

# The Herald

CARLISLE, PA.  
Friday, June 20, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGLI & CO.,  
No. 37 Park Row, New York, and  
No. 10 State St., Boston, are Agents for the Herald  
in these cities, and at all other places where  
agents and subscribers for our lowest rates.

## People's State Convention.

The people of Pennsylvania, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, having disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, to meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 17th day of July, next, at 11 o'clock on said day, to nominate candidates for the office of Auditor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen to the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLELLAN,  
Chairman of People's State Committee.  
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY,  
JOHN M. SULLIVAN,  
Secretaries.

## People's State Convention.

The people of Cumberland County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, having disease and the perils of the field, to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections with their respective Boroughs and Townships, ON SATURDAY the 28th of JUNE next, to nominate candidates for the office of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

JACOB RHEEM, Chairman.  
GEORGE ZINN, Secretary.

## A CALL.

Our readers will find in today's paper the call for the People's County Convention, to be held on the 30th of this month. It embraces every man who truly loves the Union, and who is desirous of crushing out the wicked and unholy rebellion raised by the slaveholding aristocracy of the South. The citizens of Cumberland county are requested to meet on the Saturday previous, to choose their delegates. We trust there will be a general turnout, as the exigency of the times demand that the best men should be selected for public positions. We will have delegates to select in the State Convention, which body will place in nomination candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, to be voted for at the ensuing general election. It is of vital importance that we give the Administration and the army our cordial approval, by the triumphant election of the State ticket, pledged to their support. To this end let there be a general turnout to the delegate elections, and good men chosen from each Borough and Township to the County Convention. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." At no period was there ever so great a need for the watchful exercise of this duty as the present.—*American.*

Alluding to the failure of the North Western Bank, Warren, and the Bank of Commerce, Erie, the Lancaster Daily Eagle says, "the great fault was in not having a solid basis of real capital invested at home, and in handing over the Banks to be operated by speculators from New York and other States. There can be no safety in such operations as there is no security for the public among whom their notes circulate. The mischief can be prevented by a strict application of the Free System, which, successful in New York, must be safe here, and prevent the notes of the institutions from becoming worthless in the hands of the holders."

The State Hospital, heretofore in charge of Surgeon General Smith, and which were devoted exclusively to the care of sick and wounded Pennsylvanians, have been, by order of Gov. Curtin, turned over to the control and direction of the Surgeon General of the United States Army. This was done in order that widows and orphans of soldiers who die may not be deprived of pensions from the General Government, as they would be if in charge of the State. It is hardly possible, since this arrangement has been made, that a Hospital will be established in Carlisle. The points nearer to the theatre of war will most likely be chosen for this purpose.

It is stated that Colonel Long of the rebel service, who was captured at Chickahominy, was a Lieutenant in the United States Army, and resigned to join the rebels. He is now in-law of Brigadier General Sumner. General Sumner has another son-in-law, Mr. McLaughlin, in the rebel service, who, singularly enough, seized with paralysis at Bull Run.

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME OF A FOREIGN FORGER.—On Monday, a week ago, J. Buchanan Cross, a notorious forger, who is serving a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, had succeeded in addressing a letter to the S. M. Pettengli & Co., Philadelphia, purporting to have come from the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Watson, asking for the immediate release of the prisoner himself, as he "was wanted to be used on special business by the War Department; that he was to be sent South, and that his speedy release was desirable." The Marshal went through all the forms directed in the letter, and with a Deputy Marshal, got the prisoner (Cross) out of the Penitentiary and took him to Washington, to the Office of the Secretary of War, where the party astonished Secretary Stanton and his Assistant, the latter pronouncing the letter to the Marshal to be a forgery. Mr. Cross's intention was to effect his escape from the Marshal, but he was unsuccessful, and is now back in his old quarters at the Penitentiary.

LIVES LOST BY THE FLOOD.—As far as is known, nine lives were lost in Lebanon county by drowning in the great flood of last week. The victims were all swept away by the houses in which they either lived or had taken refuge.

CAUTION.—The North Western Bank of Warren, Pa. (Warren county) is reported to have failed. A large number of small bills of this vicinity, recently, and our readers should be on their guard against receiving them.

## Is This Patriotism, or Plunder?

The Democratic editors throughout the entire country are engaged in carrying on a series of attacks upon the Republican party, with the design of prejudicing the minds of the people against it and thereby securing the votes at the next election. These gentlemen, having been long accustomed to receive salaries from the Government for their unskilful services very naturally feel uncomfortable at being deprived of them, and hence are making the most strenuous and dangerous efforts to secure them again. Every number of their papers teems with frantic abuse of Republican leaders, and false statements concerning the present condition of the country and the causes which have produced and are prolonging the war against the Government. These remarks have been called forth by an article which appeared last week in the *Volunteer*, having for its caption "Is it Madness or Treason." The article asserts that the continued resistance of the Rebels, after having suffered so many reverses, is caused by the statements contained in Republican papers—"incendiary publications, thousands of which can be found in the most remote Southern States." To believe this would require considerable effort, even from one who was accustomed to read and believe the statements of Democratic editors. How do these "incendiary publications" get South? Does the editor not know that since he has got rid of Democratic Post Masters, mail communication with the Rebels has entirely ceased? How then, do they obtain these papers? The editor has asserted, times without number, that the great majority of the officers and men of the Union army are Democrats. This army now completely overruns the Southern States. Does the editor insinuate that the army supplies the rebels with this "incendiary" literature? Does he accuse McClellan, Halleck, Burnside, Butler, Wool and McDowell, with sending these papers South? If these Abolition journals are circulated by thousands throughout the South, some person or persons must do it. Will the editor please inform us who are guilty?

The next assertion is that "the papers published by Abolition journals and speakers has cost us hundreds of millions of treasure and thousands of valuable lives." This statement is about as refreshingly cool as the other.—Does not every one know that every State in the Southern Confederacy, was, at the time of its going out of the Union, and for many years previous, intensely Democratic? Is it not a fact, which no man will, or can dispute, that the whole Confederate Government is composed of men who have always been leaders in the Democratic party? If the course pursued by Abolition journals and speakers has cost us "hundreds of millions and thousands of valuable lives," we would like to know how much money and how many lives the attempt has cost us. If the speeches of Sumner, Lovjoy and Phillips, and the Proclamation of Herber have done so much harm, we would like the *Volunteer* to estimate the injury done the nation by the treason of Floyd, Thompson, Cobb, Davis, Breckinridge and a host of others, who under the Democratic press elevated to power, and whose speeches, rank with treason, it has scattered broadcast over the land.

After a number of States had seceded and every one saw that an attempt was being made to subvert the Government, and that a war for its preservation was unavoidable, what was the conduct of these Democratic editors who now denounce as traitors all who do not believe that the preservation of the Government can be effected only by the extension and perpetuation of slavery? Did they not, with but few exceptions, condemn the administration for taking any measures to maintain its authority? Did they not denounce every act of the President as unconstitutional and tyrannical? Did they not sustain Breckinridge and Vallandigham in their attempts to weaken the Government and to facilitate its overthrow by the rebels? Numbers of them repeatedly asserted that Lincoln would withdraw from Washington every thing would be right; and some even went so far as seriously to advise the adoption of the Confederate Constitution. It might be supposed that with a record, treacherous as this against them, they would be the very last to charge any one with commencing or prolonging the war. But such is their antipathy to the Republican party and their hunger for office, that they daily charge us with committing the very offences they have committed, and with prolonging a war, for the commencement and continuance of which, they, and those with whom they have always acted, should be held held responsible.

"Is this madness or villainy?"

A GORILLA.—A friend of ours, living not a hundred miles from here, meeting the little son of a neighbor a few days ago, recounted the little fellow with—

"Well, Willie, you're a good Union man, aren't you?"

"No Sir!" Said Willie emphatically, greatly to the surprise of our friend; but the father of the child, coming up at that time, our friend told him that his son disclaimed being a Union man!

"Yes," said the father, "Willie's no Union man—he's a Democrat."

Our friend's rejoinder was, "That though very poor Union men, James Buchanan, Floyd, Cobb, Thompson, Toucey, Black, Jeff Davis, Yancey, and every leading traitor in the country, are Democrats." The father left with a flea in his ear.—*Chambersburg Dispatch.*

EXPLANATION TO MR. VALLANDIGHAM ASKED FOR.—Mr. Gurley presented a petition, a few days ago, from 633 citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, asking for the expulsion of the Hon. C. Vallandigham from the House of Representatives, the petitioners believing him, as they declare; to be a traitor to his country and a disgrace to the State of Ohio. Their opinion will probably not be rendered more favorable by a perusal of the resolution which he introduced lately.

Mr. Shellabarger of Ohio, also presented a memorial to the House, on Thursday last, from citizens of Clark county, Ohio, praying that Representative Vallandigham be expelled from the House as a traitor to his country and a disgrace to the State of Ohio.

The Ohio State Board of Agricultural offers a premium of \$1000 to the first person who shall have planted within the State of Ohio, no less than five acres of sugar beets, and manufactured therefrom no less than 5000 pounds of good brown sugar, and a specimen of white sugar not less than 20 pounds in a single unpressed block.

Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, has been published. It is a victory on Sunday, and that he fell back in good order on Monday, before fresh troops and greatly superior forces. He gives the casualties as follows:

"It remains to state that our loss in the five days of fighting, which completely overran these guerrillas were on their way to Glasgow and Cave City. Clinton county is infested by bands of thieves, who seem to sympathize with both sections of the country. Parties consisting of Union men consult the greatest outrages upon the rights of those whom they wish to plunder.—*Louisville Jour. 9th.*

The following from the Harrisburg Telegraph needs no comment. It states a fact which we have several times ventured to report, and which we are now pleased to have demonstrated.

From a careful compilation of the army rolls in the different camps containing Pennsylvania, we have been enabled to arrive at the following result: The number of men claiming Democratic political affiliations at this time, that the army is composed principally

## "Red Dog."

In contradiction to that peculiar description of "currency known as 'wild cat,' we have had introduced to our notice, a new candidate for public consideration, which has been formally dubbed "red dog." This former name has been applied to that class of institutions, whose location and place of business, are purely imaginary—a per cent myth. So that if being possessed of a highly colored picture, you fondly believing that they represent so much coin—attempt to so convert them, find that you have been laboring under a most unpleasant delusion. If, growing indignant, you determine to investigate and expose the swindling concern that fathers them; and in pursuance of this laudable intention, start in pursuit of the aforesaid bank; you will return to your family with the uncomfortable conviction that you have been chasing a Will O' the Wisp, and have been successful, only in spending for traveling expenses, just about as much good money, as your "wild cat" represented.

The "red dog," article is manipulated in this wise;—a bank, after having succeeded in issuing a large amount of its own notes, combines with the brokers to depreciate its character for solvency. The consequence is that down goes the credit of the bank, and up goes the discount on the notes. When the thing has gone on far enough to make the buying up of them a profitable investment, the bank and its broker friends purchase—all they can get at an enormous shave—dividing the profits between them. It is simply and nakedly bald faced, atrocious robbery, and the perpetrators deserve a snip along in the penitentiary for their villainy. We give below the names of the banks said to belong to this species. There may be some exceptions among them, but we doubt it. We would advise those of our readers who are so unfortunate as to have any of this money, not to submit to the enormous shaves asked upon it, as the practice has been, after having bought up all that can conveniently be had, the interested parties will make an effort to bring it up to par, in order to issue it again, and again decried, for the same disgraceful purpose.

We need scarcely advise those who have none now, to stubbornly refuse the issues of any of the following banks.—North Western Bank of Warren, Crawford County Bank, Tioga County Bank, Warren County Bank, Northumberland County Bank, York County Bank, Pittston, Lawrence County Bank, McKean County Bank.

Agitation of the Slavery Question.

Strange as it may seem there are persons, and newspapers that still utter lamentations over the "agitation of the slavery question" whenever attention is made to the cause of this war. Notwithstanding the whole rebellion is according to the declaration of the rebels themselves—is for the extension and the establishment of a purely slaveholding confederacy; notwithstanding every God-fearing rebel declares this war to be for slavery, there are still men in the loyal States who condemn any allusion to it on the part of loyal tongues or press. The absurdity is manifest. It is like the whirring of a windmill to stay the whirlwind or to direct the war of the elements.

Suppose the war ends and slavery remains the same way it is. Will that terminate agitation? Is there any possible way in which a compromise could prevent free discussion on the subject? The very idea is an absurdity. Whoever advocates a settlement that will leave slavery untouched, does his part towards continuing an agitation on the subject, which will increase in intensity and gain strength by the erasures and the sacrifices of the war. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and every northern soldier who has met death at the hands of slavery's defenders, will produce an hundred fold in the shape of indignant opponents of the whole system. As long as slavery exists, agitation will continue. This cannot exist half slave and half free. It must become all one or the other. No greater truth was uttered. It will be a work of time, but the result must be, freedom for every human being in the land. Until that time arrives opponents of slavery will continue.—*Chester County Times.*

The following from the Louisville Journal, gives a graphic account of the mortal wounding of Capt. Hiram McCullough, (since dead) of our country. Captain McC. was a honorable man, a good citizen, and died engaged in the noblest cause ever a martyr offered up his life for:

Attack on the North Pennsylvania Cavalry.

With a characteristic energy General Boyle has made every preparation to clear southern Kentucky of marauding bands. The Democrat has succeeded in getting into the hands of the Union men, a large number of depositions, and that about one hundred of them still remained there. Some five or six citizens were murdered, perhaps more; all the best horses taken; the plows and hoes stopped, and crops turned out to waste.

A letter to the Democrat states that Colonel Williams is at Glasgow, and that Maj. Jordan left there on Friday night, with one hundred and twenty-five men, to reinforce Captain McCullough, at Tompkinsville, Monroe county. On Thursday evening Capt. McCullough, with fifty men, on duty on a certain condition, named about half a mile off the main road, near Burnetts Landing, on the Cumberland river, about eight miles beyond Tompkinsville. On Friday morning, while they were preparing for the march, large parties approached the pickets, who fired at them and pursued them into the woods that skirt the main road.—Capt. McCullough and his command followed. When a few hundred yards from the road the rebels poured in a volley of about sixty guns, mortally wounding Captain McC. and three men.

The rebels were driven from their ambush, and were pursued to a large meeting house, where the main body, under Hamilton, Ferguson, Biedsoe and McHenry, were encamped. The Pennsylvanians, finding themselves outnumbered ten to one, retreated to Tompkinsville, and sent for reinforcements. The rebels lost two killed and several wounded.—Hamilton is said to have been branded with the butt of a pistol. He was attempting to shoot a sergeant, but his piece failed. The sergeant advanced, firing with his navy pistol until his loads were exhausted, and sprang upon the rebel, completely overran these guerrillas were on their way to Glasgow and Cave City. Clinton county is infested by bands of thieves, who seem to sympathize with both sections of the country. Parties consisting of Union men consult the greatest outrages upon the rights of those whom they wish to plunder.—*Louisville Jour. 9th.*

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## Correspondence of the "CARLEIGH HERALD."

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Banks of the Chickahominy, Va., P. R. C. June 18, 1862.

Mr. Editor.—Having at present a little leisure, during our temporary halt on this side of the river, I thought a few lines, by way of information to your many readers, of the present whereabouts of the "Reserves" since our last meeting, would not be uninteresting. If you think what I send you worth a place in your columns you can insert it. We are at present on the eastern side of the Chickahominy, little less than a mile from the stream, waiting for the arrival of the remainder of our Division; as yet but the 1st Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Reynolds, has arrived. We expect the rest here to day or to-morrow. On Sunday evening last we received orders to leave Fredericksburg and report to Gen. McClellan. It was not long before the 1st Brigade was ready, and we took 8 night march on a landing some eight or nine miles down the Rappahannock, at which place we bivouacked on the ground, taking the dust of the public road for our beds. The next morning we made a long march, and there behind a fine flotilla of Steamboats ready to take us off. Of course it was some time before the whole Brigade was shipped, but we finally took passage when the whole convey steamed down the river. We had a fine and pleasant first day's ride, and towards evening anchored near Chesapeake bay, some 10 to 12 miles from the mouth of the bay. The day following it was dull and stormy, so much so that the pilot of the boats had to "hold up" before entering the bay for fear of the storm. This lasted, however, but a few hours, when we tried it again with a fair prospect, and succeeded in reaching York river where we again laid over for the night. We reached White House Landing in the afternoon of the third day, and encamped along the bank of the river, about half a mile from the river. The water was very fine. Company H. (Carlisle Light Infantry) did not accompany the regiment, being detained to assist in attending to the baggage. We took passage in advance of the regiment and encamped with Companies C and D, several hours previous to the arrival of the Julia. The health of the 1st regiment during the trip was good beyond expectation. Although pretty well rocked in the bay there were but few cases of sea sickness.

Next morning after landing we moved on to the Chesapeake, making a march of eleven miles under a hot sun, the men carrying their knapsacks. The probability is that as soon as our division gets together we will cross the river and proceed on to the left of Gen. McClellan's advance. It is said we are to take the place of Casey's division. I hope our luck will be different. At present McClellan is marching a large force around him, several divisions of regulars, and no doubt the coming battle will employ more troops than any recorded of modern times. It is not likely that anything will be done; but the end of the week coming will show the world whether Richmond is to stand or fall, or whether there will or will not be a South Western Confederacy. The army has served here a fortnight, but at present things look very sanguine for a real fighting encounter.—The reserves feel in grand trim for the conflict, and have had a long march, and they, like all the other sons of the Keystone, will sustain their country's honor in the coming struggle. The health of the Carlisle boys is good, and their spirits are equal to those of any other company in the 1st. Captain Dwin, and Lieut. Stuart and Wagner, are at their posts as closely as any man in the army. They will not be found wanting when a man under their arms is to be led into action. Before this reaches the eyes of your readers the great triumph may have been performed, and some well known Civil War hero will have passed from the company of their comrades. That the pending battle will settle this war forever is the wish of the soldiers as well as those far away from the scene.

Yours,  
Comp. H. 1st Reg. P. R. V. C.

WAR NEWS.

Mr. Pierce, government agent of cotton lands in South Carolina, has arrived at Washington. Our forces under Gen. Sherman occupy James Island, Charleston harbor. Thirty thousand men, of Beauregard's army, have reached Charleston. Our fleet will attack the city till reinforcements arrive.

It is reported that the rebels in a burnt Vicksburg. Many families are leaving Memphis for the north.

The latest dispatch from Gen. Halleck was dated Thursday evening. Bourgeois is reported to have been with the remains of his army on Saturday. The rebel army is represented as being greatly disorganized.

The Department of the Mississippi has been extended so as to include the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky. The Mountain Department is extended eastward to the main range of the Blue Ridge, and the Department of the Shenandoah is extended eastward to include the Piedmont and the Blue Ridge.

The Governors of the several States are authorized to issue certificates of transportation to volunteers who are absent from their regiments, and fit for duty, to enable them to return.

It is ordered that all medical officers held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

Gen. Fitzinger, of the Old Carolina, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Fair Oaks; is at the Monument House Baltimore.

The battle fought on the 9th inst., near Fort Republic, has been named the Cross Keys. The rebels lost five hundred dead, many wounded, and two guns on the field. The rebel rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at Port Republic on the morning of the 10th.

An office has been opened at 194 Broad Street, New York, which is receiving connections among the sick and wounded soldiers attached to the Pennsylvania regiments may obtain information in relation to them. Letters may be directed to Steward Newhall, C. W. Barton, or other members of the committee.

The banks of Norfolk, and other corporations issuing shillings, are to have their currency immediately redeemed on presentation at par.

There seems to be a screw loose at Camp Chase, for rebel prisoners are constantly escaping. The Irish brigadier is about to leave for Annapolis, Md.

Quite a number of soldiers are being sent to the front.

The total number of prisoners now in Camp Douglas, Chicago, is 8,962.

Private John McMahon, of Company F, 9th New York Regiment, was killed at Fort Monroe, yesterday, by a rebel bullet in the hip. Patrick Flarity, Co. E, and John Dillon, Co. H, who were wounded, were shot for sleeping at their posts, and their sentences remitted.

Information has just been received by the Africa that two steamers, loaded with powder and stores, were about to leave Queenstown for Nassau with the intention of running the blockade. It is said that the general political feeling in England is in favor of the south. In Ireland all classes are represented as being in favor of the Federal Government.

Secession sympathizers in Memphis are being more bold in the expression of their sentiments. All applicants for passes or permits to ship goods, are required to take the oath of allegiance. It is reported that the rebel General Hindman, and the evacuation of Corinth, left for Arkansas with all the troops from that State. Gen. Pope has reached Okolona. Beauregard and Price are still retreating. Jeff. Thompson has fallen, with less than 1000 men. The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio railroad

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Mr. Editor.—Having at present a little leisure, during our temporary halt on this side of the river, I thought a few lines, by way of information to your many readers, of the present whereabouts of the "Reserves" since our last meeting, would not be uninteresting. If you think what I send you worth a place in your columns you can insert it. We are at present on the eastern side of the Chickahominy, little less than a mile from the stream, waiting for the arrival of the remainder of our Division; as yet but the 1st Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Reynolds, has arrived. We expect the rest here to day or to-morrow. On Sunday evening last we received orders to leave Fredericksburg and report to Gen. McClellan. It was not long before the 1st Brigade was ready, and we took 8 night march on a landing some eight or nine miles down the Rappahannock, at which place we bivouacked on the ground, taking the dust of the public road for our beds. The next morning we made a long march, and there behind a fine flotilla of Steamboats ready to take us off. Of course it was some time before the whole Brigade was shipped, but we finally took passage when the whole convey steamed down the river. We had a fine and pleasant first day's ride, and towards evening anchored near Chesapeake bay, some 10 to 12 miles from the mouth of the bay. The day following it was dull and stormy, so much so that the pilot of the boats had to "hold up" before entering the bay for fear of the storm. This lasted, however, but a few hours, when we tried it again with a fair prospect, and succeeded in reaching York river where we again laid over for the night. We reached White House Landing in the afternoon of the third day, and encamped along the bank of the river, about half a mile from the river. The water was very fine. Company H. (Carlisle Light Infantry) did not accompany the regiment, being detained to assist in attending to the baggage. We took passage in advance of the regiment and encamped with Companies C and D, several hours previous to the arrival of the Julia. The health of the 1st regiment during the trip was good beyond expectation. Although pretty well rocked in the bay there were but few cases of sea sickness.

Next morning after landing we moved on to the Chesapeake, making a march of eleven miles under a hot sun, the men carrying their knapsacks. The probability is that as soon as our division gets together we will cross the river and proceed on to the left of Gen. McClellan's advance. It is said we are to take the place of Casey's division. I hope our luck will be different. At present McClellan is marching a large force around him, several divisions of regulars, and no doubt the coming battle will employ more troops than any recorded of modern times. It is not likely that anything will be done; but the end of the week coming will show the world whether Richmond is to stand or fall, or whether there will or will not be a South Western Confederacy. The army has served here a fortnight, but at present things look very sanguine for a real fighting encounter.—The reserves feel in grand trim for the conflict, and have had a long march, and they, like all the other sons of the Keystone, will sustain their country's honor in the coming struggle. The health of the Carlisle boys is good, and their spirits are equal to those of any other company in the 1st. Captain Dwin, and Lieut. Stuart and Wagner, are at their posts as closely as any man in the army. They will not be found wanting when a man under their arms is to be led into action. Before this reaches the eyes of your readers the great triumph may have been performed, and some well known Civil War hero will have passed from the company of their comrades. That the pending battle will settle this war forever is the wish of the soldiers as well as those far away from the scene.

Yours,  
Comp. H. 1st Reg. P. R. V. C.

WAR NEWS.

Mr. Pierce, government agent of cotton lands in South Carolina, has arrived at Washington. Our forces under Gen. Sherman occupy James Island, Charleston harbor. Thirty thousand men, of Beauregard's army, have reached Charleston. Our fleet will attack the city till reinforcements arrive.

It is reported that the rebels in a burnt Vicksburg. Many families are leaving Memphis for the north.

The latest dispatch from Gen. Halleck was dated Thursday evening. Bourgeois is reported to have been with the remains of his army on Saturday. The rebel army is represented as being greatly disorganized.

The Department of the Mississippi has been extended so as to include the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky. The Mountain Department is extended eastward to the main range of the Blue Ridge, and the Department of the Shenandoah is extended eastward to include the Piedmont and the Blue Ridge.

The Governors of the several States are authorized to issue certificates of transportation to volunteers who are absent from their regiments, and fit for duty, to enable them to return.

It is ordered that all medical officers held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

Gen. Fitzinger, of the Old Carolina, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Fair Oaks; is at the Monument House Baltimore.

The battle fought on the 9th inst., near Fort Republic, has been named the Cross Keys. The rebels lost five hundred dead, many wounded, and two guns on the field. The rebel rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at Port Republic on the morning of the 10th.

An office has been opened at 194 Broad Street, New York, which is receiving connections among the sick and wounded soldiers attached to the Pennsylvania regiments may obtain information in relation to them. Letters may be directed to Steward Newhall, C. W. Barton, or other members of the committee.

The banks of Norfolk, and other corporations issuing shillings, are to have their currency immediately redeemed on presentation at par.

There seems to be a screw loose at Camp Chase, for rebel prisoners are constantly escaping. The Irish brigadier is about to leave for Annapolis, Md.

Quite a number of soldiers are being sent to the front.

The total number of prisoners now in Camp Douglas, Chicago, is 8,962.

Private John McMahon, of Company F, 9th New York Regiment, was killed at Fort Monroe, yesterday, by a rebel bullet in the hip. Patrick Flarity, Co. E, and John Dillon, Co. H, who were wounded, were shot for sleeping at their posts, and their sentences remitted.

Information has just been received by the Africa that two steamers, loaded with powder and stores, were about to leave Queenstown for Nassau with the intention of running the blockade. It is said that the general political feeling in England is in favor of the south. In Ireland all classes are represented as being in favor of the Federal Government.

Secession sympathizers in Memphis are being more bold in the expression of their sentiments. All applicants for passes or permits to ship goods, are required to take the oath of allegiance. It is reported that the rebel General Hindman, and the evacuation of Corinth, left for Arkansas with all the troops from that State. Gen. Pope has reached Okolona. Beauregard and Price are still retreating. Jeff. Thompson has fallen, with less than 1000 men. The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio railroad

Yours truly,  
W. C. B.

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