivers, which form important approaches to that city.

We further learn that the surrender of Fort Pulaski was daily expected, the place having been for thirty days past cut off from communication with Savannah, except an occasional rowboat which escaped the pickets. Describers say that the garrison of the fort consists of 500 men, and that two German companies had revolted and were placed in irons. Gen. Sherman would summon the fort to surrender on the first of April, and if refused would shell it. His mortars and siege guns could not be reached by the fire of the fort. Savannah is strongly fortified and defended by 20,000 troops. There was great despondency in Charleston, the fall of Newbern having caused general consternation.

Extraordinary Bank Robbery.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers used to carry out the plan. One of the most bare-faced bank robberies we ever heard of took place at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 27th of March.—The chief actor was a mere boy named Redman. The city being under martial law, and a very sharp lookout being kept after Secessionists, the youngster forged an order of the provost marshal, asking a military officer in command in the city for a squad of six men to aid in the arrest of Mr. Hammer, of the firm of Hammer & Co., bankers, on a charge of disloyalty to the Government. Not being altogether satisfied with the aspect of the provost marshal's signature to the request, the officer applied to a friend to detail the men.

Another forgery enabled Redman to procure the services of a squad of men from a Wisconsin regiment, who accompanied him to the banking house, which is situated in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the city. Stationing the guard at the door, Redman entered and informed Mr. Hammer that he was a prisoner.— Mr. Hammer asked an explanation. This was refused him, and he was told to go instantly with the guard. The banker began to put up his bills and gold, but that was what the young scoundrel did not want above all things, and accordingly he forbade it. Resistance only brought the guard with their bristling bayonets, and Hammer, at risk of impalement, threw what he could readily catch up into the safe and locked it. On being ordered to open it he refused, but was obliged to give up the key. The lock being a combination one, Redman could not open it, although he tried very hard. Hammer was commanded to unlock the safe, but that he absolutely refused to do, and was given over to the guard, who took him to a place of custody. Meanwhile Redman gathered up what money was left—some \$2,250—and pocketed it. He then made his way coolly through the crowd around the door and effected his escape. While the act of plunder was going on, a partner in the bank ran to the provost marshal to learn the cause of the sudden and unjust arrest of the head of the firm, when he discovered that no order had been issued for Mr. Hammer's arrest. The St. Louis News, which gives the history of the affair of which the above is the substance, says:—"Further inquiries showed that there was something wrong, and upon sending an order to the guard for the release of the prisoner, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the demolition of the plot was reached. The banker had been robbed and imprisoned; Uncle Sam's troops had been used to do the work, and the bold scamp who planned and executed the daring scheme had, for the time, escaped.— Notwithstanding his good luck, however, he has since been arrested, and will shortly enact the next scene in the drama he so successfully began. He has earned a place in the penitentiary, and a position among the first cracksmen of the age."

The portion of Virginia and Maryland between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, has been formed into a department with the name of the Department of the Shenandoah, under the command of Major General Banks. The portion of Virginia East of the Blue Ridge and West of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, with the District of Columbia, and the territory between the Potomac and the Patuxent, is formed into a department called the Department of the Rappahannock, under the command of Major General McDowell.

THE UNION GONE.

Carl Schurz, late Minister to Spain, is reported as having spoken as follows, in a recent public address:—"The Union is gone. You cannot restore it—never. The circle of ideas in which the political transactions of the old Union moved, is forever broken; it cannot be restored. The mutual confidence on which the political transactions of the old Union rested has been discovered to be illusory; it is irrevocably gone."

The number of abolitionists who make this avowal is increased almost every day. Though among the foremost to profess zeal for the Union when hostilities were threatened, they are now the first to proclaim that all is lost. The motive is transparent. When convinced that the war cannot be made an anti-slavery war, they confess to being like the woman whose husband encountered a bear,—they "don't care which gets whipped."

REBEL GENERALS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—The Salem Gazette says Massachusetts has furnished four Generals for the Rebel army, namely:—Wm. H. Chase Whiting, Albert G. Blanchard, Daniel Ruggles, and Mansfield Lovell, son of the late Surgeon-General Joseph Lovell.

ABOLITION MOVEMENTS.—We learn that Senator Wilson's bill provides that the United States Government will pay the States of Maryland and Delaware \$250 for each slave they will emancipate.—There are 90,000 slaves in those States, and the bill, therefore, calls upon the people of the North for over twenty-two millions of dollars, if those States should accept the proposition and set free the slaves. If any thing could reconcile us to this unconstitutional and offensive scheme, it would be an amendment that the free negroes should all settle in Massachusetts and become a part of Senator Wilson's constituents!

In illustration of the power of fancy, the case of the old lady who watched the vane to see when her rheumatism was going to begin, is not equal to that of the store-keeper who painted the lower part of his stove red and saved seventy-five per cent, in the consumption of wood thereby during the winter. The illusion was so complete that one man tried to make him pay for a pair of boots that he had burnt at the stove.

RECRUITING STOPPED.—All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments and notice given to the Governors of States that no new enlistments nor levies will be received until further orders from the War Department.

The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the Rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The election in Rhode Island on Wednesday resulted in the success of the Democratic and Constitutional Union ticket, headed by Governor Sprague. The Legislature was also carried by the same party. Their majority probably secure the election of Democratic U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. James F. Simmons, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1863.

From the Providence Daily Post, April 5:—RHODE ISLAND AGAIN GONE UNDER. Our State election came off yesterday, "according to law." The Democracy and Conservatives had nominated the State ticket of last year. The Republicans made no nominations and in most of the towns a majority of them, though attending the polls to contest the election of Senators and Representatives, did not vote for State officers. They professed great regard for

Gov. Sprague a short time ago when it was possible that they might there; but by disaffected jealous Democrats; but they very generally failed to show their regard by voting for him. Nevertheless, he is handsomely enough elected. His vote in all the towns but three—Coventry, New Shoreham and West Greenwich—is ten thousand six hundred and sixty-three; while the vote against him, as reported, is barely forty! About four hundred and thirty Republicans probably voted for him in this city, less than seven hundred (we judge from a hasty glance at the figures sent us for Representatives) in the whole State.

Considering the absence of any State nominations of our opponents was calculated to assure Democrats and Conservatives of a triumph without any effort to achieve it, and that in a large number of towns the character of the Assembly delegation was conceded before the day of election arrived, it will be admitted, we think, that our friends behaved nobly.— Their vote is even larger than we had supposed it would be.

The General Assembly is about the same as last year—the only difference being a trifling gain to the friends of Governor Sprague. We have a handsome majority in the Senate, ditto in the House of Representatives, and ditto, of course, in the Grand Committee. This secures the election of a conservative U. S. Senator in place of James F. Simmons, and any other conservative action which may be called for by the interests of the State or the country.

HOOP SKIRT TAX.

The war tax bill before Congress proposes to lay a heavy tax on ladies' hoop skirts, so that our wives, daughters and work girls will have to show up their skirts when the assessor comes round. Glorious idea, indeed! On Friday last this section was up in Congress, and Mr. Wright, of Pa., with great gallantry for the ladies, moved to strike out the section taxing ladies' skirts, when the following debate took place:

Mr. Wright (Pa.) appealed to Mr. Horton to show his gallantry by sustaining his motion to strike out the clause taxing skirts. It was known that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Horton) was not only a favorite with the ladies, but the best looking and best behaved man in the House, and he therefore appealed to him.

Mr. Horton replied that with this tax the cost of skirts would not be one-fourth the price they were four years ago. The tax would produce half a million of dollars. Those who wear hoops would be gratified in indirectly sustaining the Government which is sustaining them.

Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) inquired whether this amendment would have the tendency to raise or lower the skirts? (Laughter.)

Mr. Horton expressed his surprise that his colleague, of all other men, should have asked this question.

Mr. Wright's motion was rejected.

THE NATIONAL TAX.

Hear what our Republican contemporary of the Pittsburgh Gazette says of the War Tax:—"We have no wish to create undue alarm, but we are approaching a crisis in our history that we cannot contemplate without shuddering. We have felt the visits of the tax-gatherer or before; but his visits have been as mere trifles compared to what they will be. The Philadelphia Ledger has been making some calculations of the amount each State will have to raise of the national tax about to be laid:—"The sum to be raised and paid into the U. S. Treasury by New York every year will be \$21,844,142; Pennsylvania, \$15,886,435; Ohio, \$12,867,701; Indiana, 7,489,175; Illinois, \$4,414,643; and the other States in the same cheerful ratio. These are enormous sums, and by no process which can be devised, can they be collected without being felt. In some quarters the attempt to collect it will fall little short of confiscation. New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey may go through such a tax with the breath of life remaining in them, but it is doubtful whether there is another State loyal or disloyal that can go half way thro'."

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

Our readers are pretty well posted as to the way the public money has been plundered by the Fremonters, Cameronians, and Wellistes. We now submit, from good Republican authority, a specimen of financial economy in the U. S. Senate, under the administration of its Secretary, Forney. The following is an extract from a recent speech of Senator Hale, of New Hampshire:—"I have endeavored to arrest some of our expenditures here in the Senate; and now I will mention another fact to this economical Senate, all of whom agree that economy is so necessary. We are reduced in numbers; we are about forty-nine instead of sixty-eight, as we used to be; and yet we are administering the Senate to-day vastly more expensively, with more officers and more salaries, than we ever paid before. We require our Secretary at the commencement of every year to give us a list of his employees, their number and compensation. I have looked at the list for the last eight or ten years, and the list to-day is nearly double what it was ten years ago, and the salaries are much higher."

And this state of things is tolerated and sanctioned by a Republican Senate, at the time when the Government is running into debt at the rate of nearly two millions a day, to carry on the war, and Congress is about levying upon the people an annual tax of more than one hundred millions of dollars!

METHODIST MATTERS.—Some stir has lately existed in Methodist circles of Philadelphia, on account of the Rev. Mr. Chambers having ordained three members of that organization as clergymen, in order that they might become chaplains in the army. The church of Mr. Chambers is independent of any sect, and much su-

prise was created at his action. According to announcement, he, on Sunday afternoon, preached in vindication of his course, at his church in Broad street, near Chestnut. The crowd was very great, the aisles being completely filled.

It appeared that the candidates for ordination had rendered services of a religious nature in the army of the Potomac, and that Secretary Cameron had offered a chaplaincy to them providing they could procure an ordination. They applied to a Conference in session in this State, but their application was not received till the Conference had adjourned. One of them then addressed Bishop Scott, of the Methodist Church, on the subject, who, for some reason, not being able to ordain him, gave him a letter to Chambers, requesting him to perform the ceremony and stating that his ordination would be quite as efficacious as his own.

Mr. Chambers, considering the anxiety of the candidate to be immediately at work upon his spiritual mission among the soldiers, complied. He subsequently ordained the two other candidates, who came highly recommended to him, considering that the authority of Bishop Scott to officiate in regard to the first would apply equally well to the last.

GOV. JOHNSON TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

Brave "Andy Johnson," who has accomplished more and sacrificed more for the Union cause than all the theorists and prattlers in Congress, in assuming the office of Military Governor of Tennessee, states with dignity and clearness to the people of that State the object for which he comes among them. He contrasts the former prosperous condition of Tennessee with its present deplorable state to which it has been reduced by rebellion. He announces that his mission is to restore law, order, individual and public rights and the authority of the Government. He does not seek to enforce any of the revolutionary theories so plentifully broached in Congress, but quotes the resolution adopted at the Extra Session for the purpose of assuring the people that the object of the war is the restoration of the power of the Government as it was before it was temporarily disturbed by the revolt of Tennessee and other confederate States. To those who have remained steadfast to the Government he promises honors and rewards—to the erring and misguided, pardon, but to "intelligent and conscious treason" in high places, "punishment!"

The proclamation is well conceived and well expressed in all its parts, and the best results are to be anticipated from the administration of Gov. Johnson, who will use the ample powers entrusted to him with moderation and wisdom.

STATISTICS OF FREE NEGRO POPULATION.

From the subjoined tables, which are compiled from the census of 1860, it will be seen that the free negro population of the slave-holding states is considerably in excess over that of the non-slaveholding states.

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Free Negroes. Includes Alabama (2,430), Arkansas (1,237), California (1,237), Connecticut (1,237), Delaware (1,237), Florida (1,237), Georgia (1,237), Illinois (1,237), Indiana (1,237), Iowa (1,237), Kansas (1,237), Kentucky (1,237), Louisiana (1,237), Maine (1,237), Massachusetts (1,237), Michigan (1,237), Minnesota (1,237), Missouri (1,237), New Hampshire (1,237), New Jersey (1,237), New York (1,237), North Carolina (1,237), Ohio (1,237), Oregon (1,237), Pennsylvania (1,237), Rhode Island (1,237), Vermont (1,237), Wisconsin (1,237), Total (222,745).

The young man Russell who died so suddenly on the 21st, at Mason, N. H., died of worms. A worm eleven inches long was found in his throat which had strangled him.—When he was found in bed a worm about ten inches long was found lying near his mouth. These worms had crawled up from his stomach.—The young man had probably not eaten much for several days, as his stomach was nearly empty, perhaps causing the worms to look elsewhere for food.

Alluding to the vast army in Tennessee, Mr. Etheridge said, in his Nashville speech, that a lady asked a soldier "How far does your army extend?" "Madam, it reaches to the North pole, and when I left two other regiments were trying to get in."

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—It is stated that Capt. Slaymaker of the Iowa Second, and formerly of York county, Pa., came to his death at the battle of Fort Donelson in a singular manner. A bullet struck his pocket-knife in his left pocket, shivered it to pieces, and drove the blade into his body, so that it, and not the bullet, severed the artery; the rupture of which caused his death. Pieces of the knife were found in his wallet.

Miscellaneous Enigmas.

I am composed of 22 letters. My 2 2d 23 11 6, is the name of a plant. My 4 2d 10 37 19 8 7, is the name of a tree. My 12 3 9 15 20 16, is the name of an animal. My 17 23 14 49 41 52 20 45, is an animal. My 25 30 27 34 59 52 39 45, is an animal. My 25 30 27 34 59 52 39 45, is an animal. My 35 40 20 60 22 53 39, is the name of a bird. My 46 35 47 85, is the name of a bird. My 48 18 25 31 50, is the name of an animal. My 50 57 10 49 53 51 56, is the name of a plank. My 51 60 55, is the name of an animal. My 52 14 55, is the name of an animal. My whole was received by the rebels with dismay.