Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

DRAFTING.

The Philadelphia papers state that on Monday the Assessors in that city, in pursuance of orders received from Harrisburg, commenced the task of enrolling the militia preparatory to making a draft.

☞ Slow to enlist—the "every man and every dollar" patriots.

On the first page of to-day's Advertiser will be found a variety of editorials, several ably written communications, an interesting letter from Lieut. Ratterdi, of Capt. Weidman's Company, and several columns of miscellaneous matter.

☞ Senator Chandler of Michigan, Republican, made, in the Senate, last week, a speech filled with denunciations and abuse of Gen. McClellan.—The only excuse needed for the abuse of Chandler, and which probably is a sufficient one, is the statement of Senator Wilson, another Republican, that "*Chandler is a drunkard.*"

Nevertheless, just such men as Chandler now fill the high places in the nation; hence drunkards having hold of the helm of the ship of State, is it a wonder if the vessel is going to wreck?

Gen. Curtis' army, in Arkansas, was recently obliged to retreat before a superior rebel force, but he safely reached Helena, on the Mississippi, where he is resting at present. During the retreat our loss was 8 killed and 32 wounded.

☞ It is rumored that the Governor of this State will call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of raising the State quota of men for the new levy of 300,000 by the general government.

☞ It is announced from Harrisburg that recruits for the new requisition of 300,000 will be accepted for nine months. A second Lieutenant with 15 men, and a 1st Lieutenant with 30 men had already reported at 11 o'clock on Saturday.

☞ There are rumors that our army will shortly evacuate James river, on account of its unwholesomeness. Even if Harrison Landing is not evacuated there will be no advance movement for some weeks.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—Was it the Court House Clique that held that Convention, last week, and passed the lying resolution about the *Advertiser* and *Wahrer Democrat*.

II.

The Courier House Clique wrote it, and the Poor House Clique passed it. All belong to the Court House Clique, either as outsiders or insiders.

☞ The Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, last week, nominated Thomas E. Cochran, of York, for Auditor General, and Wm. Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor Gen'l. These gentlemen are very kind in allowing their names to be used for a sure defeat.

☞ Baton Rouge has not been captured by the rebels as was reported last week.

For the Advertiser.

JUST LIKE THEM.—An abolitionist—one of those who prefer to stay at home, and abuse those who venture their lives in defence of their country, said the other day, on the street, that "Gen. McClellan should be hung and quartered." This sort of *patriots* has succeeded in deterring others from volunteering, by their condemnation of the soldiers in the field; and now when the country is in need, extra inducements must be used in order to procure volunteers. These Abolition Secessionists are doing as much for the cause of secession as the secesh army. VAL.

☞ The Republican State Convention was held in Harrisburg last Thursday.—Thomas E. Cochran was re-nominated for Auditor General, and Judge Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor General. Hon. J. C. Knox, who with the Democrats elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, a few years ago, and who has since turned ingrate and traitor, acted as President of the Convention; and John W. Forney, for whom the Democrats degraded themselves in their efforts to make him United States Senator and elevate to other offices, was the principal spokesman, and made a "sublime abolition lecture." The resolutions are for sustaining Lincoln, Curtin, Senator Wilmot, [not Cowan,] and that "we" [the Delegates] pledge our means and *lives* [they are all going to enlist] to aid in restoring the Union.

☞ General Order, No. 26, issued by Gen. Buell, at Florence, Alabama, June 26, says that there are 14,000 officers and men absent from that army. They are requested to report immediately or be rated as deserters, unless sick or disabled, in which case they must furnish a Physician's certificate.

PLEASANT.—At Harrisburg a man died last week from small-pox. The bed in which he died was taken to the river, emptied, and the clothes washed in the river water, which was then pumped up into the reservoir, and served out to the citizens through the hydrants.

"Four and Twenty Blackbirds baked in a Pie!"

☞ Two dozen gentlemen, who saw fit to style themselves "representatives of the people of Lebanon county," met in the Court House of this borough, on Monday a week, to appoint a Delegate to the Republican State Convention. These gentlemen in addition, or probably in conformity, to the duties required of them, passed the following resolution *unanimously*:

Resolved, That we denounce the principles and doctrines of the Lebanon *Advertiser* and the *Wahrer Democrat*, as dangerous sentiments in this community, and deserving of the contempt of all patriots.

As those gentlemen have thus taken the responsibility, individually and collectively, to denounce the "principles and doctrines" of the *Advertiser*, they must not take offence if the *Advertiser* defends itself against their unjust and uncalled for imputations, and although we have a high regard personally for all the members of said convention, a few plain truths, if not palatable, may at least be beneficial to them in the future.

That the two dozen gentlemen composing said convention are no politicians is self evident. Passing a resolution, like the above, if of their own accord, stamps them as lacking in discretion and foresight to a degree that is amazing, considering that some of them are among our most successful business men. Are they politically blind, and being so, was it reserved for their mature years to make the discovery. Or, on the other hand, was the resolution smuggled in and passed without their knowledge of its contents, or had they the weakness to pass it, individually and collectively, under the lash of outside managers afflicted with the political blindness alluded to. They may take either horn of the dilemma presented here, and their incapacity as politicians, as well as the stupidity of their managers, in foisting upon them, or allowing them to commit, so great an indiscretion, is apparent to every one in the community not blind as themselves.

But, laying aside a discussion of the inexpediency of passing such a resolution, we shall say a few words on its merits, and see where our two dozen gentlemen composing the convention stand.

They "denounce the principles and the doctrines" of the *Advertiser*.—What are those "principles and doctrines?" An unreserved and uncompromising advocacy for the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the enforcement of the Laws. Did they ever find a word in the *Advertiser* showing it to be recreant to those principles? Why did they not make good their charge by embodying the proof in their resolution? Or is their evidence only based on the "blathering" of political demagogues? If so, they must value their reputation, as well as the reputation of the people of Lebanon county, whose "representatives" they claim to be, at a very low estimate. Have they lived to mature age and not made the discovery that hearsay evidence is no evidence at all in Courts of Justice? or do they value their word as of no account unless accompanied by an oath? Their reputation for "truth and veracity" could be impeached in any Court of Justice in the land on the strength of this very resolution.

But, having denounced the "principles and doctrines" of the *Advertiser*, they declare them "dangerous sentiments in this community." Such a declaration would do very well in Jeff Davisdom, where they are trying to break up the Union, trample under foot the Constitution, and defy the laws, but to have the hardihood to make such a declaration in a county that has sent forth a whole regiment to fight for the very principles we maintain, must be the result of an addled brain. They further say that the principles of the *Advertiser* are "deserving the contempt of all patriots." We knew that there were a few "patriots" in this locality who declare the "Constitution dead and of no account," but we must confess that we were astounded that this small county could produce two dozen gentlemen who would publicly, in county convention, declare that an advocacy of that noble old document, the handiwork of the patriot fathers of the revolution, bearing the sign-manual of GEORGE WASHINGTON himself, as deserving the "contempt of all patriots." We are glad to learn, however, by every breeze and through every mail, that our advocacy of the Constitution of the United States does not receive the contempt of patriots, but that the two dozen Court House gentlemen do receive their well earned share.

And who are these two dozen gentlemen that have thus politically made fools of themselves. Inveterate office-seekers the most of them. The followship of them, too, is strange.—Pretty bed-fellows they make. It is a wonder they did not try to kick each other out into the cold. But the power of public office made them cohesive. For instance,—one of them was on the Republican ticket last fall for the Assembly, and was opposed by a number of his fellow delegates because the convention that nominated him was not an "Union Convention." They done all in their power to defeat him, and gave reasons for their actions more frank than complimentary—personally and politically.

When did the party and the candidates they then opposed become an Union party and Union candidates? Their action and procedure then no doubt was honest, but they were called by their old associates "bartering and huckstering aspirants for office," "seceders, doughfaces, and demagogues." They have returned to their vomit, and now denounce not only the principles they professed to hold themselves but fall, but publicly denounce as dangerous sentiments a devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the Laws. They are blunderers—have got back to a blundering party, and that they should continue on blundering is no more than could be expected. Office is their motive, but all the people of Lebanon county are not office-seekers. Of the hundreds that left the foul party last fall, but few, save aspirants and expectants for office, have gone back—even WILL—and they have since been increased by hundreds who can no longer be bound by their party trammels; and to them as well as to the intelligent people of the county generally we submit the "principles and doctrines of the *Advertiser*" the coming fall, as we did last fall. Believing that we are right and that those who oppose, denounce and misrepresent us are wrong, we fear not the verdict of a just and thinking people.

☞ The *Courier* of last week goes into a long winded defense of the Congress just adjourned. It says "it can challenge comparison with any of its predecessors since our government was established for *twenty-six*." Such stuff is enough to make a horse laugh. It will do well enough for a paper thus to talk to people who gain no information outside its columns, but to the intelligent public it is an insult. It would never publish any of the rascalities which transpired, because the guilty parties belonged to its party, thus keeping its readers in happy ignorance, and thus it can with bold assurance talk of the "integrity" of Congress. Even the late and world-known bribery and corruption of Senator Simmons it has yet to make the first allusion to. "Integrity" of this Congress! Look at its "integrity." A resolution was offered to expel Senator Simmons, when he *dared* them to do it, and threatened, in addition, that if they did not stop the proceedings against him, he *would expose them all*. THEY DID STOP, and Simmons was not expelled from the midst of "plunderers and thieves."

☞ The resolutions of the twenty-four gentlemen who met in the Court House last week, don't say a word against any of the scamps who have been robbing the government in one year of more money than the yearly current expenses of Mr. Buchannan's administration.

AFRAID OF CIVIL WAR.

The abolitionists have put our Union into the throes of dissolution; they have already spread tens of thousands of worthless and lazy negroes over the North; and propose to follow up the plague with millions more, making the people pay for them and then maintain them; they have abused and imprisoned Democrats without law or cause; they have destroyed their property by mob law, and denounced them as secessionists and traitors in the face of their patriotic efforts on every hand. These things have become unbearable, and Democrats are not disposed to submit quietly and patiently any longer to such abuses and insults. The *Courier* "smells the mice," and last week has a long article in the "injured innocence" style, and asks somebody to "spare us a civil war among ourselves." Let them be decent and civil and nobody will harm them.—With order and law-abiding citizens the past is a sufficient guarantee for the future. What is the record of the past? Have any abolition printing offices been destroyed; have any abolitionists been torn from their families and confined in Fort Warren or Lafayette without warrant of authority of law and without cause; have any abolitionists been deprived of freedom of speech; have any abolitionists been obliged to flee the country for their lives; have any abolitionists stolen less money from the Treasury than they could lay their hands on; have any abolitionists bartered and sold their influence for less than they could get for it? Why then need the *Courier* fear "civil war among ourselves?"

☞ The twenty-four gentlemen who met in the Court House, last week, say they "are *anxious* to *stand* by her heroic brethern *in the field*, to defend our free institutions." We have not heard that one of them has yet enlisted, but as fast as they do we shall publicly announce it. Our friends also will preserve the list of members of said convention, and when one of them slips off and enlists they will please inform us, as we may not be able to keep the run of all of them at all times.

☞ Congress adjourned on Thursday last, and the country is thankful.

THE ROLL OF IMMORTALITY.

That the twenty-four gentlemen who met in the Court House last week, and, without an exception, declared the "principles and doctrines" of the *Advertiser* "dangerous sentiments in this community," may not sink to oblivion, we shall print a copy of this paper on stout parchment and transmit it to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, to be filed in the archives for preservation for all time to come. Their names are as follows:

Simon J. Shine,
John Henry Miller,
David E. Miller,
Christian Henry,
Thomas Foster,
George Hoffman,
Abraham Shirk,
Hugh M. Maxwell,
C. Mindt,
H. Bender,
Andrew Kreider,
H. A. Bachman,
S. O. Eby,
Edward F. Ramsey,
William Wootman,
J. S. Moyer,
B. S. Dissinger,
Alex. Eisenmeis,
J. G. Bowman,
D. E. Blyther,
J. W. Adam,
John H. Urich,
Jacob F. Bickhart,
Levi Shaffer.

☞ The rebels during the past week have been doing some bold work in Kentucky. They are under the leadership of Gen. Morgan, and have destroyed the railroad between Lexington and Frankfort and have captured the towns of Cynthiana and Henderson, in Kentucky, and Newburg, in Indiana. Great commotion has also existed in Cincinnati from fear of a visit from the rebels.

☞ An officer in the army in South Carolina, writes as follows to a Michigan paper, detailing the mode pursued by Hunter in organizing his negro brigades, and the "alacrity" with which the negroes rushed to be soldiers.

"Since my last, matters both of a grave and comical nature have taken place in our division. Abolitionism is running rampant. In the first place, our brigade was electrified with an order that there were to be two regiments of negroes raised and armed, and our regiment was honored with an order to furnish non-commissioned officers who were willing to take the position of officers in one of the regiments. To the everlasting honor of the regiment there was but one man found who would allow himself to be used for any such purpose. After recruiting for two weeks and only getting twenty or thirty negroes, it was found that it would not work. General Hunter then comes out with a proclamation declaring every negro in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida free, and entitled to all the rights of freemen—with one stroke of his pen accomplishing that which the Government itself has no right to do under the Constitution. The next morning after the order for freeing the negro, came one from the same source, ordering every able-bodied negro within the limits of our brigade to be collected together and sent under guard to Hilton Head, to form the grand negro army. It was a military order and had to be obeyed, and such scenes as were then enacted, are a disgrace to any civilized people, and far outstrip any real or fancied description of the negro traders in 'Uncle Tom.'

"What has probably taken place in individual instances under their former masters, now took place by wholesale under the present one, although the negro was free, be it remembered. As the negroes would not go willingly, parties were sent out through the town, and negroes were caught wherever they could be found, and taken to a place of rendezvous, in many instances being driven at the point of the bayonet, bellowing lustily, the tears streaming down their cheeks.—In other cases, they were found secreted under their beds, and had to be taken out and forced from the arms of their screaming companion.—The same scenes were enacted on almost every plantation on the island. Some three or four hundred being collected, they were driven on board a transport at the wharf to leave their homes, many of them, no doubt, forever, the women in many cases praying God to send them back to their old masters, as they were much less cruel than their present ones. If the negro in this country has a greater horror for one thing than another, it is a gun. You ask them if they do not want to help to put down their old masters, and they tell you, 'fore God, massa, we can't shoot—gun make we faint; can't stand 'fore white man, no how, he shoot us 'fore we see him; we break for the swamp sure, massa.' No pen or sketch can give you a true idea of the scenes we saw, and I will not try. The artists of the New York illustrated papers were on the ground taking sketches, as also the reporters of the press generally, and every word that they may say will be true, for the scene cannot be painted up to the reality.

"Tell the friends of the Constitution in Michigan, if this war is to be turned into a crusade against any part of our country, and if we are asked or expected to stand shoulder to shoulder on an equality with the negro, as a soldier, the regiment here may be reduced one; for every officer, from the highest to the lowest, will throw up their commissions and retire from the service. There is such a storm brewing here that I think the whole thing will be abandoned, and the negro be again used as he has been—to do the drudgery in the Army, unloading vessels making breastworks, in short, using him anywhere to save a white man's muscle, except with a gun. Thirty thousand of them would be whipped by five hundred white men."

MR. FENTON, (Republican,) of New York, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to reimburse the State of New York for the advances made by her during the late war with Great Britain.—*Proceedings of Congress.*

Could anything be more despicably mean than the trumping up of such an account at a time like this?

☞ Large bounties are offered to new recruits in the Eastern States and in New York. In some instances as high as $160 bounty is offered by State Governments.

POSTAGE STAMPS CURRENCY.—One of the last acts of Congress was to pass a bill making postage stamps a currency. It provides:

That on and after the first of August all postage and other United States stamps which be received for all dues of less than five dollars, and which may be received in exchange for United States notes.

No private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note or device for less than one dollar to circulate as money.

Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

—The bill has been signed by the President. It is said the stamps intended for circulation are to be printed on stout paper, without the usual mucilage. They are of the denomination of 1, 3, 5, 12, 24, 30, 60, and 90 cents.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.—Michelet, the French author, says: "England was always a mystery to me till I visited it. I found it a great sand bank envoloped in a fog. The fog fed the grass, the grass fed the sheep, the sheep fed the men."

VOLUNTEERS.

Among various plans for procuring volunteers, the instant need of whom every one understands, one is said to be on foot which promises, if carried out, to be of no small importance. The proposal is based on the well-known fact that none of the leaders of the radical party, none of the prominent abolitionists, have as yet volunteered, either as officers or as privates. It is said that a few chaplains, and some surgeons, are known as belonging to the abolitionist body politic, but there are no privates who are known as leaders or prominent men among that class of citizens, and very few who have been classed as such in any manner. Several conservative members of Congress have gone home to raise volunteers, and propose themselves to lead their soldiers to the battle-field. But it is said the great body of the abolitionists, taking their cue, and excuse, from Governor Andrew's letter, and from the clergymen who have advised them not to enlist unless emancipation is proclaimed, hang back, and look to their leaders for advice. It is now proposed to address the abolitionists leaders, especially those who have made the pulpit the place for inculcating their peculiar doctrines, and to propose that they at once take the field, and call on their anti slavery hosts to join them. The Boston abolitionists should be foremost. It is unnecessary to name individuals, for there may be physical or family reasons which prevent men acting as they gladly would if able, and it is therefore improper to call on them by name. But the eyes of the whole country turn at once to clergymen and orators, sound able bodied men, who are expected to throw their personal influence at once into the field, not with the voice alone, but with musket in hand.

It is unnecessary to say to our readers, that we do not approve of calling on clergymen to fight. But we are free to say that there are some who would be much better soldiers than preachers of the gospel of peace, and such men we would gladly see leave the pulpit, not to return to it. Their influence is unquestioned.—If ten of the leading abolitionists clergymen and orators in and around New York would volunteer, not as officers, nor as chaplains, surgeons, or other non-combatants, but as privates, and call their followers to go with them, it is believed that the present reluctance of the abolitionists to volunteer would be broken in upon, and the able-bodied men of whole congregations would join the ranks at once. The discipline of army life would do all of them good. The proposal is under consideration, and will probably take the form of a letter or request to the most prominent men in the radical connection.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Sharp Practice in Oregon.

According to newspaper accounts, the recent election in Oregon was characterized by very mean tricks, as it appears that there was no alternative but to vote for a certain ticket, or be denounced as a traitor and treated accordingly. Most of the lands in that State are held under what is known as the "Donation Act."—By the terms of this act a person who settled and lived upon 640 acres, as the case might be, for four consecutive years, is entitled to a patent from the Federal Government, confirming to him the title. Owing to delays, the patents to many of these donation claims have not yet been issued. The charge is that in order to secure the choice of so-called Union candidates, all who held donation claims, but to whom no patents have yet been issued, were assured that unless they voted the favorite ticket, or abstained from voting the Democratic ticket, they should not only have their patents withheld, but also their lands should be confiscated to the government.

The Oregon Register of June 7th, publishes a large amount of proof to sustain these allegations. Among the rest, is a notice given by the federal collector at Astoria, in which he says:

"Let every man who expects a Donation Patent from the Government for his land, be careful not to array himself against that Government next Monday. *The poll books will be evidence against him, if he does.*

WHO ESCAPE DRAFTING BY THE U. S. LAWS.—The following persons are exempt from enrolment by the laws of the United States: Officers judicial and executive of the Government of the United States; the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers, Custom House officers and their clerks, Inspectors of Exports, pilots and mariners employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the United States, Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters and their clerks, post officers, post riders and stage drivers, in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road and artificers and workman in the United States Armories and Arsenals.

FORGING LAND WARRANTS.—On Thursday last, Deputy Marshals Sharkey and Schuyler, accompanied by Constable Baker, of Lancaster city, arrested John McClune, Justice of the peace, and James M. Dunkel, both of Martic township, Lancaster county, upon the charge of having forged and assisted in the counterfeiting of a paper purporting to be signed by Catharine Eckman, of said township, and dated August 21st, 18-61, making application for bounty land, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1855. They were taken to Philadelphia, where they had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hazlett. After the hearing, they were both committed in default of $5,000 bail, to answer the charge at the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The accused must have been driving an extensive business in this line, as the U. States District Attorney stated that he had papers in his possession of over thirty cases of fraud perpetrated by the same parties, which involved some 3000 acres of Government land.

☞ Colonel Thomas A. Ziegle, of the 107th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Warrenton, Va., on Tuesday last. The Colonel was a native of York.

☞ The people are thinking that every man who has been sent to McClellan since his recent battles—be the number great or small—could just as well have been sent three weeks ago, before the battles took place. Who will deny it?—*Providence Post.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Congress during the recent session appropriated about eight hundred millions of dollars, including upwards of five hundred and sixty millions for the army, and somewhat less than one hundred millions for the navy.

Among the most important bills postponed by the House, or remaining unacted upon, are the following: Providing for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union; for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal; providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy; for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the losses incurred by the loyal citizens from the appropriation of their property by United States troops, the bankrupt bill, and that appropriating two hundred millions for the border slave State emancipation and colonization purposes.

The Senate took no definite action upon the House bills to totally abolish the franking privilege, and to repeal all laws allowing mileage, so as to include the members of the present Congress.

The House bill providing for the discharge or trial of State prisoners failed in the Senate.

The Secretary of War, in response to the resolution of the House, calling for all evidence which relates to the question whether any member or members of Congress have had an interest in Government contracts since April last, transmitted a copy of the document heretofore sent to the Senate concerning the arrangement between SCHABERTH and Senator SIMMONS, which he says is all the information on the files of that department.

Among the last acts signed by the President was one authorizing postage and other Government stamps as currency, and prohibiting banks and other corporations from issuing notes below the denomination of one dollar for circulation.

The President and members of the Cabinet occupied the Vice President's room at the Capitol on Wednesday, attending to public business.

A LINE OF BATTLE.

This expression often occurs in referring to the order of troops on the battle field, and it is doubtless the opinion of many that the two armies stand in two lines; but it is not so.

The army is divided into divisions, and there are often great gaps between the divisions. They are posted in positions, or in commanding places—that is, on hills, or in woods, or on the banks of streams, in places where they will be best able to resist or attack the enemy. The divisions are usually so placed that they can support one another. You can understand a line of battle pretty well by imagining a regiment here on a hill, another down in the valley, a third in a piece of woods, with artillery and cavalry placed in the best positions. If you want to make it more real, when you are out in the fields or pastures, with the hills all around, just imagine that the enemy is over yonder hill, with ten thousand men and twenty pieces of artillery. You are a General, and have an equal number. The enemy will come down that road, spread out into the field, or creep through the woods and attack you. You can't exactly tell how many men he will send on the right, or how many on the centre, or how many on the left; so you must arrange your forces to support each other. Then, to shift it, you are to attack him. You don't know how his troops are arranged, for he keeps them concealed as well as he can. You don't want many of your men killed, but do want to win a victory. Now there is a chance for you to try your skill in planning a line of battle. You must place your artillery where it will do the most damage and receive the least from the enemy. You must move your infantry so that they will not be cut off by the enemy before they get near enough to cut them up in return.—You see that it is no small thing to be a general. These are great responsibilities.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE CHIVALRY.—A lady recently from the South reports the marriage of Miss Margaret Howell, the sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, to George W. Custis Lee, of the Confederate army, eldest son of Gen. Lee, and heir to Arlington, by the will of his grandfather, Mr. Custis.

Among other marriages at the South, are also reported those of three ladies, who were imprisoned in the house of Mrs. Greenhow, in Washington city, last summer, viz: Miss Martha Levy, of Savannah; Miss Fanny Phillips, late of Washington, and daughter of the Hon. Mr. Phillips, of Alabama.

White People Obliged to get out of Wagons to make room for Negroes in Gen. Banks Division.

The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* a Union paper, says:—

The following statement of two soldiers of the Thirteenth Indian regiment, discharged on account of disability, and who were with the army on its retreat, fully corroborate our statement. The two young men whose names are attached to the paper are as respectable and truthful as any in Washington county or elsewhere. We have had it in our possession for some two weeks, awaiting the disposition of Mr. Voorhees' resolution, which, having been rejected by the House, we now lay before our readers:

"SALEM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, IND., June 25.

"The undersigned hereby certify that they were present when the retreat took place by command of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah Valley, in the State of Virginia, to wit: on the—day of June, 1862, being at the time discharged soldiers from company G., Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

"There were encamped along with the Union army, at the time aforesaid, about twenty-five hundred negroes, who were kindly treated and provided for by our army, and in the retreat, on account of our disability, we took passage on the Government wagons, but before we had proceeded far we were ordered by the wagon-master to get out and let negroes ride, and we were made to do so, and were told that the order emanted from headquarters and must be obeyed. Many of the soldiers complained in our hearing of the treatment received on the occasion referred to, on account of being compelled by those in authority to walk, while the negroes were permitted to ride on the Government transports.

"B. F. SHULL,
"J. W. GORDON."

Is there any comment needed upon this statement?

GEN. HALLECK.—A despatch from Corinth, via Louisville, announces that Major-General Halleck has given up "the immediate command of the Army of the Southwest." What this means we are not at present informed; but there is a rumor that he is to go to Washington and direct the military movements from there. Gen. McClellan's enemies are exulting in the expectation that he is to supersede that gallant officer in command of the Army of the Potomac. We shall see!

THE ARCH-TRAITOR OF THE NORTH.—Unquestionably the arch-traitor of the Union is not Jefferson Davis, but Wendell Phillips. Davis is a criminal of lesser magnitude. A speech of Phillips' is published in one of his New York radical organs (the Times), in which he avows that he has been a traitor and a disunionist for upwards of thirty years. "To-day," says this demagogue, "Jefferson Davis is doing less to break this Union by his armies at Richmond, than Lincoln by his Cabinet policy and delay in the city of Washington." This is true of the traitor Phillips himself, and not of Mr. Lincoln. Had there been no Wendell Phillips, no Garrison, and no Greeley, there would have been no Jefferson Davis at the head of a rebellion confederacy. Secession is the spawn of abolition. From anti slavery dissension the Southern rebellion has derived its being and all its vitality. Had the abolition traitors been crushed in time, there would be no necessity for waging war against Southern insurrection to-day.—*Herald.*

☞ A strolling troupe of burnt-cork minstrels have just been driven out of Germany under rather ludicrous circumstances. For two or three nights the confiding Teutons listened to the songs and the aboriginal jokes, and witnessed the grimaces of the pseudo-Africans with the greatest zest but when it was discovered that the troupe were white in the daytime, and only blacked up for the occasion, the honest Dutchmen were indignant, and press and people united in denouncing the impostors, solemnly stating that the black could be rubbed off their faces, and there was not an actual negro among them. The astonished minstrels were obliged to pack up their corks, banjos and regalia, and hastily remove to some other locality, for fear of being assisted out of town in a manner more summary than agreeable.

WHO ENCOURAGED SECESSION?

The New York *Tribune*, in December, 1860, said:

"If the people of seven or eight contiguous States shall pretty unanimously resolve to secede and set up for themselves, we think they should do so, and that it would be most unwise to undertake to resist such secession by Federal force."

The same paper called our glorious flag, "a flaunting lie."

☞ Secretary Seward has recently been spending some days, in New York City, in consultation with leading politicians. A correspondent of the New York *Express* states that he recently overheard a conversation between Secretary Seward and another person, and he believed that Secretary Seward was committed to the policy of making peace with the Confederates and that this visit to the East, was to prepare and feel the way.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—*Another Negro Outrage.*—The Greenburg *Argus* of Wednesday gives the following account of a horrible occurrence in Westmoreland county:

On Wednesday morning two negroes, Jacob and Reuben Long, from Allegheny county, were committed to jail charged before justice Hunter of West Newton, with having forcibly outraged the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Faulkner, a very respectable lady, residing in Rostraver township, this county.

The facts of this case as related to us are of a most revolting nature. Mr. Faulkner is a market peddler, and left home with his horse and wagon, on the morning of the day on which the outrage was committed. He resided on the turnpike, near the Allegheny line. Mrs. F. had retired to bed with her infant; no other persons being about the house.—About 11 o'clock she was aroused by a knocking at the door. She enquired who was there. She was answered that her husband had met with a "disaster"—upset and broke his wagon—was badly hurt, and had sent his horse home by "us," and to tell her to put it in the pasture.—She got up—put on a skirt, and placing her frock over her shoulders, opened the door; discovered a horse hitched near, but could see nothing of the men. Suspecting nothing, she took the horse and led him towards the pasture, when looking around she discovered that the horse had a white spot in his face, which her husband's had not, and the bridle, also, was not his. She immediately became aware of danger, and dropping the reins, ran for the house, when two men sprang from their concealment, seized her arms, threw her violently on her back, with her skirt pulled over her face, confining her arms as in a vice, and partially smothering her, and while in this situation, one of the fiends violated her person, then held her until the other perpetrated the same outrage, when they both left her. As soon as she was able, she went into the house, took her child, and made her way to the neighbor's house, where she told the story of her wrong.

The night was dark, and she could only tell that they were negroes from their well known voices, and by the horse, which she knew belonged to the father of the accused, who lives further along the road. It was several days before she had them arrested. Her convictions of their identity is strengthened by the fact that the accused left West Newton at a late hour that night with the horse she identifies, and had about time to reach her house at the hour she charges the outrage to have been committed.

When the swarms of slaves now within the lines of our armies are let loose upon the North we shall have a series of such negro outrages.

☞ The walls of Paris are now covered with illustrated placards, announcing that there will shortly be given on the lake at Versailles a grand nautical *fete*, representing the combat between the Merrimac and the Monitor.