THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 60.]

AN ACT relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War be and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be practicable, to furnish to the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in the said Federal courts, who are now, or may hereafter be, held, as prisoners of the United States, by order or authority of the President of the United States or either of said Secretaries, in any fort, arsenal, or other place, as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war; the said list to contain the names of all those who reside in the respective jurisdictions of said judges, or who may be deemed by the said Secretaries, or either of them, to have violated any law of the United States in any of said jurisdictions, and also the date of each arrest; the Secretary of State to furnish a list of such persons as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the State Department, and the Secretary of War a list of such as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the Department of War. And in all cases where a grand jury, having attended any of said courts having jurisdiction in the premises, after the passage of this act, and after the furnishing of said list, as aforesaid, has terminated its session without finding an indictment, or presentment, or other proceeding against any such person, it shall be the duty of the judge of said court forthwith to make an order that any such prisoner desiring a discharge from said imprisonment be brought before him to be discharged; and every officer of the United States having custody of such prisoner is hereby directed immediately to obey and execute said judge's order; and in case he shall delay or refuse so to do, he shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the common jail for a period not less than six months, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That no person shall be discharged by virtue of the provisions of this act until after he or she shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to support the Constitution thereof; and that he or she will not hereafter in any way encourage or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion, or supporters thereof: *And provided also,* That the judge or court before whom such person may be brought, before discharging him or her from imprisonment, shall have power, on examination of the case, and, if the public safety shall require it, shall be required to cause him or her to enter into recognizance, with or without surety, in a sum to be fixed by said judge or court, to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards the United States and its citizens, and from time to time, and at such times as such judge or court may direct, appear before said judge or court to be further dealt with, according to law, as the circumstances may require. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States to attend such examination before the judge.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of any such prisoners shall be under indictment or presentment for any offence against the laws of the United States, and by existing laws bail or a recognizance may be taken for the appearance for trial of such person, it shall be the duty of said judge at once to discharge such person upon bail or recognizance for trial as aforesaid. And in case the said Secretaries of State or War shall for any reason refuse or omit to furnish the said list of persons held as prisoners as aforesaid at the time of the passage of this act within twenty days thereafter, and of such persons as hereafter may be arrested within twenty days from the time of the arrest, any citizen may, after a grand jury shall have terminated its session without finding an indictment or presentment, as provided in the second section of this act, by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touching any of the persons so as aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the oath of such petitioner or any other credible person, obtain and be entitled to have the said judge's order to discharge such prisoner on the same terms and conditions prescribed in the second section of this act: *Provided, however,* That the said judge shall be satisfied such allegations are true.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any order of the President, or under his authority made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending, or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order, or under color of any law of Congress, and such defence may be made by special plea, or under the general issue.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any officer, civil or military, or against any other person, for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or any act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, or if such appearance shall have been entered before the passage of this act, then at the next session of the court in which such suit or prosecution is pending, file a petition, stating the facts and verified by affidavit, for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States, to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his filing in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of such process and other proceedings against him, and also for his appearance in such court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein. It shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause or prosecution, and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged. And such copies being filed as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought in said court by original process, whatever may be the amount in dispute or the damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding. And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold its goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment had it been rendered in the court in which the suit or prosecution was commenced. And it shall be lawful in any such action or prosecution which may be now pending, or hereafter commenced, before any State court whatever, for any cause aforesaid, after final judgment, for either party to remove and transfer, by appeal, such case during the session or term of said court at which the same shall have taken place, from such court to the next circuit court of the United States to be held in the district in which such appeal shall be taken, in manner aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the person taking such appeal to produce and file in the said circuit court attested copies of the process, proceedings, and judgment in such cause; and it shall also be competent for either party, within six months after the rendition of a judgment in any such cause, by writ of error or other process, to remove the same to the circuit court of the United States of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered; and said circuit court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the facts and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced, the judgement in such case notwithstanding. And any bail which may have been taken, or property attached, shall be holden on the final judgment of the said circuit court in such action, in the same manner as if no such removal and transfer had been made, as aforesaid. And the State court, from which any such action, civil or criminal, may be removed and transferred as aforesaid, upon the parties giving good and sufficient security for the prosecution thereof, shall allow the same to be removed and transferred, and proceed no further in the case: *Provided, however,* That if the party aforesaid shall fail duly to enter the removal and transfer, as aforesaid, in the circuit court of the United States, agreeably to this act, the State court, by which judgement shall have been rendered, and from which the transfer and removal shall have been made, as aforesaid, shall be authorized, on motion for that purpose, to issue execution, and to carry into effect any such judgment, the same as if no such removal and transfer had been made. *And provided, also,* That no such appeal or writ of error shall be allowed in any criminal action or prosecution where final judgment shall have been rendered in favor of the defendant or respondent by the State court. And if in any suit hereafter commenced the plaintiff is nonsuited or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any suit or prosecution described in this act, in which final judgment may be rendered in the circuit court, may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court whatever may be the amount of said judgment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That no suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, shall be maintained for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or by or under any act of Congress, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years next after such arrest, imprisonment, trespass, or wrong may have been done or committed or act may have been omitted to be done: *Provided,* That in no case shall the limitation herein provided commence to run until the passage of this act, so that no party shall, by virtue of this act, be debarred of his remedy by suit or prosecution until two years from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 61.]

AN ACT to authorize the brevetting of volunteer and other officers in the United States service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer brevet rank upon such commissioned officers of the volunteer and other forces in the United States service as have been, or may hereafter be distinguished by gallant actions or meritorious conduct; which rank shall not entitle them to any increase of pay or emoluments.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 62.]

AN ACT for the relief of certain persons who have performed the duties of assistant surgeons in regiments of cavalry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Physicians and surgeons who have since the second day of July last been duly appointed and commissioned as second assistant surgeons in volunteer regiments of cavalry, and as such have been duly mustered into the military service of the United States, and actually performed the duties appertaining to that office, shall be paid therefor in like manner and upon like proof as other assistant surgeons of cavalry: *Provided,* That not more than two assistant surgeons for each regiment shall be allowed and paid for services performed at one and the same time.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 63.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the army of the United States within two years from the date of enlistment by reason of wounds received in battle shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who were discharged after services of two years; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]

AN ACT concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all domestic and foreign wars the President of the United States is authorized to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, and make all needful rules and regulations for the government and conduct thereof, and for the adjudication and disposal of the prizes and salvages made by such vessels: *Provided,* that the authority conferred by this act shall cease and terminate at the end of three years from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]

AN ACT to further regulate proceedings in prize cases, and to amend the various acts of Congress in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any prize property shall be condemned in any district or circuit court, or shall at any stage of the proceedings to be found by the court to be perishing, perishable, or liable to deteriorate or depreciate, or whenever the costs of keeping the same shall be disproportionate to its value, or whenever all the parties in interest who have appeared in the case shall agree thereto, it shall be the duty of the court to order a sale thereof, and no appeal shall operate to prevent the making or execution of such order. And upon any sale it shall be the duty of the marshal forthwith to deposit the gross proceeds of the sale with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States nearest to the place of sale, and subject to the order of the court in the particular case; and the court may at any time order the payment from such deposit of the expenses and disbursements necessarily incurred in the custody, preservation, and sale of said property, audited and allowed by the court in the manner provided by law. And when a decree of condemnation shall be made in any cause, the court may, in like manner, order the payment from said deposit of the costs, fees, and charges decreed in the cause. And on a final decree of distribution, after the payment of such costs, fees, and expenses, the residue of the deposit shall, by order of the court, be paid into the treasury of the United States for distribution according to the decree. And the clerk of the court shall forthwith transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy certified copies of said final decree of distribution; and in case the final decree shall be for restitution without costs, the costs, fees, and disbursements allowed by the court and unpaid shall be a charge upon the fund for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States is a party or interested. And the Treasury Department shall credit the Navy Department with the amount held for distribution; and the several officers, marines, sailors, and other persons in the naval service entitled to share in the prize money, shall be credited in their accounts with the Navy Department with the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War shall be, and they or either of them are hereby authorized to take any captured vessel, any arms or munitions of war, or other material, for the use of the Government; and when the same shall have been taken, before being sent in for adjudication, or afterwards, the department for whose use it was taken shall deposit the value of the same in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the court in which prize proceedings shall be taken in the case; and when there is a final decree of distribution in the prize court, or if no proceedings in prize shall be taken, the money shall be credited to the Navy Department to be distributed according to law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy shall employ an auctioneer or auctioneers of established reputation in that branch of merchandise, to make sales of all goods, under the direction of the marshal of the district in which the property shall be ordered to be sold, and at a rate of compensation not to exceed in any case one and one-fourth per centum upon the gross amount of the sales; and such sales shall be advertised in the fullest and most conspicuous manner, and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy; and any fraud, collusion, or combination, or any act of fraudulent device or contrivance in the sale and disposition of any prize property, by which the captors or the Government are or may be defrauded, shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a felony; and any public officer or agent, or any other person engaged therein, upon conviction thereof by or before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or to both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the third section of the act of twenty-fifth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to facilitate evidence and proceedings in and adjudications upon captured property of prize," be and the same is hereby amended, so that the compensation of counsel to the captors to be adjusted and determined by the court, and paid and allowed as costs, shall be confined to compensation for such services as may be rendered necessary by reason of the captors having interests conflicting with those of the United States, and proper in the opinion of the court, to be represented by separate counsel from those representing the United States. And so much of the twelfth section of the act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled, "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States," as authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to employ an agent to counsel for the captors and to fix his compensation, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners in prize shall not exceed two in any district of the courts of the United States, to be appointed by the district court of each district, one of whom shall be a retired naval officer, to be appointed by the court and approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and the annual salaries in each district of both commissioners shall not exceed six thousand dollars; and all counsel fees in prize cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, which have been or may be incurred or authorized by any department of the Government, shall be audited and allowed by the Attorney General and Solicitor of the Treasury, and shall be a charge upon and paid out of the fund appropriated for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are parties or interested.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That when the court shall allow witnesses fees to any witness in a prize cause, and the court has no money subject to its order in the cause, the same shall be paid by the marshal, as in the case of witnesses in causes in which the United States is a party, and shall be repaid from any money deposited to the order of the court in said cause.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That appeals from the district courts of the United States in prize causes shall be directly to the Supreme Court, and shall be made within thirty days of the rendering of the decree appealed from, unless the court shall previously have extended the time for cause shown in the particular case; and the Supreme Court shall always be open for the entry of such appeals. Such appeals may be claimed whenever the amount in controversy exceeds two thousand dollars, and in other cases on the certificate of the district judge that the adjudication involves a question of difficulty and general importance.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all provisions of law which are inconsistent with those of this act shall be and are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]

AN ACT to equalize and establish the compensation of the collectors of the customs on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of customs of each of the districts aforesaid shall render, with his accounts of the expenses incident to his office, a list of the clerks and other officers of the customs employed by him, stating the rate of compensation allowed to each, the duties they severally perform, and also an account of the sums paid for stationary, fuel, and all other office expenses, including office rent; for all of which expenses he shall submit an estimate each month in advance, and shall state the purposes for which any premises are used; and shall also render an accurate account of all fees and commissions collected by him.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the district of Sackett's Harbor be and is hereby annexed to the district of Cape Vincent, and the district so annexed is hereby abolished and constituted a part of the district to which it is annexed; and that the district of Niagara is hereby extended so as to include the entire county of Niagara to the channel of Tonawanda creek; and that Lewiston, in the district of Niagara, is hereby discontinued as a port of entry, and that the port of entry for the district be and is hereby established at Suspension Bridge.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That Plattsburg, in the district of Champlain, is hereby discontinued as a port of entry, and that the port of entry for the district be and is hereby established at Rouse's Point, at which place the collector of the district shall reside, and a deputy collector shall reside at Plattsburg; and all vessels passing through Lake Champlain, from Canada, shall hereafter be required to report to the collector of customs at Rouse's Point.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That Michilimackinack, in the district of Michilimackinack, is hereby discontinued as a port of entry, and that the port of entry for the district be and is hereby established at Saulte Ste. Marie, at which place the collector of the district shall reside, and a deputy collector shall reside at Michilimackinack.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 67.]

AN ACT to facilitate the collection of the revenue in El Paso county, Texas, and in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That the tenth section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the act entitled "An act creating a collection district in Texas and New Mexico," approved August second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, is hereby revived and re-enacted: Provided, That the collector shall reside at El Paso, Texas, instead of Frontera.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the jurisdiction of the district court of New Mexico shall extend over the citizens of El Paso county, Texas, only in cases not instituted by indictment, and the trial and proceedings for violations of the revenue laws in said district court of New Mexico shall be the same as in other district courts of the United States invested with admiralty powers; and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and to fix the pay of the treasurer, assistant treasurer, clerks and messengers in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, from time to time, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate of the United States, an Assistant Treasurer of the United States; and the Treasurer of the United States may, in his discretion, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, authorize the said assistant to act in the place and stead, and at any and at all times to discharge any or all the duties required by law of the said Treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be and is hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the clerks now authorized by law, a cashier, with an annual salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum; an assistant cashier with an annual salary of two thousand dollars per annum; four chiefs of divisions, with annual salaries of one thousand eight hundred dollars each per annum; and also a messenger, an assistant messenger, and two laborers, in addition to those now allowed, at the compensation now authorized by law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, in lieu and stead of his present compensation, commencing with and including the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum; but from which amount there shall be deducted all sums of money heretofore paid to, or received by, the said treasurer, on account of his compensation for services rendered as Treasurer of the United States, since and including the day aforesaid, and the income tax on such additional compensation as will have accrued since the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and there shall be paid to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States an annual compensation of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the treasurer, deputy treasurer, clerks, and messengers aforesaid, for the current and next fiscal years, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Estimates for all such compensation, after the next fiscal year, shall be submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury with his annual estimates.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

PIANOS.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2.

Emil Schalk and the Rebel Campaign.

Whoever has happened to see Emil Schalk's last book on strategy, will see a very remarkable fact in the movements of the human mind as well as armies. The fact is, that the rebels *have* followed exactly, literally, *the plan Schalk pointed out to them,* in case our armies persisted in their mode of operations. Knowing this, all we have got to do is to see how far they have progressed in those plans and with what success. Schalk's opinion is, (no matter whether correct or not,) that our plans are wrong, the armies being on the circumference of a circle, instead of concentrated on radial lines. He then suggests a rapid concentration of the rebel armies on the successive points, occupied by our armies, ending with the capture of Washington and Baltimore, and of course a brilliant and tremendous triumph of the rebels.

Briefly, his plan is, 1. A rapid concentration against Foster at Newbern, by reinforcements from Charleston and a corps of Lee's army, which is, of course, to end in a defeat of our troops. The reader knows that this has been *done,* excepting the defeat of our army. Longstreet's corps was detached from Lee's army to the Blackwater, where it was repulsed by Gen. Peck, as was another division at Newbern. 2. The next great feat was to concentrate troops from Mobile, Vicksburg and Richmond, under Bragg, till it amounted to more than 100,000 men, which was to attack and defeat Rosecrans, who offered himself as a brilliant prize to the enterprise of Bragg. This, also, was attempted. Several unsuccessful attacks were made on the advance posts of Rosecrans, and troops were advancing to Bragg under Johnston, when Gen. Grant so seriously interfered with the scheme, that both Bragg and Johnston were rendered useless. Instead of Bragg advancing, he is now in retreat, and Johnston is utterly unable to do anything.

In the meanwhile, Gen. Hooker crossed the Rappahannock, and Lee was compelled to recall Longstreet's corps, and the attack on Newbern became an utter failure. 3. The third grand scheme of Mr. Schalk was a tremendous raid of Lee in Maryland, which was to be undertaken under these circumstances: that there should be *first* a defeat of the Federal army; *secondly,* that Richmond should be garrisoned with 50,000 men—for Mr. Schalk was not blind enough to overlook the fact, that Richmond might in the meanwhile be attacked; and *thirdly,* that Lee's army, re-enforced from every quarter, should advance 180,000 strong. Whether we consider Hooker defeated or not, Lee has advanced through the Shenandoah Valley, but with not over two-thirds the force Mr. Schalk imagined him to have.

This generous gentleman was kind enough to advise the rebel generals just what to do in detail; and they have followed the advice as far as they had the power. Having supposed the national army utterly defeated, a corps of 30,000 came up to Centreville to wait; in the meanwhile, the grand army of Lee passed through the gaps of the Blue Ridge, crosses the Potomac (east of Harper's Ferry), and marches on Washington, on the north side. This brings us to what we may consider the present moment of time; and as the rebels pursue Schalk's plan, to the minutest detail, let us take his account of the small matters to be done hereafter:

Arrived at Buckistown, they would march east, and thereby prevent the garrison of Harper's Ferry escaping west or northwest. The main body of the army has meanwhile moved along Loudon Valley; at Aldis Gap about 100,000 pass through it; the remainder (some 40,000) move to Berlin; a detachment takes London Heights; 10,000 men move to Fredericktown, and the remaining 30,000 march into Pleasant Valley, take Maryland Heights and force the garrison of Harper's Ferry once more to surrender. Immediately after the surrender, and if in the meanwhile Washington has been captured, the entire corps moves toward Chambersburg for an invasion of the North; if Washington has not been captured, then it moves against Baltimore. The main body having passed through Aldie Gap, advances to Conrad's Ferry, crosses the Potomac, and immediately proceeds toward Washington, which place ought to be attacked simultaneously on the right bank of the Potomac, by the 30,000 rebels coming from Centreville, and by the 100,000 coming from Conrad's Ferry on the left bank. One or two forts carried on the left bank would open the way into the city, and this once occupied, the garrison in the forts on the right would probably be obliged to surrender.

This is a splendid operation, and it is very interesting to trace its progress. It has failed in several particulars which a good General might think important. First, the National army was *not* routed; next, Lee has *not* 180,000 men; next, in consequence of these facts he could send no 30,000 men to Centreville; next, he did *not* get through Aldie's Gap because Pleasanton defeated Stuart at that point; next, he did *not* cross at Conrad or any point east of Harper's Ferry, because he could not, and by consequence the garrison of Maryland Hights is *not* cut off. Lastly, he does not march toward Washington, because it is not at all convenient. These failures, so far, are not decisive of anything, except a very important stragetic fact that the attack, which was evidently intended on Washington or Baltimore, has failed. As Mr. Emil Schalk has not imagined anything north of Chambersburg, the rebels must be greatly at a loss to know what to do next.

An attack on Philadelphia might be attempted, strange as it may seem; but the wagons which went on empty and returned full, more probably indicate the present object of the rebel army.

On the whole, it does not seem that M. Schalk's advice to the rebel Generals has been so far very profitable. The failure against Newbern; the failure against Rosecrans; the failure to rout the Potomac army, do not point to any great success in the end. If Lee's army should be found between the Potomac and the Susquehanna when those rivers rise, the result will more probably be similar to Napoleon's march on Moscow, than that on Vienna. There are a great many more elements to be considered in war than the organization of an army, or a paper plan of strategy. Whatever may be the result, the rebel armies have not yet succeeded in anything important; while failure will carry them downward with resistless force.—*Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

Adjutant General Thomas and Enlistment of Colored Troops.

Adjutant General Thomas, of the United States army, was present on Monday at a meeting of the Philadelphia "Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments," and expressed warm approbation of the enterprise in which they were engaged. He desired to bear his hearty testimony to the value of the black man, as a soldier.

He was a Southern man, and his prejudices had been opposed to black enlistments, but his mind had undergone a radical change. His late experience in the Southwest had proved to him that the blacks make as good soldiers as the white, and, in some respects, even better. For picket duty they are well qualified. Fond of sleep as the negro is represented to be, put him on duty as a sentinel at night, and his wakefulness and watchfulness cannot be exceeded. He makes an admirable scout, and is especially adapted to cope with guerrillas. He knows the country, and can tell where to find them.

To illustrate their fitness for this duty, the General related the case of a negro who was attacked by three armed guerrillas. Being fired at by one of them, he up with his piece and shot the fellow through the head, and then took the other two prisoners—with their arms in their hands! Gen. Thomas had been present at the five hours' naval battle at Grand Gulf, and on going on board of the Commodore's ship after the engagement, found that a large proportion of the gunners were black, and—he should think—nearly one-half of the men on the fleet were negroes. His observation and experience at the Southwest had satisfied him that, in camp and in the field, in moral conduct and in soldier-like bearing, there were no superiors to the blacks in our entire army. He was now as heartily in favor as he had been once hostile to the policy of arming the negro.

The Siege of Vicksburg--Danger of Johnston Cutting off Supplies--Why Pemberton Holds Out, etc.

"Neall," a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* with Grant's army, writes from "Before Vicksburg," on the 23d ult.:

We have an abundance of supplies for present use; but suppose that Johnston, who can do nothing at Blackwater, should move his cavalry and artillery to the Mississippi shore of the Mississippi river above us. Where would be our bright hopes; where our confidence? But you will say "where would the gunboats be?"

At present all the gunboats cannot keep the guerrillas from the bank, nor protect the transports that bear us supplies. How could they if there were half a dozen batteries of flying artillery at different places? There is the Strader with *hundreds of boxes of ammunition piled on deck,* and a hole from a twelve-pounder through her bar-room, only two feet above the slumbering volcano. Two other holes are through her. The Prima Donna has over twenty cannon shot through her—all this with one battery at Cyprus Bend, thirty-five miles below Napoleon. What would it be if Johnston should go there?

In some places the channel comes to within a few feet of the cane lined shore. All the gunboats could not keep them clear. When the river is low a steamer is almost hidden behind the bank—sharpshooters can fire down upon them, but cannon cannot be elevated to reach them—shot would go over. I mention this that you may not be surprised if such a thing occurs. Each day that this siege is prolonged adds to the glory of the garrison, and detracts from ours. Time is precious, and I fear we are wasting its most precious moments. *Fata obstant,*

Pemberton's reasons are not those of a military necessity, but those of spite and venom against a city and a people who have done as all history tells us all peoples have done, from Adam to Admiral Porter, doubted the sincerity of a renegade. The position of an apostate is always doubted. If he goes from bad to good he is suspected by many. If from honor to infamy, as in the case of this Government foundling, he is doubted by all. Faithless to the trust that he had sworn, foresworn he was faithless to all. A perjured man has no rock upon which to stand—he has no word—he is voiceless in the halls of honor for all time.

"You have doubted my loyalty. I will show you at what price I will sell Vicksburg. Not till the last dog (the first one) is killed," threatening, not the troops only, but *women and children with famine and pestilence.*

Notwithstanding all that he may say Vicksburg must fall. Our natal day will in all probability see the Stars and Stripes where the emblem of infamy, "that boasts a single star," now shames the morning sun.

Deserters still tell of the suffering of the people and famine. Men who have to dwell in trenches, and dare not leave them, cannot be very healthy, especially without sufficient food. The end is not yet.

Lee's Invasion Anticipated in England.

The *Army and Navy Gazette,* of June 13th, edited, we believe, by Mr. W. H. Russell, has the following:

* * * There is an uneasy sensation at the North. They fear that General Lee is really going to act on the aggressive. It would disconcert General Halleck very materially if Washington were taken, but that is, in our opinion, *not to be accomplished by a direct attack.* The occupation of the Northern capital would, indeed, irritate the citizens of the free States to an immense number of speeches, prodigious meetings, renewed exertions to capture the Irish and German population and enlist them in the service; it would also, no doubt, swell the ranks of the Union armies, and stir up the blood of the many honest and brave Americans who think it is essential to their freedom and happiness that their Union should exist unimpaired; but such a demonstration of the force and purpose of the South would open the eyes of the Pennsylvania, New York and Boston capitalists—nay, more; it would open the roads to the cities which supply the means for carrying on the war by which they thrive and fatten. *Such a proof of strength would be appreciated by Europe also.* Gen. Lee was not successful in his invasion of Maryland, and will not repeat his venture with the object which led him across the Potomac on that occasion; but he may be *obliged, on political and military grounds,* to carry the war into the enemy's country, notwithstanding *his known dislike to an aggressive attitude,* and the war will then assume a most interesting aspect.

Abolition versus Recognition.

Among the letters received in the last English mail by Senator Sumner, is one from which the following paragraphs have been published:

The political prejudices of our commercial, aristocratic, and would-be aristocratic people, against the North, have been so strong that we can only get their *attention* through their *sympathies.* The shilly-shallying of your Government at first, on the subject of slavery, *deprived us of all power* to stem that tide of prejudice. But the tide is slowly and surely turning, and when Mr. Lincoln gives *immediate* compensated emancipation to loyal border States, and calls out Fremont, and Sigel, and Butler, and makes the formation of black regiments his staff of strength—the English common people will arise in one strong force of sympathy with the North, and compel their "betters" to follow them.

There is no power that can overcome aristocracy and (apparent) self-interest in England but religion. Cromwell found it so. It is not in our power to put all the religion of England into the scales of the North, but Mr. Lincoln can *do* it at any moment by a clear, decided, steady anti-slavery action. It is only (and also surely) by the cry of "Abolition" that we can conquer the cry of "Recognition." My earnest prayer is that Mr. Lincoln may give us that cry in all its undoubted fulness.

Ohio Preparing.

A Columbus dispatch, of Monday, says:

There was a general suspension of business this afternoon after 3 o'clock, in response to the Governor's proclamation. The citizens en masse met on the East Terrace of the State House, where they were addressed by Governor Tod, who said that he had information which led him to believe that the rebels design to enter Ohio, if possible, and that within the next month Lee will try to come in from the East, and Bragg will try it from the South. He called upon every one to assist in organizing a force to prevent any such raids. There is nothing in Ohio at the present time to prevent such a condition of things as exists in Pennsylvania.

Now he wanted every one to assist in raising six months' men. A committee of citizens was then appointed, to adopt a plan of action. They reported in favor of Ward meetings and a general meeting to-morrow, when something definite will be done. Recruiting here has improved considerably in the last two or three days.

The Governor said to-day, in a conversation with several military gentlemen, that he should declare martial law over the State if six months' men were not immediately raised. He felt it to be his duty to do so, and the crisis demanded it.

Canada and Monarchy.

Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who has long figured prominently in the politics of Canada, has just written a letter, in which he proposes a Canadian nationality, under one of the sons of Queen Victoria, and the introduction of the monarchical principle in the government of Canada. Expressing himself more clearly, he says that, in his opinion, "the time has come on this continent when it would be wise and proper to establish our power under the immediate custody of a royal prince." In order to carry out his idea, he suggests that Canada shall, in the organization of the upper legislative chamber, readopt the principle of life membership. He also recommends a modification of land tenures, by infusing the hereditary principle in the transmission of property, and also a reform of the existing system of popular education. Mr. McGee, thinking that these views are not likely to meet with the favor of the people, adds this qualification: "Understand me; I do not undervalue the democratic principle as one of the living and essential forces of every free society, but it must have a counterpoise even for its own sake, otherwise it runs wild into anarchy, to be caught and tamed down by the first strong-handed despot who may arise."

The opinion is entertained by some—as will be seen by the dispatch from Columbia—that instead of concentrating his army near Shippensburg to give battle to Gen. Meade, Gen. Lee is likely to push his way to Philadelphia by way of McCall's Ferry, which we believe to be below Columbia. It is hardly probable, however, that the rebel general would venture upon so desperate a movement; we think it more probable that this impression has been given as a blind to conceal his designs upon Baltimore. Yet it may still be true that he is concentrating his forces at Shippensburg to await the approach of Gen. Meade. Among the confused and conflicting reports it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion upon which the mind can rest with any degree of confidence.

Shakespeare on the Copperheads.

The following extract from "Coriolanus" has a direct application:

"What would you have, you curs,
That like nor peace nor war? The one affrights you,
The other makes you proud. He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where foxes, geese; you are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstone in the sun. Your virtue is,
To make him worthy whose offence subdues him,
And curse that justice did it. Who deserves greatness
Deserves your hate; and your affections are
A sick man's appetite, who desires most that
Which would increase his evil. He that depends
Upon your favors swims with fins of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes."

Two COMPANIES of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, encamped on Loup Creek, in the Kanawha Valley, were surprised by the rebels on Sunday morning, and twenty-nine were taken prisoners. The enemy also carried off forty-five horses. None of our men were killed or wounded. The rebels had two men killed and three wounded.

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