The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

From every part of the State comes up the note of active preparation for the approaching Democratic Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 4th of July next. We anticipate one of the largest and best Conventions ever held by our party. Every one seems fully alive to the importance of that Convention, and hundreds will be here to give encouragement to the Delegates, and urge on the work, who may not come as Delegates themselves.

We think we may say with safety now, that the next 4th of July will witness one of the largest and best Democratic State Conventions that ever honored the noble principles of Jefferson, Jackson and the hosts of great men who have led our country in its march of Constitutional freedom. Let us make this an occasion to renew our faith and pledges to the country and plant our banners on the old and impregnable walls of patriotism such as was our wont to do.

Eighty-six years ago, on the day of the meeting of our Convention, our fathers flung before the astonished world the great Declaration of Freedom. They pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to maintain it, and bravely did they carry out that pledge. In this short space of time there grew up on this western continent the greatest and freest and most prosperous of all the nations of the earth.—This great people are to-day sinking under the saddest gloom. The serpent that brought vice into the garden of Eden, has been amongst us. Death and ruin stare at us, turn which way we may. Let us renew our pledges to our country and its institutions. Let us make it a 4th of July second only to that of 1776. The party that gave form and shape to our new government, and set bounds to the power to be exercised under the Constitution, and so happily and successfully transmitted all in safety to us; is the party, and it alone, which can again bring order out of chaos, restore States and nation to their true spheres, and calm civil society to the prestige of its own high purposes of uncoerced safety and voluntary obedience to law and justice.

ABOLITIONISTS IN CONGRESS.

The following paragraphs, taken from the Henderson (Ky.) *Weekly Mail*, a vigorous and unconditional Union sheet, shows how the action of the Abolitionists in Congress is regarded by the Border States. It says:

"We think the time of Congress could be much better spent, at this time, than in the discussion of slavery issues. If that body shall longer continue in session, and give out many more signs of Abolitionism, the whole ground of contest will have to be fought over again. The army is passing South through blood, and at enormous expense, it is true; *yet a vast amount of disloyal sentiment is left behind, and the stock is increasing at a fearful ratio in this quarter, owing to the gross folly and wickedness of the treasonable Abolitionists of the North and Northeast.* When the leading Republicans disclaim abolition motives and sympathy with the Abolitionists, and yet set in perfect harmony with them, the loyal men of the South distrust, very naturally, their sincerity.

"The time is now at hand when the whole energies of the friends of the Union and the Constitution should be blended in the common cause—when men should decide upon the naked question of Union or dissolution. *The Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South both pull the same string*, and declare for dissolution. The tendency of the action of both is to Abolitionism. The object of each is disunion."

It is admitted by conservative, loyal men everywhere, whether in the Border States or in the Northern States, that the Abolitionists are the open and hostile enemies of the country, devoted to their wicked, impractical, one idea scheme of negro emancipation, to the exclusion of every measure which would have a tendency to benefit the country in this crisis. Party and individual loyalty and patriotism is shown by a disposition and willingness to legislate for the good of the whole country, laying aside every extreme dogma which has a tendency to widen the breach already existing.

☞ We have received the first number of *The Constitutional Union*, a Democratic weekly paper just started in Philadelphia by THOMAS B. FLORENCE & Co. It is of large size and well printed, and edited with marked ability. It will do yeoman service in the "GOOD OLD CAUSE." The terms are—single copies, $2 00. Two copies, $3 50.—Five copies, $7 50. Ten copies, $12 50.—Twenty copies, $20 00.

The editors say: "We shall give to the Government a cordial and willing support in all its efforts to maintain the Constitution inviolate; but we shall claim the privilege of fearless criticism, and of freely canvassing all public measures, in any manner affecting the rights and interests of the people."

☞ Important army combinations have been ordered to be made with a view of bringing all the Federal troops now in Virginia to co-operate with Gen. M'Clellan against Richmond.—To this end the troops under Gens. Fremont, Banks and M'Dowell have been consolidated into an army called the army of Virginia, and Major-General Pope assigned to the chief command. Heavy reinforcements have recently been sent to Gen. M'Clellan by water, and more are to be forwarded immediately by the same way. Gen. Pope, it is presumed, will approach Richmond by land.

☞ Hon. PIERRE SOULE, formerly U. S. Minister to Spain, and Sheriff MAZUREAU have been arrested in New Orleans by General Butler, on a charge of treason, and have been sent North to Fort La Fayette for safe keeping.

☞ Hon. Robbert M. Palmer, of Pottsville, ex-Speaker of the Senate, and Minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea, on his way home, the last week in April.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

The *Sentinel* is one of those Republican journals which seek to fasten upon the Democratic party the responsibility for the civil war now raging in the land. It is about time that the Democratic press should vindicate the party from this vile aspersion upon its character and name.

No man need be ashamed to confess that he has been a true and earnest follower of the principles of the Democratic creed.—That creed from the first ever looked to the union of these States as of infinitely more value than the triumph of a sectional party holding a sectional creed. It desired to know no North, no South, no East, no West in the promulgation of its principles; and in the terse language of the Cincinnati platform, "*regarded the preservation of the Union as the paramount issue, repudiating all sectional parties and platforms that seek to embroil these States in civil war.*"

Let us not lose sight of this significant fact, that the Democratic and Republican parties were not, as in the days of the old Whig organization, arrayed against each other on questions referring exclusively to political opinions, but *on moral, social and religious principles, forming the entire substratum of the peace of society*, and which, if ever disturbed, must produce revolution. The old Whig party of this country was a national organization. It had its representatives and supporters from Maine to Texas, and the success of its principles could not possibly have interfered with the integrity of the States of this Union, or disturbed that spirit of harmony and good will which was its life-blood. The great political issues between these two national organizations, the Whig and Democratic parties, were fought out upon a national arena. The contestants were from all the States. The men of Maine, the men of Georgia, the men of the Carolinas, and the men of Pennsylvania were seen mingling in the strife, and submitting with satisfaction to its results.—Why? Because those results did not in any manner affect, weaken or disturb their guaranteed rights under the Constitution.

The doctrines of the Whig party never could lead to revolution. The doctrines of that modern organization, the Republican party, being sectional in its character, and continued remorseless agitation upon a question of morals being its object, was necessarily revolutionary in the very throes that gave it birth. It was akin to that party which, with "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality" upon its banners, called up the fell spirits of civil war and desolation in Revolutionary France. As WENDELL PHILLIPS said of it: "*It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face—it calls itself national, it is sectional. It is a Northern party against the South. It is the party of Freedom against Slavery. The first crack in the iceberg is visible. Bye-and-bye, thank God, you will see it go straight through the centre. Banks' election was the first sign. Already the tocsin of civil war has sounded.*"

What was the rise and history of this sectional and revolutionary organization? Modern Republicanism first made its appearance rising like a spectre from amid the ruins of the political earthquake of '52, that first swallowed up the old national Whig organization. The Free Soil agitations were the first earth-tremblings that gave early notice of the catastrophe that finally overwhelmed the Whig party,—were the womb pangs that preceded the birth of that fell monster, modern Republicanism—the very kind of an organization, remarks a cotemporary, against whose triumph the good WASHINGTON warned his countrymen, "as tending to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together in the ties of fraternal affection."

Who has forgotten the resorts it made use of during its zealous canvass to poison the Northern mind against the South?—Who can forget its mutilated banners with the SEVENTEEN STARS carried at the head of its processions? Who does not remember well its sombre maps paraded to admiring audiences, with all the Southern States blotted out? Who can forget that impassioned appeal of HELPER, re-echoed by nearly sixty of the leaders of that Republican party who indorsed it, giving utterance to such sentiments as the following: "Inscribed on our banner is *no co-operation with slaveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no association with them in society.*"

It was BEECHER, a prominent orator in the canvass, who said to an enthusiastic audience applauding him to the echo: "I see in the contest between the Republicans and Democrats, the two great powers of Freedom and Slavery tugging at each other's throats. Let it be settled now.—Clear the arena—bring in the champions, put the lances in rest, and God defend the right. If it be civil war so be it."

And yet, with all this damning array of facts against it, this sectional party, organized for the express purpose of creating hostilities between North and South, has the unblushing assurance to charge upon the Democratic party, as having for its aim and object the dissolution of the Union.—The Democratic party knew that slavery had national rights and constitutional rights. If northern fanatical Republicans and Abolitionists had never attacked those rights, it would never have been necessary to select them out from other constitutional provisions for especial defence and support. The Democratic party were on the constitutional side of the question; more than this, the rebellion was not begun for the defence of Democratic principles, but was the work of men who avowed disunion for their object, and justified and strengthened their cause by pointing to the unconstitutional acts of aggression perpetrated by the Republican party.

This rebellion never would have existed but for the existence of the Republican party. That party first made war upon the constitutional rights of the South. It sanctioned and approved of the Personal Liberty bills of the North. It was instant, in season and out of season, in encouraging those heart-burnings and jealousies springing from misrepresentations; and when its work had manifested itself in a condition of things that betokened civil war, it turned a deaf ear to the voice of conciliation and peace, but preferred civil war and all its horrors to what was considered a greater calamity, the destruction of that party and its expulsion from its places of power.—Governor ANDREW—that arch fanatic and abolition sympathiser, who has so identified himself with this bloody strife—declared, "*that if the Crittenden Compromise Measures were submitted to the people of the North, they would sanction them, and then the back bone of the Republican party will be broken, which I consider a greater calamity for the cause of human freedom than civil war.*"

Let the country remember that every Democrat in Congress, with the exception of three or four extremists from the South, voted for these Compromise resolutions, and *every Republican against them*; and then, with this running history before it, and this record staring it in the face, it cannot long hesitate upon whose shoulders shall be placed the awful responsibility of this war.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

There is a very general disposition among patriotic Union-loving men, to make almost any sacrifice of political feeling for the sake of sustaining the Government and the war, upon Constitutional grounds. This feeling is largely shared by Democrats in all parts of the country, and we do not doubt that upon an honest, straight-forward platform, to contain just the brief sentiment—"THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS."—the whole Democracy of the Union would go forth to battle, shoulder to shoulder, with all who subscribed to so noble a sentiment.

For ourselves, we would not stop to ask what were the antecedents, or what had been the previous political associations, of any man who will take this vital principle as his watch-word, in the present critical period of our country's history. The time has come when to resist secession and rebellion on the one hand, and Abolition treason on the other, is the duty of every good citizen. "The Union as it was, and Constitution as it is," should be the guide of every patriot. In other words, the motto of this paper—"To maintain the Constitution to restore the Union," should be the purpose and aim of every true American.

But while Democrats and conservative men, everywhere, will accept this simple platform, they will not be betrayed into an abandonment of their principles, or an approval of the policy of the Republicans in California, who, with the view of forestalling the action of a proposed Union convention, have issued a call in these words:

"The people of this State who are in favor of sustaining the present Administration, and of maintaining the Constitution of the United States and preserving the Union entire," are invited, etc.

This game will not work. "The Constitution and the Union" is very well, and in a period of national danger will do for all patriotic citizens; but this simple, yet comprehensive platform must not be loaded down with the "present National Administration." That—light as it is—will not serve to steady the ship, and cannot be taken on board.—*N. Y. Argus.*

☞ While Democrats are giving a loyal and patriotic support to every *necessary* measure to suppress this unholy rebellion, they will not tamely submit to indignities and outrages, for no other offence than the expression of their honest sentiments in opposition to the radical and dangerous measures now being agitated by political demagogues, in and out of Congress. They will not be coerced into an endorsement of all the partisan legislation of the miserable partisan majority in the present Congress. Conscious of their own loyalty, against which they challenge the investigation of the world, they will *never* relinquish their right as American freemen to freely discuss the measures and policy of their political opponents, approving such as they deem just and proper and condemning those that they deem wrong, and calculated to hinder the accomplishment of the great end which we all profess to have in view. This right they will never relinquish.—*Never! Never!*—*Valley Spirit.*

☞ Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* cannot place himself "right on the record" by asserting that "honest Republican members" ferret out and expose corruption. A few "honest Republican members" there are, but when they make expositions of rascality, *does our neighbor publish them?* That's the question. Does he do his duty to his readers and the public by keeping them in ignorance of such stupendous frauds as Van Wyck and Bawes have exposed? No, he knows he does not—but he would rather rest under this charge than do anything that might injure the Republican *party!*—Notwithstanding his "no-party" professions, *party* "sticks out" in all our neighbor says or does. He won't even publish M'PHERSON'S votes in Congress, for fear that the people might thus find out that "our member" is steadily voting with THAD. STEVENS for all the Abolition measures introduced. If this is not the reason, why our neighbor's silence—say?

☞ Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* won't "own up" in regard to "Hosea Carpenter," the great high priest of the secret Republican League. Well, we must then content ourself for the present with the supposition that the "Carpenterites" have sworn an oath not to divulge anything about their midnight order, as the Know Nothings did, and wait for "time and chance" to expose the whole affair, including the doings of the secret meetings of Republican editors at Harrisburg during the last few months.—Our neighbor is certainly not *now* inclined to be communicative.

☞ Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, who has been all his life opposed to the Democratic party, some time ago said:

"THE PERMANENT TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN 1864 IS THE BEST RESULT I SEE TO BE POSSIBLE FOR THE COUNTRY."

PARSON BROWNLOW AND THE REPUBLICANS.—The Abolition papers are publishing some things that Parson Brownlow formerly said about Democrats. Here is a morsel that he dropped soon after the Chicago Convention that they do not publish:

"The Black Republicans at Chicago, after a stormy session, some fighting, and much abuse of each other, have, in the midst of liquor and much hard swearing, nominated Abe Lincoln, the Illinois Abolitionist, who was supported by Buchanan's Administration eighteen months ago, for the Senate, in opposition to Douglas. On the ticket with this Administration pet is Senator Hamlin, of Maine, an Abolitionist of the John Brown-Helper School—a man who, for mind, manners, morals, features, mouth, nose, dark skin, and woolly head, could be sold for a negro."

The above was published by him in the Knoxville *Whig*.

☞ The House on Tuesday passed a bill authorizing an additional issue of one hundred and fifty millions of United States notes.

☞ A police guard of four hundred soldiers is detailed each night at Memphis to assist the authorities in the preservation of order.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Hale, (Rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill relative to further enlistments in the army.

The bill provides that when necessary to make further enlistments, the President is authorized, by proclamation, to call on all persons, without distinction of race, color or condition to enlist in the army.

The bill further provides that every slave enlisted under such proclamation of the President shall be ever thereafter free, and entitled to all bounties, privileges, &c., of other soldiers in the army.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By the above it appears that J. P. Hale, the licensed Abolition buffoon of the Senate, has introduced a bill providing for the enlistment of negroes—both free and slave, and of all the offscum of society, into the regular army. In what light the army may view this base assault upon its hitherto untarnished honor, we are not prepared to say. But we do not hesitate to assert that the Senator who has the effrontery and hardihood to propose such a bill for the support and acceptance of Senators representing white people, is not only void of common sense, but evinces a total ignorance of the high sentiments of honor and patriotism which have distinguished the character of the officers of our regular army, and have rendered that army so capable and so worthy to support at home and abroad, the honor of the American flag.

This bold attempt, on the part of a despicable and groveling Abolitionist, to disgrace the brave men who have so gloriously upheld the honor and integrity of the Union is additional evidence, if such evidence were wanting, of the insane fanaticism of the numerous legislators in Congress, who daily prove themselves by their legislation a disgrace to their country and to their own race.

The wholesale engrafting of the negro element into our army, as proposed by the New Hampshire Senator, presages a revolution in our military and civil organization, as disgusting as it would prove disgraceful. It promises future negro officers in command of white soldiers—promiscuously mixed up in the ranks with mulattoes and negroes!

It promises to our Abolition judges negro associates upon the bench!

It promises to our Abolition representatives negro colleagues in the Senate and in the House!

It promises to our Abolition lawyers negro wranglers at the bar, and to our Abolition parsons negro brudders in the pulpit!

It promises to our Abolition physicians, not negro patients, but negro rivals in the healing art!

It promises our white laborers negro competition in every department of industry!

It promises our white woman negro husbands, amalgamation and the deterioration and degradation of the Caucasian race!—

What does it promise that is not disparaging, humiliating, disgraceful to the white man? Like hope, however, left at the bottom of Pandora's box, it makes one redeeming promise to a much abused and insulted people: and that is the substitution of Abolition editors in the place of the white renegades, who, worse than nigger scavengers, daily wallow in the filth of their own degradation.—*Patriot & Union.*

VISIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO WEST POINT.

On Monday, at 4 P. M., President Lincoln left Washington city by a special train, and, passing rapidly through Baltimore and Philadelphia, reached New York in nine hours. At that city he immediately took another special train, and at 4 o'clock the next morning was safely landed at West Point, N.Y., where he remained until Tuesday evening. He again passed through Baltimore, on his return, about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded on to Washington in a special train. The mode of travel, going and returning, had, it appears, been previously arranged, and all the special trains being in readiness, the President passed through without being recognized by any one besides those connected with the several trains and a few personal friends. He was, it is said, accompanied only by Gen. McCallum, general superintendent of railroads, and a servant, and on arriving at West Point, was met by Lieut. Gen. Scott.

The object of this hasty and quiet trip has given rise to many speculations, and created quite a sensation in New York.—One of the papers of that city (the Express) propounds several queries, and asks, for example, whether the old Mexican hero is to go back to Washington to carry out his programme of the war, and, suggests again that General M'Clellan is to be placed once more in command of all the armies, and that a "fast man" is to be sent to Richmond. The Evening Post says that the object of the Presidential visit is "evidently connected with some new military movement," and the Commercial Advertiser says that "the visit is understood to be for the purpose of consultation with General Scott." These are, of course, but speculations. The real object of the trip will probably be more accurately known in a few days.—*Sun of Thursday.*

☞ "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in his letter of Tuesday, says:

The Confederate policy of protracting the war into the sickly season, and drawing the Federal armies into the interior beyond the aid of gunboats, is in progress of execution. A counter policy is talked of—that of suspending operations, on the part of the Federal armies, from the first of August till the first of November. It is advised that the blockade be continued by sea and land, while the troops go into summer quarters in salubrious positions.

The theory that the present deplorable civil war would come to an end in sixty days or ninety days is abandoned, and another year is now allowed for its duration by those who manage our financial affairs. Some who were formerly of the opinion that it would be a short war would now be glad to be promised a peace in five years. The chief argument against the probability of a long war is that it would be ruinous to the country. But neither party will propose peace on this account. The South, according to Mr. Howell Cobb, would prefer "annihilation" to restoration of the Union. Many of the North who advocate its restoration mean by it abolition. An attempt, it is said, is about to be made in some of the northwestern States to unite all parties in behalf of measures of conciliation. Thus, Senator Wright, of Indiana, writes to the Union convention of that State that "ultraism must be abjured," or the government, he says, will not survive.

☞ The nomination of General Shields as major general was rejected by the Senate, on Monday, without a division. He remains, however, senior brigadier general in his corps, and of course retains his present command.

☞ A dispatch from Gen. Halleck states that information has been received that White river, Arkansas, has been opened by the Federal gunboats for one hundred and seventy miles. The Confederate State government had fled from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

IMPORTANT from GEN. McCLELLAN.

Advance of the Left Wing---The Rebels Driven from their Camp.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following dispatches were received at the War Department this afternoon:

Redoubt No. 3, June 25, 1.30 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: We have advanced our pickets on our left considerably to-day under a sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Redoubt No. 3, June 25, 3.15, P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney's and one-half of Hooker's divisions are where I want them.

I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day.

Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also.

This is not a battle—merely an affair of Heintzleman's corps supported by Keys', and thus far all goes well, and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken it will be a very important advantage gained. The loss is not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual, that is—most handsomely.

On our right Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

[Signed] G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Redoubt No. 3, June 25, 5 P. M.

The affair is over and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss. Notwithstanding strong opposition our men have done all that could be desired.

The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. De Russy brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances.

The enemy has been driven from his camps in front of this, and all is now quiet.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major Gen. Commanding.

The army correspondent of the press furnishes some further particulars of this advance of the left of Gen. McClellan's line on Wednesday. It appears that Gen. Hooker moved his division forward as early as 9 A. M., and immediately met the determined resistance of the Confederates, the engagement lasting until 4 P. M. The Federal loss is estimated at two hundred killed and wounded, and the Confederate loss, although not positively known, is believed to be equally as great. The Confederate camping ground in front of Gen. Hooker's division was occupied by the Federal troops, and now but little space is to be gained to place them beyond the swamp, in a healthy location, which seems to be the important object to be gained by the movement. A dispatch from Gen. McClellan on Thursday states that the movement was perfectly successful, and that the Federal pickets hold the new line undisturbed. All was quiet on Thursday.

☞ Unofficial advices from the Shenandoah Valley, received in Washington, indicate that the Confederates under Gen. Jackson have not advanced up the valley from the point where they were last seen by the Federal troops. It is reported that they are repairing damages and preparing to gather the coming harvest of the valley. It is not true, as reported, that the Confederates occupy the country between Manassas and Strasburg.

☞ An arrival at New York on Friday from Beaufort, South Carolina, brings intelligence confirming the Confederate account of the battle on James Island on the 16th inst. The Federal troops commenced the attack at an early hour in the morning, and after four hours' hard fighting were repulsed, with a loss of six hundred and sixty-eight killed, wounded and missing. Another account makes the loss ninety-four less. The Confederates, it will be remembered, claimed that their casualties amounted to only forty killed, and about one hundred wounded. It is stated that General Hunter left James Island on the 12th inst., leaving Gen. Benham in command, with orders not to make an advance on Charleston until he was reinforced, or received further orders. The advance was made, however, resulting most disastrously. It is said General Benham has been placed under arrest, and ordered to report at Washington.

The Federal troops were, at last accounts, engaged in throwing up entrenchments, and awaiting reinforcements. The Confederates were receiving constant accessions to their numbers, and were engaged in extensive preparations for the defence of Charleston.

☞ General John C. Fremont, at his own request, has been relieved of the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia. The order of the Secretary of War states that Gen. Fremont had notified the Department that he was not satisfied with the position assigned him by the recent order appointing Major General Pope to the chief command of the army of Virginia, asserting that the new arrangement would place him in a position subordinate and inferior to those hitherto held by him.—Hence he has been relieved of his command in Virginia, but as he still holds his commission as Major General, he may be employed elsewhere. The consolidation of the armies in Western and Central Virginia affects Gens. Fremont, McDowell and Banks all alike. A special Washington correspondent states that it was rumored in that city on Friday that each of them would ask to be relieved of their commands.

GOV. STANLEY.

After all the abuse heaped upon Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina, on account of the closing of the schools for blacks, and all the excitement in certain quarters produced thereby, it is now said that he did not interfere with the matter at all. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says, "he only said that in case North Carolina returned to the Union with the anti-school law in full force, he would feel called upon to enforce it and close the schools of the kind in question. Misapprehending Gov. Stanley's remarks, Mr. Colyer closed the schools himself. I understand that these substantially are the facts in the case." The same correspondent says Gen. Burnside approves of the action of Gov. Stanley which has been so severely denounced by a certain class of papers and prominent men at the North.

☞ A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of *Brown's Bronchial Troches*:—"In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, clergymen, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.—*Troy Whig.*

☞ Democratic editors continue to see a "negro in every wood-pile."—*W. J. Press.*

Not exactly—he left the wood-pile, and now holds high revelry in the halls of Congress, and in Republican editorial sanctums.—*Camden Democrat.*

☞ A remarkable transaction took place the other day in a village in the west of England. A man of large fortune died, and directed in his will that his horse should be caparisoned and led to the grave and there shot and buried with him, that he might be ready to "mount at the resurrection and start to advantage." This was actually performed.

Correspondence of the New York World—Rep

CRITICAL ASPECT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is time that you should receive something more than the news-bulletin from your Washington correspondents. For many days, indeed, I have been moved to write you a conscientious letter on grave matters, and can no longer postpone the duty. It may yet be of public service: may impel you to urge with more earnestness that vital strengthening of the Virginia position which you have already but too quietly recommended. At least it shall evince to the public the actual and very critical condition of our campaign before Richmond. To this campaign, I take it, all prior operations in this war have been mere preludes. Its close should reap for the nation full harvest of the treasure, devotion, life-blood, so bountifully lavished since the grand uprising of 1861. During the past month a flood of facts has been flowing upon the capital in constant streams, from the grand army of McClellan, and from the minor columns of the Rappahannock and Shenandoah valleys.—Under the "contraband" edicts, how little of all the truth has ever found the light of newspaper columns! It is now four weeks since I left my post as one of your special reporters on the Peninsula. Not a day, however, has passed since then in which I have not continued my knowledge of General McClellan's army by interviews with the intelligent parties hourly arriving therefrom. Officers of all grades, civilians, Congressmen, volunteer surgeons—these all concur in their main statement of the condition and necessities of the campaign, and there can be no doubt that their statement is substantially correct—none that it is coincident with the belief of the Administration.

The condition is very critical, and the necessities above named are very pressing and momentous. Of course our army before Richmond is in no positive danger. It is made of such stuff, has gained such positions, is intrenched and watched over by such a commander as that it could not be whipped, broken up, captured, or driven back by any surprise onset or in open pitched battles, even were its numbers at half their now meagre standard. The change of a direct defeat before Richmond is not to be entertained for a moment. The possible contingencies of the result are three. 1st. The environment and capture of the Confederate army, or its total rout on the battle-field and subsequent dispersion. 2d. The organized withdrawal of the Confederates to points further south, and M'Clellan's occupation of Richmond. 3d. The successful prolongation of the Confederate defence until the time when McClellan's army, weakened by disease and conflict, shall be forced to give up the siege and make its first backward movement. The last of these results would be a moral defeat for us, and almost ruinous. The second would be a deplorable event, a barren victory, prolonging the war, and our national sufferings—one not likely to ensue, but which, considering what might have been and still may be done, should be forestalled at all hazards. It is evident that no result other than the first of the three can be desirable for us. It has been, and is yet, in our power, to give this rebellion its *coup de grace* at Richmond. We must do this; there is no option left us.—Every Government dignitary acknowledges it; feels it; sees the instant crisis.

And yet the course of Government has been such that if we succeed in our best wishes (as I trust in God we shall) it will be by the grace of Heaven, overruling unwise and vacillating human measures. A sage and eminent observer of the progress of this war—one observing it from a stand-point involving full knowledge of its inner history—has of late been often heard to say that "God means to crush this rebellion, and keep sacred the destinies of this free land, but He means to do so in a manner that no man or set of men can claim any credit for the result." The religious truthfulness of this remark is continually apparent. My point is, that General M'Clellan should be instantly and largely reinforced. Government feels this, and is *half way* acting upon its feeling. It is throwing more men before Richmond, and announcing the fact with great satisfaction to the nation. But I say that reinforcements go down there under a stringy half-measure policy. Government is not doing enough: is acting on too slow and small a method. General M'Clellan's army should be made one-half larger than it is: *twice as large*, if it were possible. The additional troops may be needed in the rear and on the sides of Richmond, or at some distance from that point: but such an addition should be placed at General M'Clellan's disposal to insure for him that *certain* success which the patient sense of the public now demands.

"What, then, is the truth about our army before Richmond?" The question is briefly answered. It was ridiculously small, in view of the work before it, when we landed at Old Point Comfort—smaller than the public has ever imagined—powerful only in equipment, artillery, leadership, and the trained, invincible courage of its men. McClellan was deprived of one-third his Potomac command, in order that Fremont, Banks and McDowell might have corps approximate to their respective labors. All very well, if the Generals last-named had performed the task of sweeping the Confederates from Central and Western Virginia down to Richmond and closing in with McClellan around the herd. But this they have not done. Meanwhile McClellan has pushed through terrific obstacles to the trysting-place. His campaign has been brief—and deadly. Twenty-five thousand men, more or less, have been placed *hors du combat* by wounds, sickness, death in the hospital and on the battle field. I dare not say what proportion this number bears to the original number at Yorktown. Such a revelation would be in direct conflict with Mr. Stanton's very proper censorship, but the proportion is a justly alarming one.—And the mortality continues. Those trenched, deluged Chickahominy swamp-lands are not a healthful region under the summer sun and rains! Look at my friend "S. W.," the most truthful and accomplished of the *Tribune* correspondents near Richmond.—He is down on his knees, telling the *Tribune* in every one of his earnest letters that that journal made a terrible mistake some months since, and can only atone for it by urging the rapid strengthening of McClellan's hands. This I take to be the gist of what he says, and is what I should expect from a candid man under the circumstances.

All the troops which, up to this date, Mr. Stanton has been able to send General McClellan, have not excelled; in number, the peninsula depletions. The army is at or near its original standard. So far, so good; but something more is needed. For,

Observe the probabilities as to the strength and policy of the Confederates. We have been driving our opponents in upon themselves. Not an able-bodied Southron is to be found in Virginia, north of our advanced lines. A surgeon who has been all through the Rappahannock region, tells me that whenever he has met with an apparently serviceable inhabitant, inquiry has developed that a rupture or some other hidden disability has kept him out of the Confederate army and at his home. The entire reserve force of the sea-board States has been gathered up by conscription. Minor points—the Gulf defences, &c.—have been yielded for the time, and the available Confederate strength concentrated at Richmond. This, of course, with the Confederate understanding of McClellan's crippled position. Here, at last, our enemies see their chance of meeting us under such disadvantage as may well justify their desperate attempt to strike a vital blow. Supposing they are risking all on one hazard? It behooves us to see that the hazard shall involve no risks for us.—It must be as firmly met as it is vigorously proffered.

I believe that M'Clellan, from the first, has been opposed on the peninsula by a force larger than his own, and that, even were the Western army out of the question concentration and conscription alone have garrisoned Richmond in numbers far beyond those of the besiegers. But within the last week a dread and ominous fact has been added to all this. The question, "What has become of Beauregard's army?" is beginning to be answered. Hosts of reinforcements, dozens of well trained and disciplined regiments, are observed filing to the front of the Confederate lines—not drawn from the rear, but evidently added to the gross number. And Jackson, likewise, even if the rumor of his large reinforcement is false, contrives to make it appear so, true as to deter thousands of our troops from leaving the Shenandoah valley and joining McClellan. The Administration, at least, puts such faith in the story of Jackson's reinforcement—and by accretions from Corinth—that I doubt not but that the War Office is at this moment *fearful* of another raid down the valley—a raid in such force as to endanger Washington—and is occupying itself quite as much with the prevention of this possibility as with the position before Richmond.

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Why, that we must have more men, and instantly, both at Richmond and in Central Virginia. The great mistake of Mr. Stanton, three weeks ago, was not in frightening himself, six Governors, and six million citizens at large—though that was an unpleasant one: it was not at all in ordering out a hundred and odd thousand troops, but in revoking the order as soon as issued. Would to Heaven, says Government (I'll be sworn), that we had those troops now in the field! But let bygones be bygones. Here is an emergency, and it must be met. There are two ways of meeting it, one is to push forward to the seat of war all the loafing soldiery between Albany and Washington; to cancel furloughs, and stop drilling at home-camps. Another is to reduce Halleck's army to the smallest number with which he can hold his position, beyond peradventure, against any combination which may be made upon him, and to send the residue by lightning trains to Eastern Virginia. Then let some one leader in the field (not the mentor multiplied-ten-fold at the head of Mr. Stanton's staff) have intelligent control over all the cross-purposes playing at blind man's buff in the Shenandoah and Rappahannock valleys. In some such methods this terrible crisis must be met. We have climbed to the very top of the hill, the prize is within our grasp, and it were base indeed to falter and fall at the moment when loyal hands open and the country's patriotic heart is beating high.

I cannot say half as much in one letter as even my own knowledge of these matters would warrant. I had intended to have hinted at the urgent want which Government now experiences of twenty-five thousand extra troops, which should be thrown on the south side of James river to co-operate with Burnside and others in closing up Confederate communication south. Another topic of sad interest is the wretched mismanagement—ineffectiveness in number, skill, and faculties—of the surgical corps attached to McClellan's army—a mismanagement which has made the sick list twice what it should legitimately have been. The necessity of a new reserve corps, consisting of a score of skillful surgeons, whose services should make after battle-work complete and rapid, is also a theme for your humane strictures. Meanwhile who knows what a day, or hour, may bring forth? McClellan is at work before Richmond, as he was before Yorktown—not charging the enemy's immense army and immense earth-works—it would be ruinous and wicked to attempt that with his diminished force—but patiently making his approaches, day after day, holding his own and gaining a little, knowing that he is doing his work, and trusting hopefully in Government and the people to do theirs in the hour of need.

A SIGHT FROM THE BALLOON BEFORE RICHMOND.

Colonel Lowe's balloon, on Sunday, was stationed near Gaines' Mills, on the right centre of the Federal line and within six miles of Richmond. It was in the air during the whole day, and in the few hours it ascended, some thirty or forty army officers observed the position of the enemy's troops from the elevated point of view it afforded. The balloon is held to the ground by a strong cord a thousand feet in length, and is also ascends to that distance above the earth.—A pulley and tackle arrangement, worked by men below, is the power used to pull it down, and, being strongly fastened to the earth, there is but very little danger of the machine's escape. The colonel and his assistants very seldom ascend, officers and others, with authority for the ascension, being sent by twos and threes at a time, and, after a few minutes' stay, hauled down.

When the balloon has ascended at this point to the end of its tether, a grand view of both armies is unfolded. Within a circle of two miles in radius the sight is very perfect; beyond that the angle of vision becomes so nearly horizontal that woods, houses, and hills materially interfere with the view. The landscape has three marked objects upon it, which are the first to strike the eye. The Chickahominy, almost beneath one's feet, bordered by its dark-green swamps, runs like a thread from where it rises on the horizon away off to the northwest, to where it blends with woods and hills in the southeast. The James river in front though distant runs in a deep, crooked valley, and bears on its bosom hundreds of craft that in the distance look like white specks upon the blue waters.—Richmond covering a large portion of the western horizon, is, however the principal sight. It appears to the balloonist as a confused medley of red, white and black, and brown fortifications stretching from the right to the left, with thick walls and plentifully sprinkled with cannon, surround it on all sides. The Capitol Square can scarcely be discerned, being too thickly surrounded by buildings. The white Capitol, however, is quite conspicuous, and, of course, the stars and bars float over the roof. Three church spires, seemingly all in one spot, are the brightest part of the town, and catch the eye almost before the observer is aware he is looking at Richmond. But little else, however, can be distinguished, although, for a general view of the town, nothing could be better than that from the balloon. The space between the Chickahominy and the fortifications around Richmond is almost filled with rebel camps.—A thousand cavalry horses are picketed in one field, and others were plentifully sprinkled all about. Wedge tents, used by the officers, and little dog tents by the men, shone in every direction as the sun's rays struck them. Entrenchments and rifle pits lined the front of their position, though very few guns have been mounted. Several guns of heavy calibre are sprinkled along these earthworks. Rebel camps, however, are the most prominent of all the sights. They show in every direction, and the southern and western horizon seems to be their only boundary.

Of our own position, as seen from the balloon, I must be silent. One thing, however, in the whole view is most remarkable.—Right through the centre of the picture runs a curved belt of dark green and yellow about a mile wide. Not a man, gun, tent or wagon appears upon it. It is the line between the two armies. Over it, cannon balls are thrown, and on its surface scouts and pickets hide from each other, but no military sign is to be seen upon it.—Everywhere else, stretching as far as the eye can reach, are the thousand and one things incident to war; but this broad, quiet, deserted belt of land, so lonely, so sombre, varying only as it is swamp, or field, or stream, lies there so still that it almost inspires the beholder. Jupiter's rings or Saturn's belts never wore a grander sight than this belt of land on which nothing like tent or gun appears.

☞ The National Tax Bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and is to go into effect in August.