assortiment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out Printino, of layery description, in a neat and expeditious manner and on very reasonable terms. Such as Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
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***Deeps of all kinds, Common and Judgment Bonds.
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Nebanon Advertiser.



WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862.

DRAFTING

It seems to be the general impresfill up the new Regiments called for though it is proposed to give volunto the drafting process.

there will be interesting times. "The number of sick and afflicted men, even among the "last man and fast dollar" gents will be large; there will be many "lame, halt and blind;" there will be those troubled with rheumatism who never before were troubled; there will be men heretofore spry and sprightly, who will become prematurely past forty five! We already hear men claiming to be exempt on the score of age who a week ago would have been insulted if it had has that the South was willing to acbeen charged that they had a "gray cept the "Crittenden Compromise" as hair!" The excuses are numerous, ing difficulties between the two secand there will be sport when all are tions; but the Abolition Republicans, brought up standing, and bade to who loved their party more than take their chances for a years' ser. their country, determined to give not vice as "bold soger boys."

The New Tax Bill.

The new tax bill makes a Congres. sional volume of one hundred and bled at Washington, at the instance not in its service, five per cent, is im-posed. On incomes in excess of \$50, a capital thing to save the Union. advertisements, dividends on stock, lican party from rupture." dividends on capital or deposits in any bank, insurance, gas, railroad, comes may be deducted the amount Pastor of the Congregation. paid for State and local taxes. The income tax is laid upon all incomes when the time expires as regards the income tax, if the same be not renewed.

Manutacturers must furnish the assessor with a sworn statement of the place where he intends to manufacture his articles, whether the market for it is domestic or foreign, and the kind and quality of the article.-Each month he must make returns of | to the 93d. the products and sales, and pay the amount of taxes on them, except certain cloth and woollen goods which are paid by the finisher. In all cases of goods manufactured in whole or in and October 1st; 2nd, and 3d. From its part upon commission, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay under the tax, such person paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amaterial is furnished by one party same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid upon the manufactured goods. The taxes on all articles manufactured and sold, in pursuance of contracts bona fide made before the arine Gloninger. passage of the act, shall be paid by the purchaser thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The tax on spirits commenced on the 1st of July. The tax on manufactured G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonarticles, dividends, stamps, &c., on the 1st of August. Manufacturers are required to pay the duty at the times the goods are to be removed for cash or on time, this of course holds good. One per cent. tax is laid on the gross receipt of insurance companies for premiums. This clause goes into effect on the 18th of Octoof July a duty of \$3 is levied. The tax on auction sales is imposed on sales made on and after the first of August. No person subject to pay license can continue his business legally without license, after the 1st of August .-Persons engaged in the following bu. siness are required to take out license,

Lebanon



Advertiser.

VOL. 14---NO. 6.

LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862.

cuses, \$50; dentists, \$10; distillers, \$12,-50 to \$50; eating houses, \$10; horselealers, \$10; hotels, from \$5 to \$200; lawyers, \$10; livery stable keepers, \$10; manufacturers, \$10; pediars, from dealer, \$10; retail dealers in liquors, tallow chandlers, \$10; soap makers, \$10; wholesale dealers, \$50; wholesale

The Crittenden Compromise would have Saved the Union-Testimony of Judge

The Republican press is very ready of late to quote every word that ever of late to quote every word that ever fell from the lips of Judge Douglas as to all the requisition for twenty one retained entry that can be construed into anything favorable to that party: but they are sion throughout the States that Draft- tavorable to that party; but they are ing will have to be resorted too to mum as mittens and dumb as oysters about what he has said unfavorable to them and their more ultra Aboliteering a fair trial before proceeding union. It will be remembered that on the 3d day of January, 1861, Sen-If drafting should be resorted too, ator Douglas made a speech on the proposed compromise measures then before the United States Senate; and

in that speech, he said:

in that speech, he said:

"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side, are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden.) pray tell us what you are willing to do?

"I address the inquiry to Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the cotton States. (Measrs. Toombs and Davis.) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden.) as a final settlement of the controversy, if intended and sustained by Republican members.

"Hence, the sole responsibility, of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

Here is the evidence of Judge Doug.

Here is the evidence of Judge Doug an inch,—their object being to bring about the very state of affairs that now exists, civil war and a dissolution of the Union!

When the Peace Congress assemtwenty pages. The tax is to be col- of border Slave States, there was at lected in each election or representa- first a strong probability that Comthe district for which a collector and promise measures would be adopted. assessor will be appointed. The income To defeat anything of the kind the tax levies a tax of three per cent. on Abolitionists made extraordinary efall incomes in excess of \$600. If the forts. Mr. Chandler, a Republican income of a person is \$1000, he pays member of Congress from Michigan, tax on \$400, the excess of \$600. A wrote to Gov. Blair of the same state, tax of five per cent. is laid upon all that he must send on delegates imincomes over \$10,000. On all incomes mediately — "stiff backed or none" in excess of \$600 received from property in the United States by persons measures, so as to "Save the Republicesiding out of the United States and can party from rupture." He thought

000 per annum, a tax of seven and one-half per cent, is laid. In estimation scoundrels and traitors so ardentting one's income the money derived by desired, the country is now getting from interest on railroad bonds or a surfeit of. It is certainly a very shares is excluded; so also that from dear experiment to "save the Repub-

On the 18th day of July, 1762, bebridge, express, ferry boat and steam- ing one hundred years on last Friday, the boat company, and from the manu- First German Reformed Church, in the facture of any article upon which, a town (now Borough) of Lebanon, was dedstamp or ad valorem duty is laid. In | icated. Rev. Frederick Miller was then

In the National Hospital, Baltimore, not to show that slavery is a useful for the year ending December next, are the following of the 93d: Simon Fishand is collectable on the 1st of July, er, O. Serg. Leedom, W. H. Wise, and and each year hereafter up to 1866, John Gragg. In Steward's Hospital, Bal- the abuse to which it is liable, there timore, are Samuel Boltz, Henry Fasnecht, is nothing in the institution itself Augustus Solomon, and Samuel Barnard. In Patterson's Park Hospital is, William Grumer. In McKin's Hospital are, J. Renion and C. V. Gulick. In York Hospital, York, Pa., are, J. W. Hager, J. H. Sperring, Solomon Rauch and Corp. W. Cox. These are all reported as belonging

> The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its next annual exhibition at Norristown on September 30th, pamphlet just issued we learn that Mr. Martin Early, of this county is one of its hams, Jacob Early; Matched horses for carriages, G. Dawson Coleman; Foreign imported sheep, Levi Kline, Esq; Needle work, Miss Mary Guilford; Fruits and melons, Sam'l Miller; Cutlery, &c., T. T. Worth; Miscellaneous articles, Miss Cath-

> > Proclamation by Goy. Curtin.

Pennsylvania ss: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW

PROCLAMATION. To sustain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his means, and his life if need be, is the first duty of from his premises. Whether selling every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on porato them into his own family by Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments. and the regiments already in the field must

Enlistments will be made for nine months ber. On passports issued after the 1st in the old. The existence of the present in the new regiments, and for twelve months emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances, I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole coun-

\$5, to \$20; photograpers, \$10; pawn-brookers, \$50; physicians, \$10; retail izens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legisla-\$20; stills from \$12,50 to \$25; surgeons tion, and do not desire to throw on the \$10; tobacconists, \$10; theatres, \$100; treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting to the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelily and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of county limit their exertions to the enlist-ment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every tattle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died, defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places must be filled. Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of the Government, of order, and of our com-

peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous and united people. in the 20th chapter Leviticus.

Given under my hand and the great seal. The leading objects of this chapter of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentyfirst day of July, in the year of our Lord batical Year and the Jubilee. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eightr-seventh.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

mon nationality, one earnest struggle and

	1	
	SCHEDULE OF	APPORTIONMENT.
	Adams Companies. 2	_ s Companie
	Adams 2	Lancaster
_		
1	AT MIGITORIE 1	Lebanon
1		Lehigh
į	Bedford 2	Luzerne
1		Lycoming
1	Blair 2	Mercer
ì	Bradford 5	Millia
1		Monroe and Pike
1	Butler 3	
ı	Cambria 2	Montgomery
ł		Montour
I		
1		Northumberland
1	Centre 2	Percy.
ı	Citation and Pol Car	Philadelphia
į		rike (see Monrou)
ł	Olekratelu 1	Potter
i	Cordinate	Schuylkill
l	Cian toru	Snyder
ì	Cumperand	Somerset
ı	Duahmin	Sullivan and Wyomine
ı		Snequehanna
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Laws of Moses-The Practice of the Jews-Christianity and Slavery, Christ, Paul, Peter, Philemon and his Church. TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.

RESPECTED SIR: In my preceeding letters I have endeavored to show that whether slavery be right or wrong nobody is responsible for its existence, or has a right to interfere with it under our political institutions, except the people in the State in which it exists. My object in this letter is or desirable institution for our age or country, but that whatever may be which makes it the duty of a Christian to seek its abolition otherwise than by admonishing the slaves to be obedient and faithful to their masters. and the masters to be kind and in. dulgent to their slaves.

To this end I shall attempt to it has been sanctioned by God him. held as "bond-men forever?" self, not only by not rebuking it but by giving it his direct authority.

by Noah-Genesis, 9th chapter, 25th verse: "And he said, cursed be Canaan punished or censured by his Maker for thus dooming a portion of his posterity to perpetual bondage.

In the 7th chapter of Genesis, ver-Abraham bought men with his money is four times recognized. Verse 12 is represented to be the language forever." of God himself speaking to Abraham, and is in the following words, viz:

"And he that is eight days old shall be circumcised among you every man-child in your generations, he that is born in the house or bought with money of any stranger, which is not of thy seed." Here is a direct recognition of the fact that Abraham held slaves; and of Jubilee only, but "forever." God instead of commanding him to set them free, directed him to incor-

the right, of circumcision. In the 25th chapter, verse 35 monservants and maid-servants are name ed among the "blessings" which God age more than six years. On being stitutions and relations of human sohad bestowed upon Abraham. The speaker who was himself a servant suid:

"And the Lord hath blessed my master greatly and he is become great; and he hath given him flocks and herds, and silver and gold, and mainservants and maid-servants, and camels and asses."

By the 14th chapter, 14th verse, it appears that Abraham had three bundred and eighteen "trained servants.

Egypt or that they acquired any while wandering in the Wilderness. Fly. ing from slavery themselves they were a new nation without constitudealers in liquors, \$100. Tavern field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsyl tion or laws, and all their institution variables and all their institution of the variation of the v keepers &c., are not obliged to take out an additional license for selling to them, and make the victory speedy to that God would or corld prescribe to that God would or corld prescribe to his chosen people a sinful institution?
Yet God established, or recognized slavery as an institution of the Hebrew nation. If any one doubts it, let him read the 21st chapter of Exodust the 25th cha

the verses from the twelfth to the eighteenth of the last recognize the right of a Hebraw to buy his own countrymen and held them in bondage six years, and prescribed a mode by which with their own consent they may be made bond men "forever."

are to establish and regulate the Sabi

But the establishment or recognition

of perpetual slavery as an institution

of the Hebrew Common wealth is found

The first seven verses provide that every seventh year shall be "a sab bath of rest unto the land." "Thou shalt not sow thy field nor prune thy

The sixth verse declares that "the Sabbath of the land shall be meat for you; for thee and for thy servant, and for thy maid and for thy hired servant, and for the stranger that sojourneth with thee."

From the eighth verse, inclusive to the end of the chapter, the main sub. ject is the Jubilce, recurring once in tifty years and its leadings on the va-rious interests of the Hebrew Commonwealth. The tenth verse is in the following words: "and ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession,

This passage is soften quoted as exidence that slayery ceased among the Hebrews every fifty years, where as, taking the whole chapter together as, taking the whole chapter together.

Kendall, a man of learning and attituty who has filled as large a space in our political history as any living man, will be read with much interest:

Origin of Bible Slavery-Neck the local as the Lends and the same things and the heart. "Not with eye service as to the Lends as the story of the Lord, and the men."

The plain determine the the story of the Lord, and the men. "Not with eye service as to the Lends as the story of the Lord, and the men."

The plain determine the them the art as unto Christ. "Not with eye service as to the Lends as the same shall be read with the men."

The plain determine the art as unto Christ. "Not with eye service of the Lord, and the men."

The plain determine the art as unto Chris

39th to 43d verses, inclusive, read as follows:

"And if thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxed poor; and be sold unto thee thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond servant. But as an hired servant, and as a sojourner, heafind be with thee, and shalf serve and as a solonteer, nessmit be with a doe, and shall serve thee until the year of the Jubilee.

And then shall be depart from thee both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own fumily, and unto the possession of his fathers, shall be return.

"For they are my servants, which I brought forth out the hand of Farner they shall not be until or hout."

of the land of Egypt, they shall not be sold as bondmen.
"Thou shalt not rule over him with rigor; but shalt fear thy God."

Then come 44th, 45th, and 46th verses, in the following words, viz:

"Both thy bond-men and thy bond maids, which thou shall have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bend-men and bond-maids. "Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they hegat in your land, and they shall be your possession.

"And you shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a po session, they shall be your bond-men forever; but over your brethren the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigor."

Is it possible for language more clearly to declare that, while the Hebrew servant was to be set freein the with the "doctrine" of God, and he is prove that slavery is not in itself sin. year of Jubilee, the bolid-men and ful, but showing from the Bible that bond maids, of foreign blood might be pute by disobedience or misconduct.

Bible is the curse of Ham or Canaan, by Noah—Genesis, 9th chapter, 25th the master of the Hebrew servant 24th; verses 9 and 10, Paul says: "have given him a wife and she have ate the human race, and he was not if the husband and father prefer remaining in servitude with his wife and children, it is provided (verse 6,)that "his master shall bring him unto the Judges; he shall also bring him to the ses 12, 13, 23 and 27, the fact that door, or unto the door post and his master shall bore his car through with an awl; and he shall serve him

> It hence appears that when a master had given his Hebrew servant a wife, the wife and children were not to be free with the husband and father, who might if he choose, remain a servant with them, not to the year

A practical illustration of the meanthat the Jews had fallen into the practice of disregarding the law and holding their Hebrew brethern in bond. required to comply with the law they servants free. Afterward, bowever, reduced them to slavery. For this themselves during their short proba-violation of the law the prophet de tion on earth. It would make men nounced against them the most terrible judgments.

as he would serve God and Christ; or rather that cheerful obedience and tion of his duty to his God and Saviour. And masters are instructed to treat their servants kindly reciprocating their good will, and are admonished that in the sight of God all men are equal, whatever may be their

earthly relations. Similar injunctions are imposed on servants and masters in the third and fourth chapters of Paul's Epistle to

the Colossians. In the 6th chapter of Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, verses one and two, the Apostle says:

"Let as many servants as are under the joke count their own masters as worthy of all hopor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blaspiened.

"And they that have believing maters, let them not despise them because they are brethren, but rather do them sorvice, because they are faithful and beloved,

In other words, "all honor" to his master by a slave is in accordance not to bring that doctrine into disre-Nor is he to think less of his master If there were any doubt on this because he finds himself on a level subject it would be solved by the with him in the church, but is rather The first we learn of slavery in the 4th verse of the 21st chapter of Exo- to serve him with more zeal than ev-

obeys his master is honest and faithful; "adorns the doctrine of our God and Saviour."

The Apostle Peter, in his First Epistle, chapter 2d, verses 18, 19 and 20, preaches the same doctrine in yet stronger language. He says:

"Servents, be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the forward; for this is thank worthy, if a man for conscience toward God, endure grief, sufferings wrongfully; for what glory is it, when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently, this is acceptable to God." In other words, Peter inculcates

the obedience and submission of a slave to his master, whether the master be kind or cruel, as a Christian duty enjoined by "conscience toward iny of these provisions is found in the God," and teaches that patient en-34th chapter of Jeremiah. It seems durance of unjust chastisement is a virtue peculiarly "acceptable to God."
It is the peculiar beauty of Chris. tianity that it recognizes all the incioty-as it finds them, and, in the had done so, and set their Hebrew prospect of an eternal equality here-

after, seeks to reconcile all men to resumed control over them and again the conditions in which they find and wives more happy by inculcating fidelity and mutual confidence and The crime, however, did not consist in affection, it would make families more

citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal.

To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the citizens will show on the construction, and do not desire to throw on the citizens will show on the construction and do not desire to throw on the citizens will show on the construction and do not desire to throw on the citizens will show on the construction and do not desire to throw on the citizens will show on the citizens will show on the construction and the citizens will show on the citizens will show on the citizens will show on the construction and the citizens will show on the construction and the citizens will show on the cating upon the people ready submission to the master over the slave appears to have been absolute; nor was it very materially modified by the laws of Moses.

Among the regulations which God prescribed through Moses were the following in the 21st chapter of Exodus. 20th and would he done by "citizens will show on the cating upon the people ready submission to the master over the slave appears to have been absolute; nor was it very materially modified by the laws of Moses.

Among the regulations which God prescribed through the constructions.

as he would serve God and Christ; modation were of absolute necessity so had, and most cheerful obedience and faithful service to his master as a pormout of the time, what there were, so filed with the very shift and wonded, that I preferred to encounter such darrow ounded, that I preferred to encounter such darrow of the preferred without resistance, the fate of might meat by day resistance, the fate of might meat by day resistance, the fate of many of these heaters of the preferred without resistance, the fate of mean and the preferred without resistance, the fate of mean and the preferred without resistance, the fate of mean and degrees, with their attendants. There will no duebt the much complaint when they get home, from those who were placed under medical charges, but I take the experimentally in the rear, enabled me to rese a good deal, there was but one case where a Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon failed to do everything in his power, to alleriate the sufferings of the patients under his charge by order and duty, or who became so incidentally. That case was one of combined sickness and terror, acting on a very new yous temperament, which did not surprise me, siltough it did others. The poor man could not help being utterly unfit for duty. The attendants, especially those detailed to early the wound, etc., to attend on the ambalances, &c., are by no mean entitled to the same praise. In the case of Dr. King, Brigade Surgeon of General Reynold's Drigade, with whom was Dr. Green, of Germandum, of the 7th Reserves, whe is entitled to the same praise. In the case of Dr. King, Brigade Surgeon of General Reynold's Drigade, with whom was brigade, which whom was brigade, who whom was brigade, which whom was brigade, which whom was brigade, which whom was brigade, which whom was brigade, who whom was brigade, which whom was brigade, who whom was brigade, who whom was brigaded to remove down the road, here open the proposal proper in the proposal proper in the proposal proper in the p

siness are required to take out license, for which they will be charged the amount following:—Apothecaries, \$100; bit liard tables, each \$5; brawers, \$25 and to the state of the state of

WHOLE NO. 684.

Whole No. 684. Ath Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Commanding,
James H. Childs, of Pittaburg, and
Mr. Epiron:—You will have to excuse a great
deal in the present letter, article or nerrative,
whichever it turns out to be. The scrawl in
which I am obliged throughout a great portion
of it to write, if owing to a sprained wrist, which
forbids the free use of my arm, and which I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the noroing of June 30th, although I observed on the injury, the day before, on
the march through White Oak-Swamp to New
Market, by striking my mare on the head with
my fist in a momentary fit of anger. It was sufficiently had to prevent the use of my sabre, except for show, and very carefully to do so without pain, or to fire my pistol except by resring-it
on my left arm. This, no more than a severe diery hody else,)—probably owing to the ball with
yout my company during the whole intervening
time. There was no recklessness in this course,
as during the day time, if called on to charge, I
expected to be protected as far as Loudd, be, by
the sabres of my men, and the hospital accounmodation were of absolute necessity-so bad,
most of the time, what there were, so filled with
most of the time, what there were, so filled with

val.—I have not a perfectly clear idea of them myself, but, I think, have gathered enough, to make my account of our position, &c., Intelligitable to those for whose sake, I write this gossiping, and as I warn you, long letter. I have not time to condense my narrative, nor do, I think, it would be advisable to do so, if I could.

On the evening of the 25th of Jame last, the Sergeant Major of the Regiment, handed me the following order, at my Company's head-quarters:

'Special Orders' "Head Quarters the Penn."

'No. 66" "Carairy, Jame 25th, 1822."
In compliance with orders just received from Head; "Quarters, McCall's bristion. Companies E and F will"

"Guarters, McCall's bristion. Companies E and F will"

"Me. L. Colaxay, Adjutant."

'We considered this rather good haws than otherwise, although we all detest picket duty, which we supposed this meant, because for several nights we had been ordered into our saddles at midnight, and this order secured as an indisturbed rest, until the time came to march, eap 5 A. M.

A. Was a most lovely morning which witnessed our departure from the regimental camp, where this Colone with four of the Companies, had only arrived two days before from Fredericksburg—on our arrival we found the General, squarted on his beals before his tent, and apparently engaged in drawing plans, on the damp sand. I shall never see seath order that men now, but it makes no difference, we shall see, each other very day, for some time." I was chagrined to find as he had told us, that we were going on picket duty, instead of a shout, of which we had been ordered that morning: "Well," said he, "we have not time to talk make now to the totalk make now now the weak of the way in the way in the seath of the condition of the Companies, had only a state of the condition of the Companies, had only a state of the condition of the companies of the way a nor of the condition of the companies of the seath of the condition of the companies of the seath of the condition of the company was not of seath of the condit