

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, July 16, 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 Mifflin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall own a 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;  
They stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy hues were born in heaven;  
Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
With freedom's soil 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 unholy rebellion against the UNION OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select a 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 ATTORNEY 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.

A. K. McCLELLAN, Chairman People's State Convention.  
Geo. W. HARRIS, Secretary.  
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

For Auditor General,  
Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

## National Resolutions.

A meeting of the Republican members of Congress was held in Washington on Saturday, and the following resolutions passed inviting the co-operation of all loyal men in aiding to suppress the rebellion: "Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial, to unite their hearts and arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his Administration in their most energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against its enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to so crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic. "That to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country in the endeavor to rekindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt."

The patent democratic Slenker doctrine is, Preserve the Nigger at all hazards, and let your husbands, your sons, and your relatives die in digging trenches and building fortifications. On the other hand, the People's Party—in fact, honest men of all other parties—say, Employ the acclimated negroes south to do this labor, and thus preserve our soldiers' lives, and if necessary, put arms in their hands to defend themselves and shoot rebels! Voters, who have sons or relatives in the army, choose for yourselves between these two parties—remembering that the former makes the nigger of more value than the white man, while the latter makes the negro of some use.

If the true history of this rebellion will ever be written, posterity will pronounce the verdict that but for the aid given it by patent democratic office-holders under Buchanan, and a set of tory editors who preached up DISUNION by advocating NON-COERCION, it would never have taken place. Such fellows may cry out abolition, but they, and they only, were the tools used by the conspirators.

The Lewistown Democrat having been nailed down in one of its characteristic contraband falsehoods, creeps out of it in the best way it can, and then reiterates the statement that these contrabands are elsewhere throwing white men out of employment. This is just as false as its story about the Cambria Iron Works. In fact, wherever charged, it has been contradicted. At one time these contrabands were located in Beaver and other western counties, then in Chester, then north of us, but not a particle of evidence, except the assertion of Breckinridge swindlers, has been produced that white labor was supplanted anywhere. On the contrary there is plenty of work in all quarters for both white and black, and a general complaint that hands are scarce.

The Republican County Convention of Snyder county met at Middleburg on Monday, the 7th inst., and made the following nominations: For Congress—John J. Patterson, of Juniata county; for Assembly—Henry K. Ritter, of Commissioner—A. K. Middleburgh.

## The War—Gen. McClellan's Army.

It has been so difficult to procure reliable information of passing events in the peninsula, that an opinion, pro or con, could hardly be formed as to results. Of one thing however there can be no doubt now, namely, that Gen. McClellan failed for the present to accomplish the grand end in view, and that with a fearful loss of life, we are now no nearer that end than we were two months ago. Unless he would have been able to have reached Richmond before the middle of June and defeated the rebels, we always doubted the propriety of the movement, for any one at all conversant with the country beyond Washington and the neighborhood of York and James Rivers, with their swamps and marshes, must or ought to have known that to leave Manassas for that point was but going from one mud hole into another, with a fever country in the bargain. Gen. Pope is now on the right road for capturing Richmond and beating the rebels, and if he is backed up with an army equal in numbers to that furnished Gen. McClellan, he will not only sweep Eastern Virginia clear of rebels and guerrillas, but drive the rebel army into the Cotton States in less time than it took the former to dig his different entrenchments. Indeed, it is not yet too late to change the whole programme. Gen. Burnside, with 25,000 men, aided by the gunboats, could keep the rebels in continued hot water on the James, York, and other navigable rivers—the man, too, to do it—and in the meanwhile McClellan's forces could be transported to Aquia creek, march to Fredericksburg, in a few days effect a junction with Pope's army, and move forward in one irresistible body—arresting every man suspected of disloyalty, hanging every spy, tendering a musket to every professing Union man, and taking along every contraband coming into the lines to relieve our fatigued soldiers from many onerous duties incident to camping. With men willing to fight, and who volunteered to fight, not to dig entrenchments every few miles, such a march would be one of triumph and certain victory. Whether this view is military, according to old fogyism, we cannot tell, but very sure are we it is COMMON SENSE, an article in our judgment rather scarce with many who ought to possess it.

That Gen. McClellan had difficulties to contend with no one will deny; but it is the part of an able general to overcome difficulties. And in this respect it would have been far better had he imitated the rebel policy of retreating from the inhospitable region he was in before the heats of summer, than to peril the lives of many thousands of gallant men who either fell by war's weapons or disease. By some it is alleged his numerical strength was insufficient to cope with the rebels. Perhaps it was, after they had ample time to consolidate all the troops in Virginia and North Carolina, as well as States farther south, but certainly not at the battle of Williamsburg. On this subject the army correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, no doubt a warm friend, writes—

It would not be prudent to attempt to state definitely how much it has been reduced numerically. But there can be no impropriety in stating that Gen. McClellan was never able to carry over 80,000 effective men into battle. When he landed at Fortress Monroe his muster rolls exhibited 115,000 men of all arms. A considerable proportion of these, say 8,000, were cavalry, of which 2,000 were serviceable. The remainder would have served their country better behind their plows than at home. Others were necessarily detailed to keep open our communications and protect our flanks—leaving about 100,000 to be disposed of. A very large per centage of sick were then to be subtracted. It is not very extravagant to say that wounds and deaths at Yorktown cost us 1,600 men; Williamsburg cost us 8,000; West Point, 250; Hanover Court House 500; Fair Oaks, so says official bulletins, 5,700. I wish I could believe that were all. Skirmishes and affairs before Richmond 1,000 at least; Sarkey Creek 1,000; White Oak Swamp and Turkey Creek—oh, how many? Where are the stragglers? To be sure the enemy have lost full as many, but they could afford it. Without attempting to estimate the average number of sick, I will give one exceptional fact which may cause you to shudder. When Gen. Casey's Division landed at Fortress Monroe it numbered 13,000 men. When his division was routed at Seven Pines it numbered less than 6,000. All the rest were dead and in the hospital. But no other division suffered as much. After Seven Pines it was no division at all. Many of these losses were compensated by reinforcements—seven regiments—say 6,000 men from Fortress Monroe, and Gen. McClellan's Division of 10,000 effectives from the Rappahannock. But even with these reductions the army could sustain itself against attack if it had requisite rest and supplies. I state these facts because the crisis seems to have passed. Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded.

The above estimate of 115,000 at Fortress Monroe may be correct, but it must be recollected that Gen. Franklin joined him at Yorktown with 20,000 men, subsequently Gen. M'Call with 10,000, and probably other smaller bodies, swelling that total to at least 150,000. More recently Gen. Burnside's forces have been added, so that unless our losses have been greater by sickness and in battles than any army before suffered in this country, there ought to be even now one of the hardiest and best equipped armies under his command ever seen on this continent.

## A Breckinridge Triumph.

In Pennsylvania, says the Lewisburg Chronicle, a large proportion of the friends of the late Judge Douglas have cut loose from that Breckinridge faction, which first divided the Democratic party, and then divided the Union. Some of them, however, went last Friday to the Party-above-Country Convention at Harrisburg, hoping to regulate, if not to control, its action. But they were outnumbered, and were placed in a subordinate position throughout. \*F. W. Hughes, a most malignant secession sympathizer—one of those most prominent in uttering the falsehood that "Polk is a better tariff man than Clay"—was made the President, and appoints the State Committee, himself the Chairman—over Richard Vaux.

The resolutions are of the "Kane Letter" web of contradictions. They have a gloss of patriotism intended to seduce the casual reader: at the same time, they will suit every rebel sympathizer, and Jeff. Davis would say that—for our State, at this time—they are the best calculated to aid him: for the men elected under it would co-operate with him, no matter what cheat they used to obtain the power. We will copy the resolutions, side by side with those of the People's Convention, when the latter shall be held, that all readers may judge of the SPIRIT of the two Platforms.

James P. Barr, of Pittsburg, was nominated for Surveyor General. He is editor of the Post, and is described to us by gentlemen who know him as a slippery, oily politician, fit for any desperate work. He once nominated Buchanan for re-election—next came out for Douglas—and is now in full faith with those who killed Douglas at Charleston. Professedly a war man, he hinders the Administration in measures necessary to success.

Isaac Slenker, of Union county, for Auditor General, is a more consistent politician, having boasted of his unvarying party fealty, and only one year ago not only acknowledging his vote for Breckinridge, but justifying his vote. He is a respectable lawyer, slow and plodding in his turn for business. In our late local legal contests, Democratic Judges decided him all wrong in the expense and ill feeling in which he plunged his clients and the county. In the peculiar qualifications for Auditor General, all who know them both must admit the superiority of Mr. Cochran, the incumbent, who will be renominated at once.

On the slavery and war question, Mr. Slenker has an unenviable record. In 1840, he stood on the Free Soil Platform of Saml. W. Black, Gamble, Wilcox, &c. In Union county, he aided Shriver, Hickok and others in support of the Pittsburg Platform—

"That it is no part of the Compromises of the Constitution that Slavery should forever go with the advancing tide of our Territorial progress," and similar sentiments. He has since repudiated that sentiment, and in Feb. 1861—when 6 or 8 States had seceded, after stealing 25 or 40 forts, arsenals, mints, &c., when the rebels had fired on the Star of the West, and proclaimed Jeff Davis their President—Mr. Slenker endorsed the following (among other) resolutions at the Lewisburg Convention:

Resolved, 2, That we deprecate civil war, as we believe that this UNION can NEVER be maintained by force of arms, and that as Democrats we are not willing to take up arms to support a platform which a majority of the people repudiated and opposed at the polls.

3. That we cordially approve the policy of the National Administration, [Buchanan's] in its wise and conciliatory course in the present perilous condition of the country."

By that Convention he was sent a Delegate to the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, and left Court to attend it. He was a Vice President of that body, which—22d Feb. 1861, when the rebellion was as open as flagrant—aided and applauded it by the following infamous Resolution:

"8th. That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution."

It is true he afterwards yielded to the storm of popular indignation that was aroused by the attack upon Fort Sumter, and talked and acted more patriotically after that time. But for months afterwards he expressed his admiration for Breckinridge—has acted with and for his friends—and Slenker will be voted for by every half-way or open friend of the Rebels in this State. In politics, those who nominate and support a man prove what he is.

The secret of Mr. Slenker's nomination is said to be his comparative obscurity, and the fact of his good run for Judge last Fall. But it should be remembered that he did not then—as he does now—run as a party man. He refused to be nominated or to be advo-

cated as a Democratic candidate, but was run as a nominee of a party, had he voted far behind the vote he received. A native of our county, where he has relatives and friends of influence in both parties—not running for a political station—his opponent comparatively unknown, and loaded down with false charges, with prejudices, and personal and professional rivalries—Mr. Slenker had advantages which his anticlerical record only defeated. Three Democratic and two Republican papers in the District supported him, and he had the neutral if not the positive aid of the only German paper also—three papers only opposed him. Other candidates were sacrificed for him. Money was used profusely to buy up all the purchasable material for Slenker, and every effort (fair and unfair) was made in vain to elect him. But, since his opponent, Judge Woods, is known and has been tried by the people, he would now beat Mr. Slenker two to one in running for the same office. These facts may assure those abroad that Mr. Slenker, running no longer under "no party" colors, can not command last fall's vote. He now stands forth unmistakably the embodiment of the Breckinridge faction, and should be voted for or against, according as our fellow citizens approve or condemn that traitor's course previous to his complete apostasy.

\*This man's bosom friend and relative, Jno. Hughes, was two years ago the "Democratic" candidate for Congress from Schuylkill and Northumberland, and is now in the Rebel ranks in North Carolina.

## WAR NEWS.

An engagement recently occurred near Tompkinsville, Ky., in which four companies of the Loehel Cavalry were taken prisoners by the rebels. A dispatch to Gov. Curtin says:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., July 11, 1862.

To A. G. Curtin: Companies E, C, I and M, captured. Maj. Jordan is reported safe by parolee men; Capt. Harris reported wounded; Lieut. Sullivan killed. Will telegraph particulars when received. S. D. BRUCE, Col. Commanding Post.

A subsequent dispatch to Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to Adjutant General Russell, gives some additional intelligence respecting the fight.

NASHVILLE, July 12. To A. L. Russell, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania:—As near as we can ascertain, Maj. Jordan was taken prisoner with 47 of his men. Four were killed and 7 wounded. Col. Williams and Maj. Brown were not in the fight.

The guerrillas have since been twice defeated with great loss at other points, and are now almost surrounded. The entire band, it is believed will be captured. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The companies referred to are officered as follows:

COMPANY C.  
Capt. Wm. H. Harris, Harrisburg.  
First Lieutenant, vacant.  
Second Lieutenant, Wm. K. Campbell, Cumberland county.

COMPANY E.  
Capt. John S. Detwiler, Harrisburg.  
First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Eckles, Harrisburg.  
Second Lieutenant, Aaron Sullivan, Harrisburg.

COMPANY I.  
Capt. Hugh M'Callough, Cumberland county.  
First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Longshore, Cumberland county.  
Second Lieutenant, Wm. M. Shriver, Cumberland county.

COMPANY M.  
Capt. James Bell, Blair county.  
First Lieutenant, Thomas S. M'Callan.  
Second Lieutenant, Isaac C. Temple.

Company I, in which a number of citizens of this county are enlisted, has the following officers:  
Capt. Geo. D. Hand, Northampton county.  
First Lieutenant, Gilbert Waters, Mifflin county.  
Second Lieutenant, Wm. M. Shoemaker, Luzerne county.

From Fortress Monroe we have received a list of sick and wounded Pennsylvanians, also a list of those deceased, at the Mill Creek Hospital. The Daniel Webster, while passing up the James river, on Friday, was fired at by the enemy, a ball passing through two of her sterns. No one was injured. The rebels, for some reason not yet made apparent are reported to be withdrawing their troops from our front. Have they become alarmed at the prospect of the Army of the Shenandoah paying them a visit?

The rumor that the rebel General Magruder, who, it seems, was not taken prisoner in the late battles, is moving down the Peninsula with the intention of seizing Williamsburg and perhaps Yorktown, gains a coloring of probability, from the fact that a portion of General Burnside's command, embracing several thousand men, were landed at Newport News, on Wednesday night, instead of proceeding up the James river to the assistance of General McClellan. What this rebel movement means it is difficult to conjecture. Perhaps it may be a mere reconnaissance.

A despatch from Cairo furnishes us with the intelligence from Gen. Curtis that he had divided his forces, one portion being on the Cache and White rivers, and the other being to the eastward, seventy-five miles west of Memphis—doubtless on the line of the (un-finished) railroad to Little Rock. The rebel General Hindman, we are informed, had ordered the inhabitants near Gaudy Bridge to destroy their provisions and shoot their cattle.

Morgan's rebel cavalry, as a Nashville despatch intimates, intend to carry into execution a long standing threat, and are now en route for Louisville, for the purpose of paying their respects to that city. From the reports of passengers arrived in Nashville, it appears that they were in the vicinity of Cave City, a station on the Louisville and Nashville road, about eighty miles south of Louisville.

By an arrival from New Orleans, we learn that Mobile bay has been completely obstructed by the rebels, who have also dug a ditch entirely around the city, and erected breast-works and batteries at vulnerable points—

The rebel Governor of Louisiana has issued a flaming proclamation, enjoining upon the Secessionists to continue resistance to Federal authority, and assuring them that Southern independence was certain of being gained.

The town of Lebanon, Kentucky, has been burned by a body of 450 rebel cavalry. Fortunately the guerrillas afterwards encountered a party of Federal troops, and were put to flight. Additional troops have been sent in pursuit of them. Let their be no mercy shown the guerrillas.

The reports of Union recruiting meetings roll in upon us from nearly all the loyal States. A mammoth Union meeting of the citizens of New York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, was held in Union Square, yesterday afternoon, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need, to the extent of all their resources. The call is signed by Hon. George Opyka, Mayor of New York, and over one hundred of the wealthiest and most influential men of the city.

General Pope's army is moving on. Gen. Hatch's command, the advance guard of the army of Virginia, has occupied Culpeper, which is situated in one of the wealthiest portions of the State. The reorganization of this grand army is already exerting good influence over commanders and men who will assuredly march to victory upon future fields.

## Address of Gen. Pope to his Army.

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants, in preparing for active operations, and in placing you in a position from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly all completed, and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other. I have come to you from the west where I have always seen the backs of your enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary and beat him where he was found—whose policy has been to attack and not defence.—In but one case has the enemy been able to place our western army in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue them, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving—that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. In the meantime I desire to dismiss from your minds certain phrases amongst I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them; of lines of retreat and a basis of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier can desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us, not behind. Success and glory are in advance—disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us set on this understanding, and it is safe to predict your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever. (Signed) JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

## Visit of the President to the Army of the Potomac.

The President, accompanied by Colonel Frank P. Blair, Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, and General Naglee, returned from a visit to the army of the Potomac on Saturday evening.

A correspondent states that upon the President's arrival in the James river, off Harrison Landing, he was visited by Gen. McClellan and staff. Soon after the whole party disembarked, and upon reaching the landing they mounted and proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, and thence, without delay, to review the whole army. The President rode to the extreme front. The welcome that greeted him is described by those who witnessed it as in the highest degree enthusiastic. He was not satisfied with riding in front of the army, but dismounted and ascended the ramparts in view of the rebel pickets.—Many of the men were at work in the ditches, and among the latter were two ex-Congressmen. All were cheerful and sanguine of an early and final success.

Despatches from Memphis furnish some items of southern intelligence. Refugees from Arkansas report that Gen. Curtis attacked and completely out to pieces five hundred rebels near Batesville. On the other hand the Grenada Appeal asserts that one thousand of Gen. Curtis' troops, out on a foraging expedition, were attacked and nearly all killed. The bombardment of Vicksburg was tremendous and unceasing, and the city had been greatly damaged. Five thousand negroes were at work on the canal, and it was approaching completion. The Appeal also states that the 7th Tennessee Regiment went into the Richmond battles three hundred strong, and came out with one effective man left!

The President on Monday sent into Congress a message enclosing a draft of a bill to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits, and earnestly recommending its passage substantially as presented. The bill provides that whenever the President shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished slavery it shall be his duty to issue to such State six per cent bonds at the rate of — dollars for each slave manumitted. The whole amount to be delivered at once if the emancipation is immediate, or at any proportionate rate if the emancipation is gradual. If any State receiving such bonds shall introduce slavery, the bonds issued to it to be cancelled. The message and bill was referred to the Confiscation Committee.

Gen. Butler has confiscated Gen. Twiggs' property at New Orleans. He has also sent several rebel sympathizers to Fort Jackson for hard work, and sent a lady worth named

Phillips, who used to figure among the aristocrats at Washington, to Ship Island with soldier's rations, for having mocked the funeral procession of Lieut. DeKay. Had we more Butlers, Burnside's, and Hunters in the field, this rebellion would soon be put down.

Considerable alarm exists in Kentucky and Tennessee from the inroads made by the rebel troops, which our scattered forces are at present unable to prevent. The Union men in these States must take up arms and dispose of these marauders themselves.

## Col. McCarter on Northern Judases.

Col. McCarter, of the 93d Pa. regiment, delivered an oration at Lancaster on the 4th, during which he reviewed the blessings of our government, and thus referred to the craven spirit engendered by that miserable band of blue-light politicians who are bent upon rule or ruin:

"You will in a few days have your patriotism tested in a manner that it has never been before. Your men will come home wounded, and maimed; they will appear on your streets, and for every man who thus comes home, five more will go to the field of battle, for I read thus the feelings of your inmost hearts.— [Applause.] And if we must fight not only the south, but all the despots of the old world, then a few patriots will even venture on God's footstool—and we will stand at the end of a sword—surround! [Applause.] Yet there are men among us, with Judas souls, who calculate the cost of the war in dollars and cents, rather than in blood, and brains, and lives! If we can afford to let that poor woman's boy go to fight for our liberties and lay down his life for our national integrity—if we can afford that, then all questions on that score are answered. Let that be done, and then when men go to calculating the cost in dollars and cents, when they get others to do so, and their hearts—a nation's heart—will become more and more rotten, as it is a bait to prevent duty by sordid considerations. We stand amazed that such things can be! When America shall have enough of such men to control her affairs, she will not be worth one drop of blood, and he would turn his back upon his father's grave, if he could not carry his bones with him, and would die a hermit, thanking God that he did not share in the moral contamination of such a country."

## Letter from Major General Banks in Answer to a Resolution of Inquiry of the House.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following is the letter of Major General N. P. Banks to Mr. Gooch of the House of Representatives, relating to the resolution of June 16th, offered by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether persons of color were allowed Government transportation in Gen. Banks' retreat from Strasburg, while white people, including sick and wounded soldiers, were compelled to walk; and which letter Mr. Gooch asked the unanimous consent of the House to read last Monday, when the question was taken on the preamble to this resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Voorhees and others, patent democrats:

WINCHESTER, Va., June 19, 1862.

Hon. D. W. Gooch:

Sir—In answer to your resolution of inquiry, I have the honor to say that there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution enclosed to me. No person not belonging to the army, white or black, was allowed to use or occupy Government transportation of any kind on the march of my command from Strasburg. If any instance has occurred, it was, with one exception, not only without authority, but against orders, and has not yet come to my knowledge. Citizens, traders, refugees, &c., were protected in the occupancy of their own wagons, and allowed to move with the Government trains in order, nothing further.

The rear guard of infantry and artillery halted in the rear of Martinsburg from two o'clock till evening. When at considerable distance on our march we overtook a small party on foot. My attention was attracted by a little girl, about eight years of age, who was toddling over the stones by the wayside, and I asked "How far she had travelled?" "From Winchester," they said. We were then about twenty-seven miles on our march. I requested the cannoniers to give her a lift, and the gallant men who had hung upon the rear of the column for its defence the greater part of the distance answered with alacrity. No successful efforts were made to ascertain her complexion, but it is not impossible that she belonged to the class referred to in the resolution, and that her little limbs had been strengthened by some vague dream of liberty to be lost or won on that hurried night's march. I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant. N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

John J. Patterson carried Snyder county for Congress.

## Married.

On Thursday, June 5th, at the parsonage, Lewistown Circuit, by Rev. S. H. C. Smith, JOSEPH H. MANN to Miss EMMA E. KINSLÖE, both of Mifflin county.

In Philadelphia, on Monday, June 23d, 1862, by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., WALTER B. McATEE, of this place, formerly of Maryland, to Miss RACHEL W. ALBRIGHT, of that city.

## Died.

On the 12th June, at his residence in Armstrong county, Pa., of diphtheria, SAMUEL LAUGHLIN, formerly of Wayne township, Mifflin county, aged 48 years.

Mrs. Nancy Peachey, wife of John Peachey, died on the 24th of June instant of the 25th, as published:

Died, July 4th, near Falls Church, Fairfax co., Va., WM. A. McKEE, of Nittany Hall, Centre co., Pa., aged 30 years, 4 months and 16 days.

He passed away calm and peaceful from life to death in a southern clime, with no relative near him but his affectionate wife, who watched over him faithfully till death separated them. She then brought his remains home to his weeping relatives, where he was interred on the 10th.

Dearest Beekie, though I love you, Jesus calls me, I must go. O, be true and faithful Christian. And God will see you safely through. (Centre county papers please copy.)