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Address, Wm. M. Breslin, Lebanon, Pa.

Appeal of the President to the Border States Congressmen.

RESPONSE OF THE DELE. GATION.

The Representatives and Senators of the border slave-holding States ing, the 12th ult., Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows, from a written paper held in his hand:

Gentlemen: -After the adjournment no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I To the President: cannot justifiably waive to make this

lintend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resonow be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is vet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest.— But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within ent to the great difficulties surroundyour own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly mer national troubles have been but done, and nothing daunted, they still as the summer cloud; and we have claim you as their own. You and I freely given you our sympathy and know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their fa. support. Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the Secessionists, we beces, and they can shake you no more lieved, with you, that the war on

kindness and consideration, and I prosecuted on ours, defined by your trust you will not now think I improp. message at the opening of the preserly touch what is exclusive your own, when for the sake of the whole country, Iask, "can you, for your States do better than to take the course I urge?" Discarding punctilio and maxims adapted to more manageable times asked, for, and even more; we have ral address does you great honor in and drive still further from us and portance, and ought not to be expectand looking only to the unprecedent. imposed onerous taxes on our people of the rebel- imposed onerous taxes on our people of the rebel- ed even to entertain the proposal unedly stern fact of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You and they are paying them with cheertuning only to the unprecedent and they are paying them with cheerwith confidence in your fairness and lious States. Military officers, followtil they are assured that when they are descent it their just expectations will prefer that the Constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without dis. turbance of the institution; and if sons to the enemy as pledges of their ought to be cherished; perhaps if we necessity of interfering to arrest them. constitutional right in a particular this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the Constitution and my outh of office, would be per
and my outh of office, would be per
the face of measures most distastful to be cherished, peringer would be the face of measures most distastful to be cherished, peringer would be the face of measures most distastful to be cherished, peringer would be the face of measures most distastful to be cherished, peringer would be the face of measures for the face of measures most distastful to be cherished, peringer would be the face of measures for the description of the face of measures most distastful to be cherished, peringer would be the face of measures for the description of the face of measures most distastful to be cherished, peringer would be the face of measures for the face of the face of measures for the distance of the face of the face of measures for the face of the formed. But it is not done, and we the face of are trying to accomplish it by war.

The incidents of the war cannot be destrices around by the therese to us, and injurious to the interests ing, we did not see why we should now be expected to yield to it. We obtained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere iriction we as long as we have a Constitution ces; and we did not see why sacrifices will be extinguished by mere friction of war. It will be gone, and you will be defend and a government which should be expected from us from have nothing valuable in lien of it.-Much of its value is gone already-How much better for you and for your people to take the step which quired to preserve our admirable form a sacrifice submitted to by us would at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that ings of constitutional liberty. which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for

one another's throats!

yet mentioned—one which threatens finances were in no condition to bear division among those who, united, are | the immense outlay which its adoption none too strong. An instance of it and faithful execution would impose is known to you. Gen. Hunter is an upon the national Treasury. If we honest man. He was and I hope still pause but a moment to think of the is, my friend. I valued him none the debt its acceptance would have entail. less for his agreeing with me in the ed we are appalled by its magnitude. general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm, from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet in repudiating it I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense to many whose support the country cannot afford to loose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction. By conceding what I now ask, and I which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

Whe cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, and I men free within certain States, and I men free within certain States, and I which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

When the states, and I which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much that we would now be respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by sace in the earnoipation message of March last, the war would now be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed; and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite seeds of its own destruction.

When and the States, and I which has incorporated in its organic law the set whole would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much the states, to be until of the states, to be until the the states, to any such measure, and we have too much the wevice of the United States, the mitted for the respect to respect for you to imagine you would not be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in this particular that we would not be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in general wish that all men everywhere The proposition was addressed to all ing. By conceding what I now ask, hundred millions of dollars; and if to as if we had voted for it. We have the liberation of 700,000 slaves, and you can relieve me, and much more, that we add the cost of deportation of power to bind our State in this recease its agitation, while three mil- President has no power to draft except can relieve the country in this impor- and colonization, at one hundred doltant point.

again begged your attention to the Maryland Colonization Society, we message of March last. Before leav- have four hundred millions more!message of march last. Before leav- nave four number minimum more a tax ed or hindered by our action on this cotton States? We are forbidden so ment. it among yourselves. You are patri. on our people sufficient to pay the inots and statesman, and as such I pray terest on that sum, in addition to the look for other causes for that lamentyou consider this proposition; and at vast and daily increasing debt already ation of your States and people. As the war; and, if we had been willing, you would perpetuate popular govern- the country could not bear it. Stated I beseech you that you do in no wise ing less than the deportation from the in great peril, demanding the loftiest dallars worth of producing labor, and views and boldest action to bring a the substitution in its place of an inspeedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; amount!

Lebanon



Advertiser.

VOL. 14---NO. 8.

LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 686.

its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more we respectfully submit that even then sion. Now the great mass of Bould to you by indissolution to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any others, the privilege is it involves a sum too great for the fithan to any other first the fithan to any other first the given to assure that happiness and nancial ability of this Government at why they are so we must glance at ble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and swell that grandeur, and to link your this time. According to the census Southern society and notice the clas- you touch the American heart and names therewith forever.

With a view to a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and as the result of a comparihaving, by special invitation of the son of opinions among themselves; President, been convened at the Ex- they determined upon the adoption ecutive Mansion on Saturday morn. of a majority and a minority answer.

REPLY OF THE MAJORITY. The following paper was sent to the President on Thursday, the 17th ult., justified in voting for a measure which and domestic safety, which it has ness and eloquence which have not of Congress, now near, I shall have signed by a majority of the representatives from the border slave-hold- amount to our public debt at a moing States:

Washington July 14, 1862.

The undersigned representatives of gress have listened to your address tangible proposition. No movement with the profound sensibility naturalwhich marked its delivery, and the We have not been wanting, Mr.

ing you, compared with which all fortheir part, is aggressive and wicked. Most of you have treated me with and the objects for which it was to be ent Congress, to be such as all good tastes or their interests may prompt, seen measure after measure founded are influenced by the same want of men should approve, we have not and no one is authorized to question hesitated to vote all supplies necessa- the right or limit its enjoyment. And to carry it on vigorously. We have no one has more clearly affirmed that have no other effect than to distract voted all the men and money you right than you have. Your inaugu- and divide loyal men, and exasperate to give up is to them of immense imcasures most distastful us and our constituents. But for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall required of others, in like circumstan-

A few of our number voted for the enemy. It is not necesary as a pledge resolution recommended by your mes- of our loyalty, for that had been mansage of the 6th of March last, the sink forever in the war! How much greater portion of us did not and we every form and at every place possiwill briefly state the prominent rea. ble. There was not the remotest sons which influenced our action

In the first place it proposed a radyou, as seller, and the nation, as a buy- | ical change of our social system, an er, to sell out and buy out that with. | was hurried through both houses with out which the war could never have undue heste, without reasonable time been, than to sink both the thing to for consideration and debate, and dence of any part of the dissatisfied be sold and the price of it in cutting with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests ably in their resolution to adhere to I do not speak of emancipation at it deeply involved. It seemed like once but of a decision at once to eman- an interference by this Government. cipate gradually. Room in South with a question which peculiarly and American for colonization can be ob- exclusively belonged to our respectained cheaply, in abundance, and tive States, on which they had not when numbers shall be large enough | sought advice or solicited aid. Many to be a company and encouragement | of us doubted the constitutional powfor one another, the freed people will er of this Government to make appropriations of money for the object not be so reluctant to go. propriations of money for the object I am pressed with a difficulty not designated, and all of us thought our lars each, which is but a fraction Upon these consideration I have more than is actually paid by the other, they are in the same condition States we are removing the pressure the least commend it to the consider. fixed upon them by the exigencies of ment for the best people in the world, in this form the proposition is nothomit this. Our common country is country of sixteen hundred millions

of 1860-

Kentucky had Maryland 87,000 490,867 1,798 114,965 Missouri. Making in the whole 1,196,112 slaves. At the same rate of valuation these would amount to

Add for depostation and colonization \$100 each And we have the enormous

of the war. the Senator from Kentucky, moved Confederate authorities is removed President, in respect to you, and in an amendment appropriating \$500, from them. devotion to the Constitution and the | 000 to the object therein designated Union. We have not been indiffer and it was voted down with great unanimity. What confidence, then, message, then but recently sent in, could we reasonably feel that if we committed ourselves to the policy it objects of the war, and the country proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out; sist you in carrying it on. If the and on what ground could we, as fair spirit of that resolution had been admen, approach them and challenge

their support? to know that it is a right; and so knowsis; we had done as much as had been Southern feeling. protects us. And we are ready for which others, no more loyal, were exrenewed efforts, and even greater sac- empt. Nor could we see what good rifice, when we are satisfied it is re- the nation would derive from it. Such of government and the priceless bless- not have strengthened the arm of this Government or weakened that of the ifested beyond a reasonable doubt in probability that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to institutions of the Southern States. go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the indepenand support the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no hope for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will under no cir.

"Yet, in repudiating it, I give dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon when we assure you that while the

But, if we are told that it was ex- troubles Southern society was divid- war solely for the purpose of restor. pected that only the States we rep- ed, and that a large portion, perhaps ing the Constitution to its legitimate resent would accept the proposition, a majority, were opposed to seces. authority; concede to each State and by different and inconsistent reasons. glory; and preserve to your countrywas previously known as the State inestimable treasure of constitutional Rights party, and is much the lesser government. \$358,833,600 class, seek to break down national 119,244,533 independence and set up State denom- frankness and candor the reasons on We did not feel that we should be and preserve its rights of property and appealed to us, with an earnestif carried out, would add this vast been made to believe are assailed by failed to impress us, to "consider it, ment whom the Treasury was reel. are not dismionists per se; they are consideration of our States and people. ing under the enormous expenditures Again, it seemed to us that this res. inimical to their rights, and is mak. hours of its greatest peril, we cannot olution was but the annunciation of ing war on their domestic institutions. wholly decline. We are willing to Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and R sentiment which could not or was Maryland, in the two Houses of Connot likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition. No movement was then made to provide and apaged to believe that funds would be Satisfy them that no harm is intend- putting down the rebellion, and while overwhelmning importance of the provided. And our belief has been ed to them and their institutions, that subject of which it treats. We have fully justified by subsequent events. fully justified by subsequent events .- this Government is not making war given it a most respectful considera- Not to mention other circumstances, on their rights of property, but is sim- induce the people of our States to tion, and now lay before you our re- it is quite sufficient for our purpose to ply defending its legitimate authorisponse. We regret that want of time bring to your notice the fact that ty, and they will gladly return to their a subject which peculiarly and excluhas not been permitted to us to make while this resolution was under con- allegiance as soon as the pressure of sively belongs to them, yet when you empted from service shall pay annually the

> Twelve months ago both houses of hered to we are confident that we should before now have seen the end | The right to hold slaves is a right of this deplorable conflict. But what appertaining to all the States of this have we seen? In both houses of Contion which would vield the fruits of Union. They have the right to cherish or abolish this institution as their the principles of the Constitution, and the sacrifice it required. Our people in substance on those doctrnes pro-

umph of the principle which the peo-

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the Government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the apprehension that the powers of a common government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. Afregion. Our States are fixed unalter-tion of General Hunter's proclamation, you add:

cumstances consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than justice relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this war is conducted to prevent that de- passage to discover its true import, plorable catastrophe, they will sustain but we are yet in painful uncertainty. it as long as they can muster a man How can we, by conceding what you or command a dollar. Nor will they now ask, relieve you and the county ever consent, in any event, to unite from the increasing pressure to which with the Southern Confederacy. The you refer? We will not allow our bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrine of selves to think that the proposition that region will forever prevent them is, that we consent to give upslavery, from placing their security and happil to the end that the Hunter proclamaness in the custody of an association tion may be let loose on the Southwhich has incorporated in its organic ern people, for it is too well known spect by our votes here and wheth. lions remain in bondage. Can it mean er we had voted the one way or the that by abandoning slavery in our of freedom to reject its provisions .- from you and the country, by prepar-No, sir, the war has not been prolong- ing for a separation on the line of the when called for by the National Govern-

its loyal citizens their just rights, and es into which it has been divided, and invigorate it with new hope. You which still distinguish it. They are will, as we sincerely believe, in due in arms, but not for the same object; | time restore peace to your country, they are moved to a common end, but lift it from despondency to a future The leaders, which comprehends what men, their posterity, and man, the

Mr. President, we have stated with ination. With them it is a war which we forbore to vote for the resagainst nationality. The other class olution you have mentioned; but you is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain have again presented this proposition, this Government. This latter class and at the least to commend it to the any extra territorial interference to adopt any particular line of policy on sideration in the Senate, our colleague, military dominion imposed by the and our brethren of the loyal States sum of fifty cents. Every person embraced sincerely believe that the retention in the military roll shall receive a notice of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are to be put up in conspicuous public Congress, adopting the spirit of your willing to contribute pecuniary aid message, then but recently sent in, to compensate our States and people their roll of persons liable to draft, and declared with singular unanimity the for the inconvenience produced by that the roll is with one of their number, such a change of system, we are not | where all interested can call and examine unwilling that our people shall con. until the said assessors meet to review the sider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and we had no confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable ing these bad examples have stepped accept it their just expectations will A Draft for 300,000 Militia for beyond the just limits of their author. ed in such a tangible, practical, effic-

cies of future legislations. If Conforthed tas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. gress, by proper and necessary legis. applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate. as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgement is demanded by their interest, their honor, and their duty to the whole

We have the honor to be, with

great respect,

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman.
GARRETT DAVIS,
R. WILSON,
J. J. CRITTENDEN.
JNO. S. CARLISLE,
J. W. CRISFIELD,
L. S. LACKSON J. S. JACKSON, H. GRIDER, JOHN S. PHELPS, FRANCIS THOMAS. CHARLES B. CALVERT, C. L. L. LEARY, EDWIN H. WEBSTER, R. MALLORY. AARON HARDING, JAMES S. ROLLINS, J. W. MENZIES, THOS. L. PRICE, G. W. DUNLAP,

Who Can be Drafted. As it is now determined that drafting shall take place, an interest is felt to know who is exempt. A section of the bill passed by Congress July 15, 1862 provides:

for nine months. Each State has its own laws in regard to the corollment of the militia force, and and these laws generally embody the manner in which drafting shall be carried out,

States, for the space of five consecutive years; but no office shall be so exempt unless by his resignation, after such term of service duly accepted, or in such other lawful manner, he shall have been honorably discharged. V. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of every uniformed troop raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troops for the space of seven, consecutive years from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection, or invasion.

VI. If, any member of such company, or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped, shall upon his removal out of the beat of such company, or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, callst in any other uniformed company, or troop, and uniform and equip himself therefor, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such companies, or troops computed together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company or troops, in which he was first enrolled; the certificates from the commanding officers of such companies shall be the proof of such service. so only because they have been made to believe that this administration is is istrate of our beloved country, in the and engaged in post offices. lution in the gradual emancipation with it emanates, the earnestness of last March, the war would which it emanates, the earnestness of last March, the war would which marked its delivery, and the gradual emancipation which it emanates, the earnestness it into effect; and we were not encourable to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry will never be reconciled, but the latter as to the necessity of emancipating and persons convicted of infamous crimes, the slaves of our States as a means of which marked its delivery, and the gradual emancipation which it emanates, the earnestness it into effect; and we were not encourable. Remove their apprehension. protesting against the propriety of military duty is conducted as follows: The

The enrollment of persons subject to assessors chosen in each city shall make a return of all persons in their respective districts between the ages of 21 and 45 years liable to be enrolled by the laws of the General Government. All those exthat he is enrolled. As soon as the roll is completed, the assessors shall cause notices places setting forth that they have made enrollment. Any person claiming exemption on ac-

count of physical defect or bodily infirm ty, shally the second platoon of Capt. McCullough's or by the laws of this State or of the United States, may, before the day specified in of this deplorable conflict. But what confidence that it would assume the the notice, make an affidavit before some bare we wan? In both houses of Constant shape of a tangible, practical propositione qualified to take the same, of his exemption, which shall be filed in the office of the City or County Commissioner, and any person swearing falsely shall be liable to a prosecution for perjury. On the day the Commissioners shall meet to review the enrollments, they shall make a certified form. The interest they are asked list of the persons they shall determine to be exempt, and shall file said list in their office for the future guidance of Assessors and Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. U., Aug. 4, 1862. Order calling for militia from the several

ple of the Southern States regard as | ient shape as to command their con- militia be immediately called into the serruinous to them. The effect of these fidence that its fruits are contingent vice of the United States, to serve for The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be no sooner as an analysis and some and our constituents. But for all size was had deep contributed our full share to remouth as the contributed our full share to remouth and contribute

gress, by proper and necessary legis 2d. That if any State shall not, by the lation, shall provide sufficient funds and place them at your disposal to be additional 300,000 volunteers authorized applied by you to the payment of any by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this.

3d. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the prometion of officers of the army and volunteers, for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of great loss. Our own was heavy, and the hospiincompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

FROM CAPT. WEIDMAN.

Describing the Battles before Richmoud. Capt. Biddle, as he came by, passed directly in cont of me, and I was struck with the expres-

came up to me, which he shortly after did, also approved of it, but it was by his order, I believe, the infantry were put between the artillery and cavalry.

Col. Childs soon after they left the field, became so convinced of the extreme danger, to which our squadron would be exposed, that he took us away, and put us in a wood to the rear, and right of the remainder of the regiment, but entirely discounceded with it. He left Capt. Herron, with no positive orders, but pointed out a wood-road leading up the slight hill in front effus, from the left of the squadron, and told him if anything could be done that was the road to do it by. This led to the edge of the woods, which was bounded by the swamp, the extremity of which nearest to the enemy had been uncovered by the removal of our squadron, and which was by the removal of our squadron, and which was by the removal of our squadron, and which was whole army, each of us had about six men, expected. or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lament look for other lament look for the same lament look for look lament look lament look lament look lament look for the sament look lament look for the sament look lament look lament look lament look lament look for each for look lament look lament look lament look lamen

A FAMILY PAPER FORTOWN AND COUNTRY, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. M. BRESLIN,
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if the postage is not paid in advance, rates are doubled.

New Market road touching on our right, so that we could go off at once, if necessary. Our squad-ron did not dismount. We remained in the posiron did not dismount. We remained in the posi-tions described a long while, until at length the first shell howled through the air above us. Then ensued a storm of shell and musketry, and for all I know grape and canister of the most fearful character. The fire itself was hotter and heavier than any we had been exposed to, and swept our fermer ground like a broom. It was also more concentrated, and the hustling of the larger missiles as they flew over our heads into the swamp or field behind, or exploded in the air over our inpon his removal out of the best of such company, or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, entist in any other uniformed company, or troop, and uniform and equip himself therefor, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such companies, or troops computed together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company or troops, in which he was first enrolled; the certificates from the commanding officers of such companies shall be the proof of such service.

By the laws of the United States the persons exempted from military duty are the Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the interpolation of the United States; the laws of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the great of the United States in the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the great of the United States in the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the great of the United States in the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the great of the United States in the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the conficers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the Government of the Original Review of the United States in the origin of the limbs of trees at they were cut away, and the reverberation of the sound through the woods. Our men and horses stood through the woods. Our men and horses stood through the woods. Our men and horses stood through the wo their respective clerks; all custom house officers, with their cleks; all post officers and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferry men employed at any ferry on the liferry men employed at any ferry on the care. It was horsely a rain the country and also moved us infantry to stop, threatening to shoot them with his raised pistol and otherwise doing his best, to mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all postmasters, post-riders, and drivers of mail stages, assistant postmasters and clerks regularly employed and compand in post of fice with a portion of the left wing, and then as we formed, from time to time across the road, or retired, as we saw our efforts were unavailing, to a new position, we learned from our comrades what

had happened.

The enemy in heavy force came across the field in front of our six pieces, receiving their fire with steadiness, and returning it as fierely, until it got to be too hot for their stay, and as the infantry was not advanced to their support, they limbered up three pieces and retired with them before their men and horses were all destroyed; before their men and horses were all destroyed; the infantry rose from the ground, where they were lying down to protect themselves, delivered one, two or three vollies. Some deny that they fired at all, and broke. They fied directly back on our dismounted left wing, who, sharing their panic, rushed along with them, some mounted and some dismounted. It was in vain that Col. Taggart, in the first instance, and Col. Childs afterwards tried to stop the rout, in that part of our line; it was complete. Col. Childs sent Adj. Biddle to stop those farthest off, and it was whilst on this duty that he was wounded in the leg just below the knee. He was soon attended to by Dr. Marsh, the regimental Surgeon, who on this oc-Marsh, the regimental Surgeon, who on this oc-casion displayed an unexpected solicitude for the wounded, and did his duty nobly and well. Our gallant Colonel remained the last man on the field, calling on the men not to desert him, where around him, and swore they would never desert him. With this nucleus he managed to collect the most of the left wing, and rejoined our squad-ron, as I before stated. Another platoon of the left wing behaved very creditably, and did real service. This was the first platoon of Co. B., under the immediate command of 1st Lieut. Parke, a young officer of whose good conduct I have had several occasions to speak highly. With some faults, natural to a high-spirited and imsome faults, natural to a high-spirited and impulsive youth of twenty, he has many excellent qualities, and superior, although uncultivated natural abilities. Capt. Young, than whom there is no better officer of his rank, ordered his company to wheel first by forming the right, and then to the left, which of course, brought them, nearer to, and still facing the rebels. This platom only obeyed the command, the others flying with the right, and capt. Young, in the centre, they advanced, at a walk, then a trot, and finally drew advanced, at a walk, then a trot, and finally drew their sabres to charge, when Gen'l Seymour him-self ordered them back. At this moment an infantry officer, shot through the right wrist, came up, and pointed out a 20 pound Parrott gun, belonging to a New York battery close by deserted, order calling for militia from the several and suggested that it might be saved. Capt. Young withdrew his platon to the woods, and himself and Lieut. Parke went out with ten dismounted men, hauled it into the woods from whence it was finally removed and saved. As the rebels were coming up fast, our troops deserting the field, the fire severe and heavy, and the gun one of the best sort of field pieces we have, I think, that I do not say too much, when I say, that both Capt. Young, Lieut. Parke, and the men of that platoon, deserve a more permanent and authoritative notice of their achievement than the sketches of an obscure writer, or the columns of a country newspaper will give them. From this point, our whole duty consist-ed in stopping stragglers, and sending them back to the new lines forming, and as re-inforcements had now come up and the tide of battle was turn-

great loss. Our own was heavy, and the hospital in the immediate neighborhood where we eneamped was crowded by sick and wounded, so that many had to be laid on stretchers on the lawn, and in the garden. We then bivonacked on fine ground behind the hospital, and about one o'clock were roused to commence a march which I shall never think of, without feelings of profound shape, regret and the deepest sympawhich I shain never think of, without leatings of profound shame, regret and the deepest sympathy and pain for those whose fate was involved in its haste, and who might so easily in my judgment have been saved from the captivity impending over them. I suppose Capt, Herron had his orders. As was his right and duty he led off the column, but at such a rate of speed that we, the second division of his squadron, had lost him by, the time we reached the road we were to go, which was not two hundred yards distant. As he had given me no orders of any kind except that we sion of his countenance, and the oddness of his manner. I had met him several times, to be sure, even on the field of buttle, and been much pleased by the elegance of his address, his courtesy, and the cheerfulness of his countenance and conversation, even when suffering from a severe head ache, in which condition he once was. On the present occasion, he looked steadily at me, but did not return my salute, or that of any of the wagons heing among of the wagons heing among owners. but did not return my salute, or that of any of the other officers, with the majority of whom he was well acquainted personally, both since and before the war. At the time I attributed it to pre-occupation of mind, although he was not at all the kind of man to neglect any of the amenities of life. I have since thought he was in that state, which the Scotch call "fey," and which means one, exactly the contrary to that frame of mind in which a man usually is, and in their opinion denotes the immediate happening of some great stroke of good or bad fortunes to the individual. I suppose I should have thought nothing of the kind had he not been killed. I did not, of course, hear the conversation between ing of the kind had he not been killed. I did not, of course, hear the conversation between Col. Childs and him, but I was told that he insisted that there could not be a stronger position, and that 500 men could hold it against ten thousand, which may be true, for all I know, but it did not look so. Gen'l Seymonr, when he cause up to me, which he shortly after did, also any serior of the surface of the wounded of our regiment were my came up, for besides the transportation I have alluded to, there was none, and those in charge of any serior of the surface of the wounded of the wounded of the control of the surface of the wounded of the wounde