Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BREGLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

The Legislature of New York has adopted resolutions, unanimously, proposing amendments to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote.—Previous to that the abolition hypocrits, to curry favor with the soldiers, passed a bill giving them the privilege, although they knew that the bill was unconstitutional, and that Gov. Seymour would be compelled to veto it. They played the same game in our Legislature, and, while they thus exposed their want of principle, it is doubtful if they will make a single vote by the operation.

The *Courier* says, "had a clean sweep been made of all the Buchanan officials, there would be no such disgraceful treachery among office-holders to record." That's so. Pretty much all the good men under Mr. Buchanan were ousted, as unfit for the "change" to rascality, but such men as Stanton, Holt, Butler, and their likes were retained. They are hale fellows well met with the present powers that be, who, according to Republican testimony, have stolen $300,000,000 since the war begun.

☞ The greatest fools we have heard of for some time are these who try to frighten Democrats, by telling them that all those who do not join their dis-union Loyal Leagues are traitors and secessionists. They forget that they are placing in the position of "traitors and secessionists" rather a large majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and men at that who will only take a certain amount of "treading upon" or "wiping out," and little or no "rubbing in," even if they are "Copperheads." We hope, for the sake of peace and good fellowship, that some of our opponents, who take every opportunity to irritate and abuse Democrats by opprobrious epithets, will endeavor to mend their ways and be decent. They are assuming a latitude of denunciation that will be sure to lead to strife and discord. Democrats are just as loyal as they are, if not more so, even if they do not belong to their Leagues, and the attempts to brow-beat, intimidate and maltreat will be repelled if persevered in. Hence we plead for the exercise of a little reason on the part of the fuglemen of our opponents, so that order may be preserved.

☞ The policy of the Administration is to compel Democrats to sign the abolition resolutions passed by the officers of the army, and upon the refusal they are disgraced and dismissed from the service. Several weeks ago a Captain from Lehigh county refused to sign such a set of resolutions, and actually within a week he was discharged, losing all his pay due him by the Government, amounting to about $700. It will be remembered that a months or two ago Lieut. Edgerly, of New Hampshire, was dismissed from the service by the President, "for circulating Copperhead tickets." This is proof that the army is to be converted into a political machine, and to be used for the purpose of overawing the people and converting the government into a central military despotism.

☞ We notice that in some places, where the fanatics have the sway, they refuse democrats permission to hald their meetings in the proper buildings. In all such cases let Democrats remember that there are Democratic Barns in every township, where Democratic meetings can and will be held; that there is a Democratic sky above, a Democratic earth beneath, a free air, and a free county where men *can* and *will* express their opinion.

☞ It is well that we should sometimes view ourselves as others see us, hence the article in this paper taken from the London *Times*, heading "The old Curse of America," will be read with considerable interest. It makes some home thrusts.

☞ Gen. Hooker has given in his evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in which he states that Gen. McClellan was too slow in his march on to Richmond by way of the Peninsula; that he [Hooker] was not consulted, and that in his opinion the failure to take Richmond "was owing to McClellan's want of generalship." We wish, for Hooker's sake, that he had not given his testimony, or that it had been left unpublished, until his present operations against Richmond are crowned with success.

☞ There is a newspaper in Iowa so radically reverse that it prints its articles on copperhead type.

Judge Pearson's Charge.

There were some important omissions in Judge Pearson's charge to our Grand Jury, as published in our paper and the *Courier*. We had not the original copy but copied our report from the *Courier*. We find the omissions supplied in the Harrisburg papers. It is but justice to Judge Pearson to say that the omissions now supplied were also spoken to our Grand Jury, and are not additions to the charge as read to the Dauphin county Grand Jury. When speaking of persons reviling the *Government* he makes the following broad distinction between them and those speaking of the *Administration*.

"Do not misunderstand me on this subject.—Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the *National Administration*, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or of the rebellion. My motive for referring to this subject is to prevent unlawful violence. Many persons feeling excited and incensed against those who express hostility to the Northern States and from themselves favorable to the success of the South, attack those expressing such sentiments, pleading as an excuse that there is no other way to silence the rabid tongue, and prevent a repetition of the offence. The law of the land furnishes adequate redress in all such cases without infringing on proper freedom of speech, for we hold that the man who would even so far prevent our fellow citizens from blasphemy against God can prevent blasphemy against the Saviour, and the ear of the Christian is not to be offended with impunity by the one any more than that of the patriot is by the other."

In speaking further of the distinction to be observed between the government and administration, he says:

"The latter he may entirely condemn, the former he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration, is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man or set of men has any right, natural or political, to overturn the government itself. He is bound to support and sustain it, let who will administer its affairs, until the rulers can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of *party*, the former of *patriotism*."

The Judge is right in his assertion, that there can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between the government and the administration, but still we have the outrageous attempt made every day to compel people, who love and honor the goverment, to accept the latter for the former and worship it on pain of denunciation and abuse as traitors and secessionists, if they are not arrested and imprisoned. The Democracy do now and have always stood by the government, but they despise and condemn the despotism, incompetency and corruption of the Administration. They had the right to do so when this was a free country, and they still stick to their old habits, although knowing full well that there is less protection to life, liberty and property here than in almost any European Monarchy.

The Income Tax Regulations.

The Assessments for the Income Tax commenced on the 1st inst. The following are the regulations therefor recently issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Although a great deal has been said by Republican papers, orators and expounders, that farmers were exempt from "further taxation, we are free to confess that we cannot see on what grounds they base their assertions. If the real property of the county is not burthened with the income tax, as Judge Pearson said in his recent charge, according to the regulations below it falls heavily enough on the *products* of the real property, which is, in our estimation, and we presume it will be in that of farmers, pretty much the same thing.

The Assessor and Assistant Assessors for each collection district will assess the income tax on the first day of May, next, upon every person residing within the district liable thereto. Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived, as to enable the assistant assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom. Persons whose incomes do not exceed the sum of $10,000, and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation.—Provided, however, that upon an income derived from interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the U. States, a duty of 1½ per ct. will be levied. Persons whose incomes exceed $10,000 will be subject to a duty of 5 per ct. on the portion thereof subject to taxation. Provided, however, that upon an increase derived from interest upon the notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1½ per cent. will be levied. Citizens of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the Government of the United States, will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. on the income of any property, securities or stocks owned in the United States, and not exempted from the income tax. Provided, however, that upon the income derived from interest upon the notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1½ per cent. will be levied.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make a return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation without deduction for the labor or services of himself or his family, or any portion of such produce consumed by himself or family.

The following deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person, and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz: The State and local taxes assessed in the Calendar year preceding this assessment, to wit: from January 1st, 1862 to December 31st, 1862, inclusive. The salaries of officers or payments to persons in the service or employment of the United States from which a deduction of three per cent has been made by the disbursing officer of the Government.

The interest or dividends on stock, capital or deposits in any Bank, Trust, Bridge, Express, Steamboat, Ferryboat, Railroad Company or Corporation, from which interest or dividends a duty of three per cent. shall have been deducted by the officers of such companies, corporations or associations. Interest from Way bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company, or other corporations, from which a duty of three per cent. shall have been deducted by the officer of such company, or corporation, and receipts derived from advertisements on which a duty shall have been assessed and paid. Also, that the sum of $600, except in those cases where the whole or any part of said $600 shall have been deducted from the salaries or pay of officers or persons in the service or employment of the United States. The amount actually paid for the rent of any dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed, and the amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and the necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistence of the laborers.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are solely virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or otherwise and are personally are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons which may be held in trust as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid. Provided, that the exemption of $600, under section 90 of the excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of $600 may be exempted and deducted.

Whenever persons liable to assessment of income tax shall neglect or refuse to make the lists required by law, or when the lists made and tendered by such persons shall not be accepted by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor as just and proper, it shall be the duty of such Assessor or Assistant Assessor to make out lists of such persons, according to the best information as to the assessment of income, and deductions therefore, agreeably to section 93.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance or interest or incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to buildings should not be deducted from the income.

The tax must be levied upon all dividends declared prior to September 1st, 1862, and upon $600 of all salaries of officers or payments to persons in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, for services rendered prior to said date, as such dividends and proportions of salaries were not subject to deduction of assessment.

Internal revenue from banks, savings institutions, insurance, bridge, steamboat, ferry, boat and railway companies, corporations or associations, prior to the same date, must also be taxed. Interest paid by him on incumbrances upon the dwelling house or estate upon which the assessed person resides may be deducted from the income. Also, the pay ments for necessary repairs.

Farm produce which the producer has on hand on the 31st day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

The income tax shall be included in the annual list and appeals and other proceedings held as provided by law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that sails, tents, shades, awnings and bags, when manufactured by persons who own the material, are subject to a duty of 3 per cent, *ad valorem*. Whenever the cloth or material used in the manufacture of the above enumerated articles shall have been imported or shall have been subject to and paid a duty under the excise law, and the party manufacturing such article is not the owner of the materials, the articles so manufactured are exempt from duty.

Whenever the total income of any person exceeds $10,000, and deductions are made therefrom upon the ground that a portion of such income has been subject to a three per cent. duty upon dividends or interest paid by companies, corporations, or associations, as before enumerated, such person will be subject to a tax of twelve per cent. additional, upon such of his income as may have been previously subjected to a duty of three per cent. by the officers of the companies, corporations or associations before named.

'The old Curse of America.'

President-making again in Order—Mr. Lincoln Showing his Hand—Ultimate Effect of Introducing Politics into the Army, etc., etc.

[From the London Times.]

The old curse of America is once more upon her; the evil spirit has returned with seven other spirits, to his old haunt. Mr. Lincoln has held the Presidency of the United States for two miserable and disastrous years. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the results of his Administration. It has destroyed a vast mass of prosperity and happiness, and scattered to the winds the best hopes of the American people. Mr. Lincoln has found them a garden, and left them a desert; of how many flourishing institutions that he found them a reality, and has made them but a name; of how many families that he found them united and prosperous, while they are now decimated by war and divided by fact ion!—The exchequer of America was full, and is empty; her credit was high and is almost extinct; and the evil of to day is regarded by those who can foresee and calculate the future as altogether light and endurable compared with the disasters that are looked for from to morrow. In little more than eighteen months from this time the people of the North, or as whatever portion of the United States may still be under the Federal Government, will be called upon to elect another President. It is a long while to look forward to, especially to the present state of things, but the stake to be played for is vast, and no means of securing it must be neglected. The Republican majority in Congress have, before separating, done everything in their power to secure to their own party another quadrennial period of office. These reckless men deserve a foremost place among those representatives of the people who from time to time have made themselves notorious in the history of the world by surrendering the liberties of their country into the hands of a dictator or a tyrant. There is hardly a right secured by the Constitution to States or to individuals which the late Congress of the United States has not invaded, a principle of freedom which they have not overthrown, a franchise which they have not trampled under foot. The office of President, plain and Republican as it came from the hands of the founder of the Federation, is hardly recognizable beneath the mass of powers with which it is overlaid. The first citizen of the Republic the servant of the people, the head of an executive exercising certain few and clearly defined powers, has become, by the treason of a Legislature exercising functions which law had limited with equal care to that with which it limited his own, the most absolute autocrat on earth.

Yet it is feared that all this power and all this violence may be unable to perpetuate itself, and the time has been found, in the midst of a civil war, to get up an organization evidently created for electioneering purposes. The word has been passed to say little about the abortive proclamation of the President for the emancipation of the negroes, and to get up meetings everywhere in favor of loyalty and of the preservation of the Union. This movement does not appear to have been crowned with any particularly brilliant success, and now it is succeeded by a measure so desperate and so dangerous that we, who have never expected much from Mr. Lincoln, confess that we stand aghast at his recklessness and hardihood. The last resource of Mr. Lincoln has been to turn the mess-room of every regiment into a debating society, and its soldiers into miniature constituencies. The papers from America are full of addresses agreed to by meetings of regiments presided over by their Colonel, with a Captain and a Chaplain for Secretaries. The regiments from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, have taken the lead in these political manifestations. Their addresses have a suspicious likeness to each other. They are all manifestations of violent Republican opinion.—They assert views favorable to the continuance of the war, and denounce, not as mistaken friends, but as enemies much more detested than the Southroners themselves, those among their fellow citizens who have presumed to think or talk of peace. These military logicians will tolerate no difference of opinion. He that is not with them is against them, and he that is against them is, to use their own language, hellish, diabolical, and worthy of death. Such language deserves attention when it is held by men who may at any moment become the executioners of their own sentences. Henceforth there is to be but one opinion in America, and no distinction is to be observed between the man who counsels peace and the man who actively carries on war. The dungeons of the State and the sword of the army are equally ready for both. Thus far all the different regiments agree, but there is something peculiar in the language of the soldiers from New Jersey and Connecticut.

It may be remembered that the New Jersey Legislature has recently taken the lead in the endeavor to put an end to the war by passing resolutions advocating the meeting of a congress called for the purpose of making peace. The New Jersey regiment takes into its consideration the conduct of its Legislature. The soldiers are much displeased with the representatives, and express their astonishment that those representatives should have presumed to utter opinions so contrary to their own. In this case Connecticut there is no difference. The Connecticut regiments in the Army of the Potomac address themselves to the people of Connecticut. They point out to express their displeasure at the conduct of their fellow-citizens on recent occasions, and intimate that their sense of duty places them in the most decided opposition to it.—Worst of all, these preludes to a reign of civil violence and military tyranny are applauded by a servile press, and circulated all over America to intimidate citizens in those States whose portion of the army has not as yet spoken. Who does not see that these things are an effort of the President to employ the army, as he has employed the Congress, for the purpose of overruling and beating down the free expression of opinion; and that he and those in authority under him are abusing the influence which they naturally posess over the officers in order to make them the means of intimidating their own States, by arming against them their own contingents? Thus far have two years of civil war brought the American Union on the road to destruction. Who could have thought that just two years this very day from the bombardment of Fort Sumter, we should have had to chronicle acts so fatal to the very foundations of liberty and self government? History is not, apparently, a favorite study with Mr. Lincoln or his colleagues. But even they can hardly fail to know that the moment an army constitutes itself into a deliberative body, the liberties of the country which it assumes to represent are virtually at an end. The sword is triumphant over the gown, and men of peace have only to listen in tremulous submission to the imperious orders of men of war.

The overthrow of the judicial power, the violation by the Federal Executive and Legislature of every article of the Constitution are all slight and remediable evils compared with the reckless audacity which converts an army into a Parliament, and permits men with arms in their hands to discuss and condemn in the most virulent and acrimonious manner the conduct of their unarmed fellow citizens. Nobody must think—or, at any rate, in doing so he must be careful not to give expression to the thought—that the war has been ill carried on; that the South has been generally victorious; that the Army of the Potomac is disorganized; that the troops, which evince so strong a desire to talk, have little corresponding relish to fight; and that, while political intrigue is everywhere rampant, the campaign everywhere languishes. They or at least a portion of it, is quite ready to practise the most summary and expeditious methods of conversion. These meetings are meant to enforce a continuance of the war; but if the country has the slightest instinct of self preservation remaining, they are much more likely to drive it into the conclusion of a precipitate peace.

☞ Intelligence from Port Royal, S. C., to the 26th, leave no doubt that another immediate attack upon Charleston (if the preparation is not meant for Savannah,) is meditated.

☞ We have read of the cruelties exercised by the Indians against their captives, but still they often gave them a chance for their lives. Sometime they would give them a start of a hundred yards or more with the understanding that they were to run for liberty or death. If they escape well and good, if not they were executed. A poor chance in many cases, still there was a chance. The political prisoners of Old Abe, in this civilized era, are not allowed any chance. They are kidnapped, taken to prison, kept there, and no opportunity at all is given them to prove their innocense. They are not even allowed the chance to maintain their reputation, which is as dear as life, that the Indians accord to their captives.

☞ A Cock and Bull Story.—The Abolition papers are publishing what they call the dying confession of a Knight of the Golden Circle, somewhere in Pennsylvania, in which the unhappy man lets out the important secret that, with the advance of Gen. Hooker upon Richmond, the rebels intend to evacuate the place, draw him into it, and then, by a rapid flank movement, get behind him and dash into Washington, and so on. This is an old story, but as this day it is a very absurd one.

Fate of a Methodist Church in San Francisco.—A San Francisco correspondent of the *Christian Instructor*, gives the following as the present condition of the beautiful church edifice that the members had erected in that city: "A few weeks since their church was sold or rented. Passing by last week, I noticed that its band, some little steeple had been taken down. A partition divided the church into two rooms, one of which was a Carpenter shop and the other a whiskey-shop."

☞ Between civil war and political preaching Christianity is suffering damages that scores of years will not repair.

Who are Exempt.

A Board of Surgeons was recently convened at Washington, for the purpose of fixing the bodily condition of a man to fit him for service, under the conscription act. They have made their report, we understand, the points of which are embraced in the last paragraph of this article, so that the exemptions will stand as follows:

All citizens are subject to military duty who are over twenty and under forty-five years of age, with the following exceptions:—Those who are of unsound mind; those who have been to the Penitentiary; those who have any bodily defect or disease; the Vice President of the United States; all United States judges; the heads of the Executive Departments of the United States; Governors of States; the only son of a widow dependant on his labor for support; the only son of aged or infirm parents dependant on his labor—if two or more sons of such are subject, the parent may decide which shall go to the war; the only brother of children under twelve years of age, who are dependant on his labor for support; the father of motherless children under twelve, who are dependant on his labor for support; where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt, and no person shall be exempt except those mentioned above.

The bodily conditions which exempt from military service are chiefly as follows:—1. Those having disease of the lungs or heart; 2. Loss of forefinger of right hand or toe; 3. Lameness in either foot; 4. Loss of any limb; 5. Having any kind of rupture; 6. Any defect in either eye; 7. Any deafness in either ear; 8. having a "hump back;" 9. Subject to any kind of fits; 10. Having chronic sore leg.

☞ Es ist noch frue in yahr, auber de 4 Kuppher-koeph" in desem nochberschoft sint loevic und im grossen nummer.

The Army of the Potomac in Motion.

General Hooker across the Rappahannock—Desperate Fighting below Fredericksburg—Attempt to Outflank the Enemy.

From the best attainable information from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, it appears that some important movements of the army took place on Wednesday, although there was no fighting of any importance. The United States forces crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. Pontoon bridges were laid two or three miles below Fredericksburg, and we took possession of these points on Wednesday night.

The enemy formed lines of battle and planted batteries on the heights of their rear, and also fired a few shots in order to get the range. In crossing, we lost one or two officers killed, and from thirty to forty men wounded.

Our men crossed first in boats, drove the rebel pickets out of their rifle pits, killed and wounded many, took 106 prisoners, including several officers, one of whom was Lieut Col. Hammond of the 6th Louisiana Regiment. These prisoners arrived here yesterday, and were sent to the Old Capitol prison.

Another informant says the left wing, 35,000 strong, crossed four miles below Fredericksburg, a little above Franklin crossed previous to the last battle. They fought twelve hours, and drove the enemy eight miles out of their rifle pits and behind their entrenchments. The Third Brigade, of the First Division, of the First Corps, has suffered more than any other in the fight.

Our forces have captured between 500 and 600 prisoners, who will soon be brought to this city.

Many of these prisoners have voluntarily come over to us, having thrown away their arms in small squads and begged for food. They pick up what the soldiers have thrown away on the march. Other rebels, however, say they have got plenty to eat.

The right wing crossed at Kelly's Ford, and Stoneman's cavalry is reported to be somewhere in the rear of Fredericksburg.

Our army corps remained at Falmouth, as a reserve.

LATER.

Another Great Battle Impending.

The following statement is derived from gentlemen who left the Rappahannock on Saturday.

They confirm the statement already published that our army had crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan river with less opposition than was anticipated by the most sanguine.

The rebels massed a considerable force on their front on Thursday, and at midnight there was some artillery practice between our and the rebel guns at long range.

As soon as the rebels learned on Wednesday that our forces had crossed above Fredericksburg, they commenced moving troops to intercept the advance, and continued it all night and the following day.

Trains were constantly running with troops from Richmond, and the enemy had concentrated all their available troops around Fredericksburg.

The latest news from Chancellorsville, about ten miles southwest of Fredericksburg, now occupied by our forces, is that General Stoneman's cavalry force had cut the railroad leading to Richmond. This is stated on the assertion of a gentleman connected with the civil department of the Government, who arrived at Washington on Saturday morning.

There is no doubt of the fact that our army was, at last accounts, in the most cheerful and hopeful condition, and a congratulatory address, issued by Gen. Hooker, to the army on Thursday, had inspirited it with a determination to succeed. The rebels will have to fight Hooker on a battle field selected by himself, or to surrender.

Another Rebel Raid on the Border.

The people of Western Pennsylvania were greatly excited on Tuesday of last week, by telegraphic reports to the effect that a force of Rebel Cavalry, numbering some four or five thousand, and commanded by Jenkins, Imboden and Harper, had occupied Morgantown, in Monongahela county, Western Virginia, and destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and their immediate advance into our State was apprehended. The excitement and alarm were also very great at Wheeling, so much so that the specie of the Wheeling Banks was sent to Pittsburg for safety.

Later news reduces materially the Rebel strength and the extent of their depredations, and states that telegraphic communication between Wheeling and Grafton was uninterrupted, and that the railroad east of that point is, as far as known, but little damaged. The Rebel force engaged in this raid is now said to be only 800 strong.

Defeat of General Mulligan at Fairmount.

The latest information from Western Virginia, received through private sources, is up to yesterday (Friday) afternoon.—All the reports agree in stating that the Union forces under Mulligan were repulsed near Fairmount, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point was entirely destroyed. A large force of rebels now occupy Morgantown.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has suffered severely. The bridge at Fairmount and Cheat river was blown up.

LATER.

The news from Western Virginia is not reliable. At present we prefer not giving the rumors which are afloat, because we believe them to be greatly exaggerated. It is still asserted that Col. Mulligan, with the Federal troops under his command, was repulsed near Fairmount, losing several killed and wounded and two or three companies taken prisoners. It is stated on authority that the President has telegraphed Gov. Curtin that Gen. Schenck with a considerable Federal force is between the rebels and Pennsylvania, and that there is no necessity for calling out the Militia. We are disposed to believe that the danger, from the first to this time has been greatly magnified, and that the raid, if there has really been one, is a small affair in point of numbers. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge at Fairmaunt is said to have been destroyed.

The very Latest from West Virginia.

There is little additional news from West Virginia. It was reported on Saturday that Major Shewalter's command of the 6th Virginia Regiment, 600 men and four pieces of artillery, arrived at Pittsburg in a special train from Uniontown, via the Connellsville road at two o'clock A. M. on Saturday, and left immediately for Wheeling by boats. The military authorities seem to believe that Wheeling is the object of attack, and troops are being concentrated there. The reports state that Gen. Mulligan lost 250 men taken prisoners, but escaped with his artillery. The rebels at Fairmount are said to be 12,000 strong.

Accounts from Wheeling to Thursday evening state that scouts just returned report three thousand rebel cavalry at Blacksville, at the Pennsylvania line, near Waynesburg, Green county, Pa., and about fifty miles from Somerville, leading in this district.

Official intelligence from Clarksburg reports that a force of fifteen hundred rebel cavalry, under Jones, advancing from Fairmount toward Clarksburg, to make an attack on that place, in conjunction with Imboden and Jenkins, was met at Shinston, about midway between the two places, and driven back with loss.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has established full communication from the East with Grafton. Bodies of troops are moving westward to that point.

General Kelley reports to General Schneck, that a fight occurred at Greenland Gap, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on Saturday a week, between the command of Capt. Wallace, composed of about eighty men, and a rebel battalion. The latter was repulsed with severe loss. Gen. Kelley says: "The killed and wounded of the rebels outnumbered our whole force engaged. Five of the officers out of the eight commanding the leading battallion which made the first charge were killed or wounded—among the latter Col. Dulany, commanding. Captains Wallace and Smith had only two men killed and four wounded. I counted to day eighteen dead horses within musket range."

☞ The Abolition leaders are making desperate efforts to make capital for their broken down party in the army. To this end resolutions are drawn up at home by professional politicians, in which the position of the Democratic party on the War is misrepresented and falsified—these resolutions are placed in the hands of some violent abolition Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel who goes through the form of having them read to the lower officers and no one wishing to incur the ill-will of the superior officers they are declared adopted and sent home to be published as the unanimous opinion of an entire regiment. A few weeks ago we saw a long string of resolutions of this character, which it was alleged had been adopted by the 167th Regiment of drafted Militia of Lehigh and Monroe Counties. We learn from Allentown that the commander of one of the Lehigh companies, Captain David Scall, refused to give his signature to the resolutions and on the fact being reported at Washington *his name was stricken from the roll and he dismissed from the service without pay*. This is the way they get the unanimous consent of the army.

A Negro General.—Indications are thrown out that our volunteers and drafted men are soon to have a negro General placed over them, in the person of Dr. Parker Gloucester, of New York. His case is urged by the sons and daughters of Freemen, a Union League of negroes in Poughkeepsie. Shouldn't wonder at all if the fellow would receive the appointment.

☞ The Worcester *Spy* says that Mr. Nathan Washburn of that city is moving a chimney stack 100 feet high, having in it 50,000 bricks, and probably weighs 170 tons. It stands on a base only ten feet square. It is one of the chimneys of his rolling mill, which did not stand where he wanted it. The experiment promises to be entirely successful.

☞ A new disease has lately appeared in the Potomac army. It is called dry gangrene. The feet seem to decay, and, if not cured quite early, death ensues. It is supposed that the disease comes from keeping the boots on week after week, as the soldiers are very apt to do, when they have only shelter tents and no fires.

Is Lincoln a Copperhead?—Lincoln in his Proclamation for National Prayer requested the people to pray for "restoration of our now divided and unhappy country to its former condition of unity and Peace." Is Lincoln a *copperhead?* The shoulder-strapped gentry who are not "for *peace* on any terms" should drop a note to the Rail Splitter.

☞ Strawberries have made their appearance in New York, but they are held at prices so exorbitant that nobody but an army contractor can look at them.

☞ There is but one way to correct the evils under which the country is now suffering, and that is through the ballot-box. The men who want Peace and re-union must vote for it.

☞ Dr. J. C. Ayer, the famous "medicine man," is said to own the largest share of the New York *Tribune*.

Significant.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* announces that Col A. K. McClure, of that borough, late Republican Senator from that district, made a speech before the "Loyal League" of Chambersburg, on the 21st ult., and thus comments upon it:

"We cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that his speech was a most remarkable one to be delivered by a Republican speaker at a Republican meeting. He commenced by administering a powerful rebuke to his partisan friends for stigmatizing as 'traitors,' all who disagree with them in politics. These men had gone from our midst side by side with Republicans, their blood was shed upon every battle-field; their dead bodies had been carried through our streets, followed by a whole community in tears and sorrow. 'These men are not traitors,' said the Colonel, 'and you know it.' He then spoke of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was not prepared to say he would have issued it had he been in Mr. Lincoln's position, and he now declared that if it stood in the way of the restoration of the Union, it ought to fall—that the Republic may live. The most remarkable feature of the speech was, that it did not endorse a single measure of the Administration, while the speaker concluded with the significant declaration that he considered his first duty due to his country, and would follow that duty though it might lead him into a different path from that in which he had heretofore traveled."

It is evident, says the *Age*, that the administration is in danger of being slaughtered in the house of its own friends. There is not a more shrewd and far-seeing politician in the Republican ranks than Col. McClure, and if he has been correctly reported from the premises, which he sees are fast tumbling to pieces. But the great question now is, how can he get away from his old associates? If he wants a sure and safe way of escape, we advise him to secure the Scotch cloak and cap worn by Mr. Lincoln in his famous transit from Harrisburg to Washington, and with his disguise he can easily escape detection and pass the lines in safety.

Wreck of the Steamer Anglo-Saxon.—The British steamer Anglo-Saxon, bound to Quebec, from Liverpool and Londonderry, from which latter port she sailed on the 17th ult., was wrecked in a dense fog four miles off Cape Race on Monday last, at noon. She had four hundred and forty-four persons on board, of whom three hundred an sixty were passengers, and of whom two hundred and thirty-seven are supposed to have been lost.

The Anglo Saxon is the twentieth vessel wrecked since the establishment of steam navigation on the Atlantic, and it is somewhat remarkable that the line to which she belonged has lost no less than six steamers since 1857. The rapidity with which she went down proves that the damage must have been irremediable; for within one hour after she struck, her deck broke up. Under the circumstances it may be regarded as fortunate that so many were saved.

The Two Years' Volunteers.—The two years' New York Troops whose term of service has expired, comprise thirty-eight regiments, but only include about 12,000 men, so that the actual loss to the army by the withdrawal of these regiments is not very large. Hooker has still a much larger force than McClellan had in his march against Richmond. Ten regiments of the nine-months men from this State are also to be paid off and mustered out of service during the present month.

Fatal Shooting Affray.—Last Friday evening, at Ruben L. Spangler's tavern, near Wernersville, Jacob Dampman and Joseph Fox got into a quarrel about a mere trifle, and soon became so excited that Soloman Siegfried, a friend of Dampman's interfered to quiet them, when Dampman suddenly drew a pistol and fired it at Fox. The ball struck him in the side and glanced off into the stomach of Siegfried, wounding him so severely that he died on Monday night, about 9 o'clock. Immediately after the occurrence, Dampman came to town voluntarily with several friends, and delivered himself up to the authorities. He was held in $1000 bail, and allowed to go home to await the result of the wound inflicted upon Siegfried. After the death of the latter, he was arrested and lodged in jail. On Thursday afternoon, he had a hearing on *habeas corpus* before Judges Woodward and Schall, the question being whether, as the homicide was accidental, or at least without premeditation, he should be admitted to bail. Yesterday morning, Judge Woodward adjourned the hearing until next Wednesday morning, and Dampman was sent back to prison. He is greatly distressed at the sad termination of his sudden quarrel.—*Reading Gazette.*

Arbitrary arrests in Maryland.—The Worcester (Md.) *Shield* comes to us with two or three of its columns devoted to the record of the arrest, imprisonment, and liberation of its editor. He was arrested, it seems, for nothing, shut up in Fort McHenry for nothing, and attempted to be frightened thereby; but his persecutors failing in this, liberated him without any reasons being given for his arrest. The whole object of his arrest seems to have been to "crush out" a very moderate Anti-Freeing Negro Proclamation paper, in a rural district of Maryland.

The editor Mr. B. Everett Smith secured influence enough to have himself brought before General Schenk, who, seeing no cause for his detention, let him go without oath or condition of any kind. Nevertheless, a Lieutenant Colonel Fish, one of the brood of Provost Marshals, caused him to sign a simple parole of honor, that he would not hold the Government up to contempt or ridicule, which will prevent him from ever repeating, or reporting any of Mr. Lincoln's jokes.

The Provost Marshals.—So far the appointment of the President and Secretary of War, do not look as if the Provost Marshals were to be selected from that class of military men who have been engaged in the defence of the country, but who have been obliged to resign from wounds and loss of health. This was the promise, but the politicians get the best pickings, and every Provost Marshal will receive from $1,800 to $2,000 per annum, besides his traveling expenses.