

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance—\$1.50 at end of six months—\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

We have also set a limit in Middle county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the "cheerful" only home,  
By angel hands to valor given,  
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy lines were born in heaven;  
Forever float that standard sheet,  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

**THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.**  
THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unwholly rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, leaving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at 11 o'clock, on said day, to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

Chairman People's State Committee,  
Geo. W. HANSELL, Secretaries,  
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, J. McCLURE.

For Auditor General,

Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

## COMMITTEE MEETING.

THE County Convention held last summer having made no appointment of a representative delegate to the People's Party State Convention, the county committee are requested to meet at the Gazette Office on Saturday, 28th June, at 1 o'clock p. m. The committee is composed of the following persons:

- Lewistown, W. W.—George Frysinger.
- Lewistown, E. W.—D. D. Muthersbough.
- Wayne—James Wharton.
- Newton Hamilton—John Purcell.
- Oliver—John Marsden.
- McVeetyon—G. W. McBride.
- Bratton—Henry Hartzer.
- Granville—G. B. Penspacker.
- Derry—William Creighton.
- Brown—William Johnston.
- Old Armagh—A. W. Graff.
- New Armagh—Oliver P. Smith.
- Union—W. C. Nelson.
- Decatur—A. Muthersbough.
- Menno—Isaac Steely.

GEORGE FRYSSINGER,  
Lewistown, June 18, 1862. Chairman.

The course of the patent democracy in this State—particularly of the Lewistown Democrat and other papers which endorse the Vallandigham Tory Address—in urging on the spirit of party, seems to be highly approved by the rebel papers. Witness the following from the Memphis Appeal of the 6th of June, the day before the naval fight near that place:

"The difference between the people of the two sections is manifest, and presents an aspect highly favorable to the South. Political questions agitate the North, and contests for political supremacy are continuous. With us, the only spirit of emulation is, who shall do the most injury in honorable warfare, to the common enemy. Let our people, therefore, continue hopeful for with divided enemy we cannot fail. The right, if persistently battled for, will triumph."

The presses south, and the kind we speak of North, also agree in lauding Vallandigham!

## Postage and Exchange Newspapers.

On the 1st of July, a system inaugurated by Benjamin Franklin, allowing publishers of newspapers to receive exchanges free of postage, will be done away with, Congress having adopted a sweeping act of a few lines abolishing the *franking privilege*. We have as yet seen no suggestion in any of our cotemporaries as to the course they intend to pursue, but as considerable curtailing no doubt will take place, it may be as well to draw attention to the subject, and ascertain whether the act goes into effect. On inquiry at the Post Office, we learn that no instructions have been received from the Department relative to the matter; and as by law the postage is payable at the commencement of the quarter, some editors with "nary red" in pocket will wake up with a snort when this something new under the sun is poked at them by a P. M. It is true the bills will not be as formidable as might be supposed, as a calculation will show, but still large enough to scare a hungry printer. For instance, 50 exchanges in the State would cost \$1.62½ per quarter, and say 25 out of the State \$1.62½ more, making \$3.25 per quarter, or \$13.00 a year. For a larger or smaller number calculations can be easily made. What say our brethren of the black art? Shall things remain *in statu quo*, or shall there be a general shedding of crocodile tears at parting with some dear friends?

## The Shenandoah Valley.

The National Intelligencer, in an article on the recent occurrences in this valley, speaks our sentiments to the letter. It has been evident for weeks to any one with half an idea in his head that separate commands there, procured probably for no other purpose than that some "General" may glorify himself through sundry newspapers, is costing many valuable lives and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let either Banks, Fremont, or some one else at once be appointed commander of all the troops there, and we will hear no more rumors that one body has been checked or another surprised or defeated. If the Department will not take the matter in hand, we hope the President will, as he did at Norfolk.—That paper says:

"It was our understanding at one time that Major General Banks was charged with the military administration of affairs in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which for this purpose, was constituted a separate department. But at present, with Major General Fremont dating his despatches from the 'Mountain Department,' while, in point of fact, he is, geographically, in the aforesaid 'Department of the Shenandoah,' and with Generals Sigel and Shields and McDowell co-operating with the whole or parts of their commands in 'the pursuit of Jackson,' we are at a loss to comprehend the *ensemble* of the movements which, it is said, have occurred to the end in view, but apparently with such little success. If any single General in that field is charged with the direction and oversight of the movements that are made, it seems to us that his name should be known, whether it be Gen. Banks, or Gen. Sigel, or Gen. McDowell, or Gen. Fremont. If, for instance, a disaster has befallen Gen. Shields while hastening to the support of Gen. Fremont, it would be interesting to know under whose orders or instructions the former was immediately acting. While, if all the various corps, divisions and armies now operating in the Shenandoah Valley are really subject to no military commander in chief on the spot, we need not wonder at the little success which has attended the combinations formed against a dashing partisan warrior like Jackson. Such a man must be fought by an adversary who is ever on the alert to mark his windings or his devious marches or to discover his ambuscades, and who from observations made, we repeat, on the spot, can marshal all the forces according to the demand of the occasion."

## Governor Johnson on the War.

On the second instant Governor Andrew Johnson made a speech at Columbia, Tennessee, from which we clip the following extracts. While some northern patent democrats, like 'one of the editors' of the Lewistown Democrat who held office under the now Rebel General Cobb, still has the effrontery to talk publicly of *making concessions to the South*, that old tried and true democrat Andy Johnson, rejects all compromise, let alone concession. This too is done right in the midst of rebels. He said—

Put down this iniquitous rebellion and you stand precisely where you did before it occurred. Now, the Federal Government does not seek to interfere with your rights. Its sole purpose is to put down an unjust, unwholly, damnable rebellion, which has brought anarchy on the State. The rebels have left you without any Government, but you have the same tried constitution and forms of laws.—Come up and vitalize them by acting the part of patriots.

But let me tell you, that this Government must pass into the hands of its friends—not of its foes. [Applause.] Traitors and rebels shall not exercise authority under any circumstances. The power of the State is for the loyal alone. Then the day of deliverance will be at hand. Then the vandals will fly from East Tennessee, and law will be restored. Then we will have an election for Congressmen, Legislators, Governor, Magistrates and all other officers. But all these must be the fast and avowed friends of the Federal Union and of the Constitution. No offices can be trusted to enemies. The hour has come when the Government must know its friends and its friends must know the Government. Then only can we enjoy the blessings of peace.

NO COMPROMISE.

Men tell us we must compromise. We will compromise only by making them submit; by doing as Jefferson did with Burr—conquer them, and make them obedient. What better Government do we want than the present? What have we got to compromise? Has any one 'lost his rights' in the Union? If so, let him come forward and look me in the face, and tell me what he has lost.

Let your rights! Well, I have determined to give all who say this a chance to get their rights by sending them off South to fight for their rights, and give them in exchange for some of those poor fellows in the rebel army who have found their rights and want to come home. I don't think these fellows who bluster about rights have much appetite for fighting. Some of them would rather go to the devil than enter the army. Rights, indeed! They gave me mine by turning my sick wife and little boy into the streets. That is the way they gave me my rights. Let me tell these clamorers that there are 800,000 white people and only 33,000 slaveholders in Tennessee. You are disturbing the stability of slavery by your senseless cries, and making it valueless. Its sole protection is the Union.

OUR WORK.

I love my Government, and do not desire to live after it is destroyed. If she is to be interred in the great tomb of nations, I pray that I may be buried on her bosom, and I ask no prouder winding sheet to enshroud me than that flag which protected me and was the peerless symbol of her glory. Come up, my countrymen, to the rescue of your institutions. Let us give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and Tennessee shall yet be re-declared, regenerated and disenthrall'd from the sceptre of Rebel despotism, from this infernal rebellion now making desolate the land. Let us bear onward and upward the flag of the Union, and, if need be, let it be baptized with fire and bathed in a nation's blood.

I intend to go through with this fight. If need be, my blood shall be poured out as a libation to freedom. I have been menaced with assassination. Little as I like such a death—and I would rather meet my adversary face to face, and die in a manly, open fight—I will brave even this in discharge of my duty. Who would live, and be the subject slave of Rebel tyranny? Life would

have no sweetness under such a rule. Let us remember, too, that we can well afford to die in this cause, for the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church. Where one devoted patriot perishes five hundred will take his place, even more devoted and zealous. In what I have said I have spoken from the record of the country. I challenge investigation. For months past you have been allowed to hear but one side, and your minds have been poisoned with falsehoods. Now let us have the truth.

## Sentiments of a True Democrat.

The Lewistown Democrat will please read the following notions from a Democrat and a soldier, and profit thereby:

Henry L. Cake, Colonel commanding of the 96th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers—who was a private in Captain McDonald's company, which was among the first to reach the Capital after the fall of Sumter, when all was gloom and despondency, and who has since been promoted to the high position he occupies—is well known in this State as an ardent Democrat. He and his regiment are now in the advance under General McClellan, and we are not surprised to hear that he has proved to be a most efficient, energetic, and popular commander. Col. Cake, in a recent letter to Col. J. H. Puleston, military agent of Pennsylvania, expresses some opinions which will be read with interest, written, as they are, from the battlefield, and being the sentiments of a conscientious Democrat.

"That the war will be prosecuted to a successful issue for the Union is beyond a peradventure. I did not vote for Mr. Lincoln, but I believe that God Almighty had a hand in his election. He has three good years to conquer a peace, but the present Congress has only one. It would seem impossible that this violent and vindictive contest can drag out another 'twelve month,' but it may. The old stagers of the Democratic party are lying in wait, and by a judicious handling of the 'war debt,' 'the taxes,' 'the Black Republican,' 'Abolition,' 'severe crow,' that annually emancipates a flood of black labor, and sets it North to the undoing of free labor at home,' it is just probable that a large majority of such politicians as Biddle and Ancona will take the place of the present more conservative majority, and then where are we?"

"As sure as it happens, I believe the great traitor Breckinridge, and his party, or all that is left of them, will be invited back, and the war will have accomplished nothing. Thus it may overtake us again in your time and mine. The Yankees of the South will be more exacting than ever, and while they again come to the North to insult us with impunity, will prohibit our speaking above a whisper in Dixie.

"We can never be at peace with the South until an inflexible policy in regard to slavery has been established. Therefore, meet the question *now*. Let its abolition be so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. If this can be done, who doubts that every portion of the South—the cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, hemp, and turpentine region—will accommodate itself to the new order of things? It requires no Daniel to suggest, but a great party only can carry out the details of the 'mode.'"

"Let all who are slaves remain slaves till they die; but after the 1st of January, or the 4th of July, 1863, let no human being be born to slavery in the United States of America. This has nothing to do with the disposition of the confiscated property of the rebels; and if Government wants to go further, let a price be named and paid for the slaves of such States voluntarily asking the precipitation of emancipation."

"This war should bear some fruit. Let that fruit be a hundred years of peace!"

Col. Cake, it will be seen, goes further than the Republicans do, and though advocating what used to be democracy twenty years ago, will no doubt be denounced by the Vallandigham Tories as an abolitionist and all the other choice terms now usually found in Buchanan's dictionary.

## The Missouri State Convention.

In the Convention last week, the bill defining the qualifications of voters passed by a vote of 42 yeas to 27 nays. The first section of this bill prevents all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, since the 17th of December last, from voting at any State election hereafter. The second section provides that before any person shall be elected or appointed to office he shall take an oath that he has not, during the present rebellion, wilfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States, nor against the Provisional Government of Missouri, nor adhered to the enemies of either. The third section prescribes the penalty for falsely taking the oath of allegiance, which is required to be taken by the President, Professors and Curators of the University of Missouri, by all Bank officers, by common School Teachers, who are paid by public money, by School Masters, by officers of incorporated companies and by licensed or ordained preachers before performing the ceremony of marriage; the penalty for not complying is a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200—to take effect in ninety days. The fifth section requires the Judges and Clerks of elections to swear that they will not receive nor record votes from persons who have not taken the oath. The sixth section authorizes the Legislature to repeal or modify these provisions when expedient. This bill is a hard blow at the Breckinridge democracy, and if adopted in other Southern States as they again fall into the Union, will annihilate that party both North and South.

An old man named John Hamilton, whilst engaged in cutting timber on a ridge near Huntingdon, was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed.

## WAR NEWS.

We have but little news of interest from our armies this week. Beauregard was still retreating at last accounts—McClellan making some progress towards Richmond, but slowly—and but little heard from the Shenandoah. In the south our fleet and army officers are meeting out just punishment to prowling rebels and towns harboring them, while in Virginia the leniency with which the most undisguised traitors are treated has already resulted in several disasters, these scoundrels acting as spies.

A despatch from the Agent of the Associated Press at Gen. McClellan's headquarters, gives an elaborate account of the raid at Tunsall's station on Friday last. The raid was made by a cavalry and artillery force under Gen. Stewart to the number of about 1800, and was a most bold and partly successful movement, failing only in the destruction of the bridge. They burnt two schooners on the Pamunkey, destroyed a number of wagons, capturing the mules and teamsters, wantonly killing several of the latter, and fired into a passing train, killing two and wounding several. Although pursued they succeeded in making their escape across the peninsula back to Richmond.

We have by despatches both from Memphis and Gen. McClellan's headquarters copies of a despatch from Charleston showing that Gen. Hunter is pushing on his advance on that city with great energy. The rebels admit that he maintains his footing on James Island and has compelled them to fall back.

FRONT ROYAL, June 15.—The results of the battle at Port Republic, on Monday last, between a portion of Shields' division and Jackson's rebel army, are now ascertained as near as can be. The names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded, although many classed among the missing are no doubt badly injured, but our troops being compelled to retire before a foe so superior in numbers and in all other respects except bravery, many were necessarily left on the field, whose names could not be ascertained, and of the large number classed as missing many will doubtless find their way back to their regiments.

The force engaged was composed mostly of Western men who did their duty nobly, as was evidenced by their fighting a foe more than five times their number for five hours and then retreating in order, except one or two regiments which were completely surrounded and compelled to take to the mountains, many of whom made their way back to the division.

The 7th Indiana Regiment, Col. Gaven, did a noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours against a vastly superior force, repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep. They left Fredericksburg 800 strong and arrived at Port Republic with only 300, the remainder being left along the route sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered about 140, losing more than half their force.

The 29th and 66th Ohio also lost heavily, as may be seen by the list of casualties. The three batteries of artillery, Clark's, Robinson's, and Huntington's are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action. Had the First and Second brigades been enabled to reach the scene of action, an entirely different result would undoubtedly have ensued.

After Monday's fight it is understood that Jackson took the road towards Stanardsville, passing through the Gap of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a line for Gordonsville, at which point there is a railroad communication with Richmond.

## From Gen. Fremont's Division.

Headquarters Mountain Department,  
Port Republic, June 9, noon,  
(via Martinsburg, June 12.)

## Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order. His cavalry appeared on our flanks. Gen. Blenker had the left, Gen. Milroy the right and Gen. Schenck the centre, with a reserve of Gen. Stahl's Brigade and General Bayard's. The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river and the bridge in flames. Our advance came on so suddenly that some of the officers remaining on this side escaped with the loss of their horses.

A cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that Gen. Jackson attacked Gen. Shields this morning and after a severe engagement drove him down the river and is now in pursuit. I have sent an officer with a detachment of cavalry to open communication with Gen. Shields.

This morning detachments were occupied in searching the grounds covered by yesterday's action at Cross Keys for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that of our wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning upon our march, upwards of 200 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannon shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had already been buried. A number of prisoners have been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers.—Gen. Stahl's Brigade was in the hottest part of the field (which was the left wing) from the beginning of the fight. The Brigade lost in officers five killed and seventeen wounded; and one of his regiments alone—the Eighth New York—has buried 65 men. The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely; and, following this regiment, the 40th New York, the Bucktail Rifles, of Gen. Bayard and Gen. Milroy's Brigades. One of the Bucktail companies has lost all its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.

The loss in Gen. Shenck's Brigade was less although he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire. Of my Staff I lost a good officer killed, Capt. Nicholas Dunka. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally. I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance in this severe march and their splendid conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's commendation, and the officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I should make particular

mention of them, which I trust will receive the particular notice of the President as soon possible.

I will send in a full report, but in this respect I am unable to make any more particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the battle. Respectfully,  
(Signed) J. C. FARMONT,  
Major General Commanding.

## The Loss by the Late Flood.

The loss by the great flood in the Lehigh valley, is estimated at five millions dollars. The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes an elaborate report of the disasters, which says that about one hundred persons were drowned by the sudden rise of the waters. At Mauch Chunk, there was a high lock which gave way, engulfing a large number of boats on which at least fifty persons were sleeping, all of whom perished. At that point the water was twenty-seven feet high, being six feet higher than in the great flood of 1841.

A correspondent of the Lebanon Courier gives a description of the late flood which devastated the Swatara region, from which we extract the following:

It is simply impossible to give anything like an accurate statement of the destruction and damage of property, besides the large number of lives lost, by the recent heavy freshet on the Swatara creek, commencing at the "Big Dam," or main reservoir of the Union Canal. Besides the injury to the Union, I can only name a few of the large number who have suffered: Philip Monse (his family having left in the evening) lost his barn, all his stock, fences, in short, everything on his property, excepting his stone dwelling-house and summer house.—One of his oxen was, however, found next morning in one of the fields with the trough fast to his chain; this was the only animal saved; his damage is heavy; Michael Kurr's, \$500; John Phillips, 1500—the water having come up to the first floor of his store, besides taking a large number of rails. The Union Forge's loss is \$3000, the flood having taken away the saw-mill and run-out, fences, lumber, &c. Esleman and Heilmann's loss of lumber is \$2000; Meily's is also heavy. Besides these, every one having property along the Swatara suffered more or less.

The county (as well as some township) bridges were all swept away, not even leaving the piers standing, so complete was the destruction. The woods along the creek are filled with piles of wood, pieces of bridges, logs, green trees, stumps and fragments of fences, pig-pens, sheds, parts of saw mills, furniture, stray pieces of wrecked boats, boards, shingles, and almost everything that can float can be found—dead cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. Some heaps are as large as ordinary two story houses.

The number of lives lost is nine—three of the Proudfoots' family; William Boughter's family, (excepting himself,) consisting of Mrs. B., two children and maid; Mrs. David Brunner and hired girl. There are a number of other instances of parties being saved only by escaping through the water up to their shoulders. Those nine who perished were within a distance of a mile and three quarters, all living along the creek and canal, near the Union Forge.

Commencing at the extreme head of the Union Canal company's works, the Big Dam, situated about two miles above Pinegrove, or better known as the Berger Reservoir, is entirely swept away, carrying great destruction with it—three grist mills, some sawing mills and a number of other improvements, such as all our feeder dams and near Pinegrove, together with all the bridges across the canal and Swatara, doing great damage all along the line. The little dam is also swept away, leaving the channel in such condition that a stranger could scarcely know that a canal was ever there. The Big Dam in Swatara Gap, known as the Main Reservoir, is also swept away to near the bottom, carrying with it all the aqueducts and bridges, with but few canal bridges left. The general damage to the embankments from Pinegrove to Jones town is immense, in many places scarcely showing that ever a canal was there.

The Big Dam or Main Reservoir, is situated in Swatara Gap, 45 feet high at breast, base 200 feet. This reservoir is six miles in length and covers 700 acres of land—deep water all through the dam.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 10th, the application of the Territory of Utah for admission as a State of the Union was received. The bill to donate lands to States and Territories that may establish colleges for the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts was amended and finally passed—yeas 32, nays 7. The Civil Expense Appropriation bill was passed.

A communication was read in the House of Representatives from the Charge d'Affaires of Denmark proposing the initiation of a system for the transfer of contrabands and recaptured Africans to the island St. Croix, West Indies. The bill providing for the appointment of a German Professor at West Point was passed.

The House of Representatives on the 11th, adopted a resolution authorizing the striking of medals commemorative of the bombardment of Fort Sumter for presentation to Major Anderson and the officers and men of the garrison. A resolution was adopted charging Benjamin Wood, a member of the House from New York, with communicating or attempting to communicate important information to the Rebels, and authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the charge. A joint resolution was adopted setting apart the 14th of June and the 4th of July as National holidays.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and postponed. The bill to provide additional medical officers for the volunteer service was passed.

In the Senate on the 12th, Mr. Davis introduced a resolution directing that the rebel Gen. Buckner be transferred to the civil authorities of Kentucky to be tried for treason. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill supplementary to the act abolishing slavery in the District. The Pacific Railroad bill was debated but not acted upon.

The tax bill as amended by the Senate was reported to the House. The amendments were generally non-concurred in and the bill referred to a committee of Conference of the two Houses. The bill regulating the employment of convicts in the District Penitentiary

was passed. The bill providing for the erection of a new jail in the District of Columbia was rejected.

In the Senate on the 13th, after the morning hour, during which a variety of subjects were discussed, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment to appropriate \$22,797 for the contingent expenses of the Naval Academy, and \$25,000 for repairs of the buildings at Annapolis, a prolonged discussion took place, the real question at issue being the return of the Naval Academy to Annapolis. The amendment of the committee was finally adopted—yeas 28, nays 9—the Senate thus recorded itself in favor of the Academy at Annapolis. An amendment abolishing the spirit ration, and substituting for it an allowance of five cents per diem was adopted.

The House passed the Senate resolution making an appropriation for raising the sunken vessels in and about Hampton Roads; also a resolution of thanks to Lieutenant Morris who commanded the frigate Cumberland sunk by the Merrimac. The Senate bill providing for the appointment of additional Army Surgeons was passed, and also the Senate bill prescribing an oath of loyalty for grand and petit jurors serving in United States Courts.

Senator Harris's bill to establish Provisional Governments in the Rebel country, as reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, amended so as to empower the President to establish Provisional Governments for each of the Rebel States, not added, as it originally stood; and a clause is added providing that the Legislative power shall not be so exercised as to "interfere with the laws and institutions existing in such States at the time the authorities assumed to array the same against the United States further than shall be necessary to carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act."

The Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, says, under the law \$90,000,000 demand notes, receivable for customs, have been issued, and \$90,000,000 notes not so receivable, and the outstanding amount is therefore \$150,000,000, being the entire sum heretofore authorized by the existing statutes. Of this aggregate \$56,500,000 in demand notes are held by banks and capitalists, and not used as circulation, being held at a premium in consequence of their availability for customs. The whole issue of \$90,000,000 in demand notes may thus be regarded as practically withdrawn from circulation. The limit of temporary deposit is now reached, and nothing further can be expected from that source.—It is therefore upon the conversion of United States notes into five and twenty hundredths now practically limited to the \$90,000,000 of legal tender notes, and from the receipts from customs that the Treasury must mainly depend under existing legislation for means to meet current expenditures. Hence the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury for authority to issue \$150,000,000 legal tender notes, of not less denomination than five dollars, in accordance with which the bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means.

On Monday a week Mr. Gurley presented a petition from 633 citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, asking for the expulsion of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham from the House of Representatives, the petitioners believing him, as they declare, to be a traitor to his country, and a disgrace to the State of Ohio.

The New York Tribune inaccurately reported Hon. Jas. T. Hale as voting against the Emancipation Bill when it was first presented, he being necessarily absent attending the Supreme Court. He was present and voted *Yea* on the motion to reconsider and also for a bill emancipating the slaves of all holding office under the Southern Confederacy or in any manner voluntarily aiding the Rebellion.

## A Great Camp of Instruction.

We learn by an order from the Adjutant General's Office that a "Camp of Instruction" for fifty thousand men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in due proportions—is to be immediately formed near Annapolis, Maryland. Major General Wool will command the camp, in addition to his duties as department commander. The ground will be selected, and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brig. Gen. L. P. Graham is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry at the same camp; Brevet Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown as chief of artillery; and a chief of the infantry arm is to be hereafter designated. The chief of Ordnance, the Quartermaster Gen., Commissary General, Surgeon General, and Paymaster General each are to designate an experienced regular officer as the chief of their respective departments at the camp. It is left to the experienced officer to whom has been assigned the command of the camp to arrange the details of brigading, equipping, drilling, and disciplining the Reserve Corps d'Armee to be thus formed under him.

## THE RELIEF FUND.

As the action of the Relief Board does not appear to be fully comprehended, frequent applications for relief being made in person or by letter to the undersigned, he deems it proper to state that payments will be temporarily renewed to those formerly on the list on presentation of certificate signed by not less than three known taxpayers, stating that the applicant has not received sufficient from her husband or other support, to enable her, together with her own industry, to make a living for herself and family, and giving reasons for such inability. This is intended for the benefit of all *really in need*, and for no others.

The orders issued under this regulation are continued until the troops are again paid off.

Blank certificates can be procured from those who have heretofore distributed orders.  
GEORGE FRYSSINGER,  
Secretary of Relief Board.  
Lewistown, June 18, 1862.