

Franklin Repository

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 2, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Centre. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, DANIEL AGNEW, Beaver.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, T. JEFFERSON WILK, Chambersburg. WILLIAM A. GRAY, Fulton. FOR PROTHONOTARY, M. SHANNON TAYLOR, Chambrg. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, HENRY STRICKLER, Antrim. FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS, WM. G. MITCHELL, Southampton. FOR COUNTY TREASURER, JAMES G. ELDER, St. Thomas. FOR COMMISSIONER, HENRY GOOD, Quincy. FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN DEBLER, Chambersburg. FOR AUDITOR, WM. STAMBERSON, Washington.

JOHN K. SHRYOCK is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for advertisements for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

REBEL RETALIATION.

Retaliation has become a familiar term in rebeldom. We have had it in numberless stump, legislative and congressional speeches—in Jeff. Davis' proclamations issued about once a quarter—in acts of the rebel Congress, and in every rebel journal at stated periods—all threatening remorseless butchery if our government did not do or undo some important thing. President Lincoln, however, not having the fear of Jeff. Davis particularly before him, has uniformly treated such speeches, proclamations and legislation as so much rebel bravado, and Jeff. has taken especial care to prove that our government very properly appreciated the chivalric bombast of traitors.

The first formal declaration of vengeance was made by Davis when the rebel pirates were captured and condemned to death. A long letter was sent by Davis to the President by the first flag of truce of the war, informing him that if the pirates were executed, an equal number of Bull Run captives, and officers of the highest grade to be found, would be put to death by way of retaliation. The letter was never answered by the President; but several of the pirates were regularly tried in the United States Court, Judge Grier presiding, and convicted under the laws. The rebels, on learning of the conviction, compelled the Union prisoners to draw lots, and Colonel Coreoran and others were placed in fetters as hostages for the pirates. The question of holding rebels on the high seas as pirates, when murderous traitors were guilty of equal crimes against the laws by assaulting the government with armed force, was well considered by the Administration, and it was resolved not to stain the hands of the government with blood, however required by violated statutes, save where demanded by the imperious necessity of a wicked war. The pirates were therefore exchanged as other rebel prisoners, and the threat of retaliation fell to the ground.

Soon after, Gen. McNeil was charged with the duty of clearing Missouri of the hands of rebel cut throats who infested the southern border, stealing murdering and despoiling everything before them. Porter's guerrillas were the only rebel organization then in that section, and they had kidnapped and murdered an old citizen solely because he remained loyal to the government. Gen. McNeil held a number of Porter's secondaries as prisoners, and he issued an order stating that unless the Union citizen should be returned to his home within ten days he would execute ten of Porter's gang by way of teaching the rebel outlaws a proper respect for the rights of honest citizens. The order was sent to Porter's wife, who was in constant communication with him, and he doubtless received it in due time to return the prisoner, had he been alive; but he had been brutally murdered, and the condition could not therefore be complied with. At the expiration of the ten days, Gen. McNeil shot ten of Porter's men, and order reigned in that section of Missouri for months thereafter. But Jeff. Davis took up the cause of the lawless marauders, and issued an order as Commander-in-Chief, directing fifty Union prisoners to be set apart by lot for execution in case the report proved true that Gen. McNeil had shot ten of Porter's gang. The report was true—the details of the executions were given in the public journals and embodied in official reports, but, as we had a respectable assortment of Jeff's officers in our hands at the time, he allowed his order to be quietly forgotten.

His next tilt was at Gen. Butler. When the Gen. took possession of New Orleans, he found every act of leniency abused until his power was threatened with open contempt. In insolent violation of his public orders, a rabid secessionist attempted to start a revolution by tearing the U. S. flag from the Mint. He was arrested, tried and condemned to death. Doubtless he would not have paid the extreme penalty of the law, but for the fact that a gang of bullies held a meeting and resolved that the prisoner should not be executed. That sealed

his fate. It became a question whether rebel lawlessness or Gen. Butler should be supreme in the city, and the prisoner was hung at the time appointed. From that hour all parties understood that Gen. Butler was equal to the preservation of peace and order, and outlaws found their occupation gone. His famous order directed against shameless female traitors was made a pretext for measureless abuse of General Butler. The women of New Orleans had become so insolent that the city was in constant danger of breaches of the peace by their studied insults to soldiers and the flag. To arrest it he issued an order, strictly following an ordinance of the city, declaring that women who openly insulted soldiers without provocation, should be treated as "common women of the town plying their vocation." The penalty, by the laws of New Orleans, for such offences, was confinement in prison or guard-house. It is worthy of remark that from the date of that order, soldiers were never insulted, and the peace of the city was never threatened, and there is not an instance known of a lady being treated rudely or suffering any indignity from the army. But the execution of Mumford and the order forbidding women to unsex themselves by shameless insolence on the streets, was Jeff. Davis' next chance for vengeance on paper, and he forthwith hung Gen. Butler and all his officers by proclamation. Of course none of them have ever been treated otherwise than as prisoners of war although a number of them have since been captured by the rebels in the operations on the lower Mississippi. When the time came for the butchery to begin, he found, as usual, that discretion would be the better part of valor, and his proclamation was forgotten as a common eruption of rebel bombast.

Some months ago Col. Streight started into Alabama at the head of a Cavalry raid, and was captured. As he had learned from rebel statesmen that negroes were "chattels" like horses and other movable property, he took them at their word and appropriated negroes with other chattels during his march. About the usual period having arrived for Jeff. Davis to take another spasm of vengeance, he ordered Col. Streight and his officers to be placed in solitary confinement with the view of handing them over to the State authorities to be tried for negro-stealing and inciting insurrection, the penalty for which is death. Col. Streight and his officers have been suffocating in felons' cells ever since, but the State authorities have never been able to get Jeff.'s order remanding them to trial. So matters stood until Col. Morgan was captured in Ohio, when he and his officers were placed securely in the penitentiary on a par with convicts, to remain until Col. Streight should be disposed of, and to enjoy the luxury of dancing a jig on nothing in case the Union officers should be executed. Of course in a little time Jeff. will forget his proclamation pronouncing death against Col. Streight, and it too will be regarded as one of his periodical paroxysms of brutality which he is ever too cowardly to enforce.

Recently Gen. Burnside caught two recruiting officers within his lines in Kentucky, in open violation of his orders declaring that such offences would be punished by death. He tried, convicted and shot them, and has not been troubled with rebel spies or recruiting officers since. Soon after Jeff. was again seized with a passion for blood, and he proclaimed that two Union officers must die to avenge the two rebels who insolently invited death by defying Gen. Burnside's orders. The formality of choosing by lot who should die was gone through with due solemnity, and Capt. Sawyer, of New Jersey, and Flinn, of Indiana, were doomed to terminate their mundane operations at the pleasure of the rebel President. He informed them to write their wives and send tokens of love to their children, for this time he meant to have blood for blood. The day of execution was fixed, and Capt. Sawyer's wife was on her way to perform the last kind offices of affection to her devoted husband; but she was rudely turned back at Fortress Monroe and the privilege denied her. Before the tragic day arrived, Col. Spear, of the 11th Penna. Cavalry, took a hunting frolic toward Richmond, and brought back with him Col. W. H. Lee, of the rebel army, and son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, rebel Commander in Chief. As we are all creatures of imitation more or less, Lincoln tried his hand at a little retaliation on paper, and set apart Col. Lee and Capt. Winder to die just about twenty-four hours after Captains Sawyer and Flinn should be executed. This so amused Jeff. Davis that he quietly postponed the butchery of the Union officers until Friday, the 14th of August; but when the 14th of August came, he had become so jolly on the subject that he postponed the bloody drama indefinitely. So Sawyer and Flinn have a new lease of their lives, and are pretty certain to die some other way than by Jeff. Davis' proclamation.

After all that has been said about retaliation, it will be seen that it plays its part in the war only on paper. No government or assumed government, can afford to execute innocent men because another belligerent power has, with the formality of recognized rules of war, taken the lives of lawless desperadoes; and Union officers have a special guarantee of safety against Jeff.'s periodical outbreaks of barbarity in the fact that we hold five to one of their officers as prisoners. Exec. rebel retaliation.

The Union Convention of Cumberland county will be held on Monday next.

The Repository, we are sorry to see, don't like York, and not to put too high a price upon it is an uncomfortable bad humor with her people. This thing is distressing enough as it stands, and the prospect of improving it is dreary indeed—for we cannot induce the hope that the acrimonious temper of the Repository will be sweetened by the returns from York in October. If that unfortunate county is now in the shadow of the Repository's frown, what after darkness will be her lot when she piles up against the Repository's net Curtin's awful majority of FOUR THOUSAND—Phila. Daily Age.

INSATIATE AGE! will not less suffice? York county may give the half of 4,000 for Judge Woodward, or even more. It is blessed with several non-accepting school-districts, which will of course vote for him with a degree of unanimity equaled only by their hostility to free schools and to the government, and as its chief town purchased a treaty of peace with Jeff. Davis' General, when Pennsylvania was invaded, it is doubtful whether its adherence to the government is not limited to the arbitrary geographical lines which happen to mark it as loyal instead of rebel soil. When the Union regiments marched through there to resist invasion, they found their movements communicated to the enemy, and the majority of the people manifested undisguised hostility to the cause of the Republic. The Knights of the Golden Circle have the strongest lodgment in that county of any other section of the State, and if they don't vote for Judge Woodward with unusual delight, and make an exhausting effort to swell his majority, it will be because the traitors in the South shall then have abandoned their murderous work, and shamed Northern Copperheads into something like fidelity to the government. The loyal men of York will yet do much to save themselves from the whirlpool of treason into which the Democratic leaders are driving them and their county; but they are behind in numbers, in organization, in desperation and in every means essential to success, and they may be largely overcome; but the time is but little distant when but few indeed will own the work as theirs. When a restored Union, a lasting and honorable Peace, and a Nationality that challenges the admiration of the world, shall have been achieved as the rich fruits of this war; and when every patriotic impulse will honor the brave champions and soldiers who have won a Republic from the bloody hands of treason, and mourn as the Nation's noblest sons the heroic dead, the man must disregard alike the pity and scorn of every patriot who can boast that York county, through the instrumentality of disloyal, secret and sworn bands, gave her largest majority for Judge Woodward in 1863. If York county had 150,000 votes, Judge Woodward might be elected; but as it hasn't one-tenth that number, it must be content to complete its best record for Jeff. Davis, and allow the loyal men of the State to re-elect Gov. Curtin by a handsome majority.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued nearly a score of bombastic proclamations threatening the direst vengeance upon negro troops and their officers in the Union service, although he was always using them in a small way himself, and would have used thousands more but for the fact that they generally landed in our lines as deserters. Now, however, his universal conscription having failed—Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Tullahoma, Gettysburg, Helena and Charleston having made rebel ghosts play fantastic tricks before him,—foreign intervention having been indefinitely postponed for want of a respectable belligerent power to recognize—the New York riots and Governor Seymour's "friends" having collapsed into a decent respect for an aroused loyal sentiment and a few thousand bayonets—he plays his last card by calling out 500,000 negro troops for the rebel service, and promises them freedom and fifty acres of land. We are glad that Jeff. in the madness of his desperation has planted himself bravely in his "last ditch." If ever there were any doubts about the Emancipation Proclamation, he has brushed them away like so many cobwebs by calling out the slaves as regular troops. Thus does crime ever overleap itself, and however subtle and well devised its schemes, it always leaves open some avenue for retribution.

We will now have tested the tendency of the slaves. If they love slavery they will fight for it—if they love freedom they will turn upon the power that calls them to fight for their own enslavement and strike their deadliest blows. In this crowning folly of treason, the last hope of slavery dies out in the Western World.

It was Sheridan, we believe, who when he threatened to cut a reckless boy off with a shilling, was answered—"very well, father, but where is the shilling to come from?" It is all very well for Jeff. Davis to promise negroes freedom, when they are already free, and fifty acres of land each when neither Jeff. nor his pretended government own so much as a foot of land, save what forgiving humanity may yield for a traitor's grave.

THE Lancaster Intelligencer insists that Gov. Curtin is not a patriot because he "has neither son, nor relative of any kind in the Union army, so far as we know." It is true that Gov. Curtin has not a son in the army. Among the many reasons which are given for not furnishing sons to the service, he relies, we presume, somewhat for his justification in the fact that he has but one son, and it is always hard to give an only boy to the terrible lottery of war, especially when that boy is but about ten years of age. Should the invalid corps come down to infants; we doubt not that Gov. Curtin's son could and would enter that branch of the service, as he was seriously wounded by the famous dutchman's

dog some years ago, as a reference to the files of the Intelligencer of 1860 will abundantly establish. Of his other relatives in the service, to profess ignorance of them is, to confess ignorance of some of the most gallant and brilliant achievements of the war. Gen. Gregg, and his two brothers, all of whom have won immortal honors, are immediate relatives of Gov. Curtin, and nephews bearing his own name, have gained promotion on the field for their heroism. Certainly not less than a score of his relatives have become conspicuous in various grades, many entering as privates and earning their stars and straps in sanguinary battles. It is most natural that Gov. Curtin's friends should be in the service, as they are earnest in their devotion to the government—hence newspapers have not heralded, as a piece of astounding intelligence, the fact that a relative of his has actually been in a battle. It is fitting, however, that a relative of Judge Woodward, who enters battle, should be thus honored, for he must defy the Judge's teachings if he would devote his life to the cause of the Republic.

AT LAST the rebels have done a humane act, according to our own account of it, and the Spirit is in a paroxysm of delight. A Richmond paper states that when Major Robert Morris, of the 6th Penna. Cavalry, died in Libby Prison, instead of throwing his body into a pool of quick-lime, and taking his skull for a drinking cup and his bones to be carved into fancy rings and other trinkets to be presented to the appreciative female chivalry of the South, as was the custom in the beginning of the war, the body of the Major was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, and was attended to the grave by the captive officers of his regiment. Armed with this astounding act of humanity, as delineated by a rebel paper, the Spirit flaunts the "christian charity" of the rebels in the face of our people because, as it alleges, a grave was refused to Col. Carter in the Cemetery near this place.

We do not know whether Col. Carter was refused a resting place in our Cemetery or not. We know, however, that he was decently buried, and that all the kind offices due to a stranger, foe as he was, were discharged by our citizens; and every act that humanity and kindness could dictate has been performed by our people to the rebel sick and wounded here;—while the testimony of every one who has shared the apartments of Libby Prison or Castle Thunder, is concurrent as to the studied brutality and neglect practiced by the rebels to our prisoners. We appreciate the Spirit's keenness to avail itself of an opportunity to get in a good word for the rebels; but it should not falsely impeach the humanity of its own community in its eagerness to hide the barbarities of traitors.

THE Union State Convention of Minnesota have nominated Col. Stephen A. Miller for Governor, and C. D. Sherwood for Lieutenant Governor. For the other State officers the present incumbents were re-nominated. Col. Miller is a native of Pennsylvania and a live man in the broadest sense of the term. He was twice elected Prothonotary in Dauphin county, and subsequently appointed, Flour Inspector by Gov. Pollock. He also edited the Harrisburg Telegraph during part of Gov. Pollock's administration. He is a man of spotless character, and much more than ordinary abilities. He can preach a first class sermon, make an excellent stump speech, fight a regiment with a degree of pluck and skill that would make West Point blush, edit a newspaper in the most vigorous style, and will flay a live and out-run any man copperheadism may put against him for Governor of Minnesota. Governor Ramsey who preceded him as Governor, and is now U. S. Senator, was from Harrisburg also, where he first proved himself a superior carpenter and afterwards a most popular and efficient Representative in Congress. He went to Minnesota as Territorial Governor, has been twice elected by the people, and now represents them with honor to himself and them in the first legislative tribunal of the Nation. Col. Miller will likely follow him there one of these days.

THE Union Senatorial Conference for Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon, met at Bedford last week, and nominated Geo. W. Householder, of Bedford county, for Senator, after balloting 220 times. (He was elected to the House in 1861 over Cessna in Bedford and Somerset; but in a contest, Cessna ruled out the vote of Somerset on the ground that Bedford had a constitutional right to a member, and thus took the seat himself. That result will now send Householder to the Senate.) He is an earnest Union man and will doubtless command the entire Union vote of the district, which will give him 1500 majority.

THE Union men of Crawford county have nominated Henry C. Johnson for Assembly, William Davis, Jr., and W. S. Crozier for Associate Judges, S. G. Krick for Sheriff, John B. Compton for Prothonotary, J. F. Morris for Register, O. H. Hollister for Clerk, and James Z. Foster for Treasurer. Mr. Johnson was one of the most able and upright members in the last House, and we are glad to see him on his way back. That ticket will have 2,000 majority.

THE Democrats of Montour, Columbia and Sullivan nominated John E. Ellis and George D. Jackson for Assembly; George D. Butler is the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary in Montour.

TRUE to its traitorous instincts, the Patriot and Union, the central organ of Judge Woodward, cannot conceal its satisfaction at the burning and sacking of Lawrence, and the horrible butchery of 180 citizens, by the notorious rebel guerrilla Quantrell and his gang. Instead of revolting at the inhuman and remorseless barbarity practiced by the rebel cut throats, it thus tenderly apologizes for them:

"The abolitionists of Lawrence, Kansas, who in times of profound peace used to make raids into Missouri to steal negroes, burn and destroy property, and sometimes by way of diversion, hang slaveholders, have had the poisoned chalice forced to their lips, and have been compelled to drain it to the very dregs."

LIEUT. JOHN STEWART, late Adjutant of the 126th Regiment, has been appointed Chairman of the Union County Committee, and he has called a meeting at his office on Saturday next to start the campaign. Mr. Stewart is an energetic, talented and prudent gentleman, and the management of the contest in this county has been wisely committed to his hands. We look for a "short but desperate" struggle, and a decisive triumph for the government by the election of the Union ticket by a decisive majority.

THE Union Convention of Fulton county have nominated William A. Gray for Assembly, A. J. Cline for Prothonotary, and Benjamin Greenland for Commissioner.

Mr. Gray is an intelligent farmer of Wells township, a devoted friend of the government, and a gentleman of irreproachable character. He will command a large vote in Fulton county, and, with Lieut. Will, of Franklin, will be triumphantly elected.

WE surrender our columns this week to the list of drafted men, to the exclusion of several interesting letters, and the usual variety of news. The draft was orderly conducted, and will be peaceably and promptly responded to throughout the district. Capt. Eyster, the Provost Marshal, has commanded the confidence of all parties by his courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of his arduous duties.

THE Democrats of Fulton county have nominated Wm. Horton, old member of the Legislature, John A. Robinson for Prothonotary, and Jacob Lake for Commissioner. The Republican says:

"From the way in which the nominations were received by a large portion of the faithful, we do not think they acted with very much unanimity. But we will leave to the Political Editor the dressing up of the would-be office holders."

THE Democrats have nominated Wm. J. Bear, Esq., of Somerset, as the candidate for Senator in the Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon district. He is a reputable lawyer, and would pretty certainly be elected but for the fact that Mr. Householder will out run him a thousand or fifteen hundred votes. May he live till he is elected.

MR. JAMES CARROLL, of Loretto, is an independent candidate for Assembly in Cambria county. He has served with gallantry in the army, but that sort of merit is hardly at a premium in his county.

THE Union ticket in Indiana county is John W. Huston for Assembly, E. P. Hildebrand for Prothonotary and James R. Daugherty for Sheriff. It ought to come in by about 2,200 majority.

PHILADELPHIA.

Union Ratification Meeting—Speech of Major Wayne McClellan—Union State Committee—Cheering Advice from the State—Democratic Nominations—Union Nominations—The Weather.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1863. The Union ratification meeting, at Benn Square on Wednesday evening, was an immense demonstration. N. B. Brown, a life long Democrat and Post Master of this city under Buchanan, presided at the main stand. The Central Union League assembled at their quarters on Chestnut St. and marched to the meeting. Without wishing to disparage any of the excellent speeches that were made during the evening, it is only just to say that the speech of the occasion, was made by Major McVeigh, the Chairman of the State Committee. It was short but exceedingly pungent and comprehensive, defining clearly the momentous issues in the contest, and holding up the disloyalty of the Democratic nominee in its naked deformity. If this speech foreshadows the plan of the Chairman in this contest, there will be no want of vigor in its prosecution, and no fault of his if the people do not understand what they are voting for. His debut here has impressed the people most favorably, as the enthusiasm with which the sentiments were greeted fully testified.

The Union State Committee are fully organized, and ready for the important labors which they feel are before them. Our friends from the country will do well to call at the rooms on Chestnut St. above Sixth. They will see the familiar face of Geo. W. Hamersly, Esq., Secretary of the Committee, who has become a fixture of the concern, and who has borne the burden and heat of the day through successive campaigns. Elected Clerk of the Senate twenty-five years ago, he has held the place at intervals ever since. Few men are better posted in the politics of their State, or have a larger acquaintance with its public men.

Information received at the rooms from all parts of the State, indicates that our friends are alive to the importance of the contest, and that the few remaining weeks of the campaign will be employed in thoroughly organizing our forces for the struggle at the polls. The accounts also are of the most cheering character, and foreshadow a decided triumph for the cause of the Union. It cannot be that now, when our army is ev-

erywhere triumphant, and when the Union forces are battering at Charleston, the birthplace of secession, the people of Pennsylvania will throw themselves into the hands of the Copperheads, and virtually declare in favor of a suspension of hostilities, and a compromise with traitors in arms. Let an effort be made to compromise, and one of the first demands made by the South would be that the United States assume the payment of the Southern war debt of some two thousand millions of dollars. Even this, if there were not more important obstacles in the way, would present an effectual barrier against compromise, in the estimation of tax payers. Nothing but a vigorous prosecution of the war can bring it to a speedy close. No man can show any other feasible plan for a permanent peace. Like the skeptic, who rejects the Bible and offers nothing in its place, the copperheads would have us to abandon the strong ship in which we are sailing, and take to a plank on a boundless sea, without chart or compass. When the South is deprived of the power of resistance, it will be soon enough to talk about compromise.

The Democracy have made their nominations for City offices. They would not have attracted much attention, as no intelligent man believes they have the slightest chance of success, if the convention had not distinguished itself by the nomination of John Brodhead for Treasurer. As his letter to Jeff. Davis, in which he wrote that he longed for a home in the Sunny South, where he could cultivate negroes, has been recently published, it appears the city Convention hesitated as little as the State Convention, about nominating a semi-secessionist. So far as the duties of city Treasurer will interfere, Mr. Brodhead might start on his Southern journey at once.

The weather within the last few days has been delightfully cool, and many of the absentees are returning from the sea shore, and other places of retreat. During the heated term there were about one hundred deaths from sun stroke, which is said to be twice the number of any previous season.

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BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

Gen. Burnside at Kingston, and will soon attack that place.

The 14th army corps has been transferred by General Grant to the army of General Banks.

It is understood that Major Gen. Hooker is soon to be assigned to the command of a corps.

The widow of Admiral Foote died in New Haven, on Wednesday evening, after a long illness.

Governor Pierpont has announced that he has established the seat of Government for Virginia at Alexandria.

The rebels are reported to be in force at Rome, Ga., and along the line of the Georgia railroad as far as Cleveland.

Indiana, at the call of her executive, mustered 61,000 men in forty-eight hours to prevent the rebel Morgan's depredations within the State.

Gen. Blair had mined one of the Vicksburg posts and was about to explode it when it was found that the rebel had countermined and carried off the powder.

Two rebel soldiers lately got into Norfolk, and after taking piles of notes of what they saw, were arrested while passing our lines. They will be executed at once.

Gen. Schofield announces the capture of the Rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson and his Staff, at Pocahontas, Ark., by Col. Woodson's cavalry. Several bands of guerrillas were routed and 100 prisoners taken.

It was Fleet Captain George W. Rodgers commanding the Catskill, and not Commander John Rodgers, of the Weehawken, who was killed on the Catskill during the attack on Fort Wagner on the 17th inst.

On Saturday afternoon five deserting substitutes, who had been recaptured, were executed in the presence of a large portion of the Army of the Potomac. They were all foreigners, and were of three religious creeds, Catholic, Protestant, and Hebrew.

A detachment of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Gerry, while making a reconnaissance, encountered the Rebels at Leetown, Va., and captured a number of prisoners, returning safely to Martinsburg without the loss of a man.

Fitzhugh Lee crossed the Rappahannock on Monday, six miles below Fredericksburg, but was driven back by General Curtin, with a loss of three engineer officers prisoners and a number of men killed and wounded. Our own casualties were trifling.

Uncle Sam is turning his attention toward indemnity just now. A Cincinnati dispatch says that over 100,000 bales of cotton belonging to the Rebel Government have been seized at and near Natchez. That pile is worth, at New-York prices, over \$24,000,000.

Quantrell's Guerrilla band is being scattered to the winds by the Federal troops from the various districts contiguous to Lawrence. They are being hunted down, and compelled to abandon nearly all the property that was stolen by them from the people who resided along the line of their late raid. About eighty of them have been killed already; and it is said that those in pursuit intend to take no prisoners, so we may reasonably expect that the number of the deceased will be greatly augmented.