



Wm. M. Breslin, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the true sentiment of the Nation and is the true standard of loyalty.

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

MEMPHIS CAPTURED.—Flag officer C. H. Davis, on Friday last, engaged the rebel fleet, comprising eight rams and gun boats, near Memphis, and in ninety minutes after the first gun was fired, had succeeded in sinking or capturing every vessel of the enemy save one, which by superior speed was enabled to escape our flotilla, and temporarily prolong its existence.

Another victory upon the Mississippi, and Captain Davis will find his flotilla without a single wooden or iron-clad antagonist to interfere with his progress down that noble stream.

DEMOCRATS, be of good cheer, the day of deliverance from abolition-Republican rule is rapidly approaching. The people are getting heartily tired of the niggerism of the opposition; they now see, although rather late, that the only hope for our country is under Democratic rule.

What Congress has done. LET US SEE! It has been in session six months. It has earned \$1,500 for each member, mileage and pickings. It has expelled Bright for being a democrat.

It has welcomed Phillips for being a nineteenth year disunionist. It has freed all the slaves (black ones) in Utah—24. It has freed all the slaves in New Mexico—29. It has freed all the slaves in Kansas—NONE.

The Negro vs. White Man

In the House, at Washington, on Monday, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois (the warm personal and political friend of Douglas,) made a capital speech. He proceeded to discuss points relative to the conduct of the Government in the present war.

The government are issuing rations to negroes in this District for their support at an enormous expense, as much as it would take to support several of the State governments.

The government are clothing the negroes everywhere, and furnishing them with the best employment they have to give, and the white man goes without.

The Courier has a great deal of abuse to shower upon loyal Democrats, but not a word against the rascals who have robbed the Treasury in one year under Lincoln of a greater sum than the current expenses of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

The abolitionists, in pursuance of their policy to elevate the negro to an equality with the whites, politically and morally, are endeavoring to have Liberia and Hayti recognized so as to have darkey ambassadors flourishing in Court circles at Washington.

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DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

The very heavy rain which commenced on Tuesday night, and continued until intermission during Wednesday and up to Thursday morning of last week, raised the waters in Pennsylvania to an almost unprecedented degree.

At Reading, the Schuylkill rose on Thursday morning about 17 feet above the ordinary water level, and within 6 or 8 feet as high as it was in the memorable freshet of September 2d, 1850.

The bridges on the Lehigh, between Easton and Mauch Chunk, have all been swept away. The Lehigh bridge at Easton is still standing, but can hardly be regarded as anything more than a mere wreck.

The town of Glendon, situate a mile above Easton, and inhabited by the employees of the furnace of that name, was wholly inundated. The tenements, offices, furnaces, &c., were entirely surrounded by water, which reached nearly to the second stories of the dwellings.

The damage to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is great, and will perhaps take a week to repair, so as to allow the passage of trains.

The Delaware Canal has probably not been very greatly damaged, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's works were much less injured than by the great freshet of 1841, though it may require several months to place them in navigable condition.

No trains have run upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad since Wednesday, and it is feared that the railroad bridge at Mauch Chunk has been swept away.

The whole town of Weissport is washed away. There are but three houses left out of about three hundred. Many families were drowned. The loss of life has been terrible.

The Battle before Richmond

A TERRIBLE FIGHT

Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

On Saturday afternoon, about one o'clock, the Rebels made an attack in force upon our encampments, directly in front of their lines.

The firing of musketry and artillery, from the Rebel side, now became quite general; and, as our troops fell back, those of the Rebels advanced upon us.

The attack was first made upon the left, and it was here that the heaviest fighting was done.

The Rebels presented a strong front to the glancing bayonets of our men, but a hundred yards distant.

Major Herbert, of the 8th Alabama Regiment, was captured, after a desperate resistance.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. They were immediately handed over to the Provost Marshal Young, of Gen. Hooker's division.

The loss of the Rebels is severe.—Scores of them were seen to fall during the fight; and over their dead bodies their comrades advanced, only to fall in turn before the well-directed fire of our soldiers.

Gen. Heintzelman, at 6 A. M., ordered reconnaissance to be made by a small force on the left of the wood at the right, toward the railroad.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Our loss is heavy, and the estimate of fifteen hundred killed and five thousand wounded is believed to be nearly correct.

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On Monday morning our position could be summed up about thus:—Two divisions, much reduced in strength from various causes, had been attacked by a greatly superior of good troops and driven fully a mile from the first point of attack; but by the arrival of fresh troops the enemy's course had been arrested.

On Sunday he had again attacked us and been compelled to retire with loss.—But though Richardson's Division had driven him on the railroad, and the Sickles Brigade through the woods on the Williamsburg road, he still held ready all, and certainly much the greater part of the ground taken on Saturday.

So, now, on Sunday morning, we were apparently to begin the work well—to go forward and re-occupy, alive or dead, the position from which the enemy had driven us.

It was still dim and misty when the lines were under arms, and but little later when the advance of skirmishers was thrown forward.

And so it proceeded, and our men pushed on step by step, pushing the Rebels before, with a light exchange of fire but no serious resistance, until we were once more entirely at home.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE STORE OF L. K. LAUDERMILCH, In Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.

French Merino and Cheong. Fancy and Black Silks, from 50 cents to \$1.50. Delaines from 10 to 20 cents.

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