# The Berald. CARLISLE, PA. Friday, July 18, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILI. & CO., NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 In those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-ments and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates. LOST .- A Gold Bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Dr. Kieffer's.

Shortening the Term of Enlistment It is understood that the authorities at Washington, in response to the urgent solio. itations of Governor Curtin, have concluded to shorten the term of enlistment of the new levies from three years to one. This course has been suggested on account of the impetus it will give to enlistments, and the confidence felt that the rebellion will be squelched by that time.

Relief for Disabled Soldiers. Two millions of dollars, appropriated by the Army Appropriation bill, are to be used for providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities. and are unable to proceed to their homes on account of sickness and destitution.

The Small Change Panic. The sudden skedaddle of the small change has created quite a panic among the merchants and bankers. Numerous suggestions have been made, all looking to some substiinte which will answer the purpose; but as yet no general plan of relief has been adopted. The prevailing opinion, however, is that Congress will most probably provide for the existing scarcity of specie by authorizing the issue of two and a half dollars notes, &c.

The City Councils of Newark, on Saturday, agreed to issue promissory notes to the amount of \$50,000, in denominations ranging from ten cents to fifty cents, to supply the want of small change.

THE BILL amendatory of the act of. -1795 calling out the militia, is before the Sen- however false, no man however corrupt, but ate, and will without doubt pass both Houses of Congress before adjournment The most important clause provides that "when any man or boy of African descent shall render any such service as is provided for in the first section of this act, he, his mother, and his wife and ohildren shall' forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding." The preliminary votes indicate that this clause will pass the Senate by a handsome majority.

GEN. BUTLER is a Democrat, but because he is strenuously engaged in putting down rebellion, a certain class of Democracy hate and malign him. A specimen of this malignity is exhibited in the following paragraph from the Circleville, (Ohio,) Watch-

"ARE THERE NOT IN NEW ORLEANS SOME NEN BRAVE ENOUGH TO RID THE EARTH OF SUCH A MONSTROUS HELLHOUND ?"

For printing such words of encouragement to assasinate a brave soldier, the editor of the Watchman was arrested, but his arrest was regarded and denounced as unconstitational and an infringment of the liberty of the press. Such is Democracy in Ohio. It has its echoes and imitators in Pennsylvania. 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

ANTI-WAR DEMOGRATS. - The Harrisburg Telegraph states that in the committee which

THE DUTY OF UNION DEMO-CRATS. It is very evident from the proceedings o he recent Democratic State Convention, that the political friends of the late Judge Douglas, must out loose from, the Breckinridge faction, if they would preserve their integrity as men, or their organization as, a party .---We are well aware that a majority of that party, are sound to the core, on the Union jucstion ; but, they must remember that their leaders and wire-workers "go in to win," and will hazard everything to effect their object. While assuming a gloss of patriotism, they are secretly sympathizing with rebellion, and characterize the efforts of the Government to sustain the Union against the assaults of traitors, as an unjust war. In proof of

this, we need only refer to the resolutions of the State Convention, where we find a pledge of "hearty support to the Federal administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war," followed by insidious and undefined stitution, and to prevent the restoration of charges of fraud and mismanagement, against the very administration they have pledged themselves to sustain. In the very outset of "That the Constitution and the laws are charges of fraud and mismanagement, against their proceedings, their determination, by sufficient for any emergency and that the sunprossion of the freedom of speech, and of the adroit management, to smother the latent press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and Union sentiment of the party, was apparent the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus, in the selection of a chairman : F. W. Hughes, where the civil authorities are unimpeded, i notorious as a secession sympathizer, and most dangerous to civil liberty, and should whose brother is now in the rebel army of be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman in the land.

North Carolina, was elected over Richard Vaux,'s well known Union democrat. Nor are the nominees of the Convention less fishy" than the resolutions. James P. Barr, of Allegheny county, the candidate for Sur-

or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindveyor General, is a man whose slippery course ness and consideration as an inferior but deas editor of the Pittsburg Post, makes him as pendent race; that the right of the several a pliant tool in the hands of designing poli States to determine the position and duty of the several races is a sovereign right, and the licians for any desperate purpose. He first advocated the re-election of James Buchapan. pledges of the Constitution require us, as loy-al citizens, not to interfere therewith. then came out for Douglas, and is now in full ommunion with the men who sacrificed Douglas at Charleston, in order that treason to the Government might be strengthened by the dismemberment of the democratic party, and

the consequent election of Lincoln. Isaac Slenker, of Union county, is their nominee for Auditor General, and bases his claims on his unvarying fealty to the party. No measure however unwise, no principle nor is there any such justification as State De received the support of Isaac Slenker, provided they were recognized as democratic. In 1849 he stood upon the democratic Free soil platform of Sam Black, Gamble, Wilmot and others, which declared "That it is no part of the Compromises of

the Constitution that Slavery should for ever go with the advancing tide of our Territorial when we recollect that the politicians uttering progress," and similar sentiments.

this sentiment advocated a disunionist for Repudiating that sentiment in 1860, he voted for John C. Breckinridge, and still atsympathizing with him in his armed efforts tempt to justify that vote. In 1861, when six to sectionalize and assassinate the Republic. States had seconded, after stealing govern- The second resolution, declaring "in favor ment forts, firsenals and mints, had fired on the Star of the West, and proclaimed Jeff Daagainst the unlawful arrest of citizens," is vis President of the rebel Confederacy ; Isaac doubtless intended as an endorsement of or Slenker, endorsed the following resolutions of compensation for those "Democratic" editors the Democratic convention of Union County : who, less than a year ago, were silenced or Resolved, That we deprecate civil war, as 'suppressed'' by an indignant people for ve believe that this UNION CAD NEVER their treason, and also of such patriots as maintained by force of arras, and that As Wm. B. Reed, and other entertainers of An-DÉMOGRATS WE ARE NOT TO TAKE UP ARMS to support a platform which a majority of the thony Trollope, the British satirist of our ple repudiated and opposed at the polls. country, who testified in his late work that That we cordially approve the policy of the National Administration, [Buchanan's.] in they were "live Secessionists" only a few its wise and conciliatory course in the present perilous condition of the country. to him that they were in favor of the enemies. of their country. Such is the freedom of the

By that Convention he was sent as a delegate to the State Convention which met at Harrisburg, Feb. 22d 1861, when rebellion agaiast the Government, was open and flagrant, and aided and applauded that rebellion by voting for the following infamous resolutions : ---

That we will, by all proper and legitimate CADS. OPPOSE. DISCOUNTENANCE AND PREVEN in the American army, not withstanding the CANS IN POWER to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravoning their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statue books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution." We trust that the honest portion of the old Democratic party are not to be cajoled or dragooned into the support of such men as these, by a set of unprincipled leaders who publicly affect to sustain the government, while in secret caucus they are seeking to destroy its energies by denouncing the war for the Union SYSTEMATIC LYING. The Democratic press throughout the State

The Emancipation Question.

A State Convention of the Breckinridge [From the New York Times.] allandigham party, was held at Harrisburg. THE BORDER STATES AND THE PRESIDENT. The representives of the Border States on Friday of last week, the 4th instant. It pent some time in conference, last night, was called to order by Wm, H. Welsh, Chairver the communication submitted to then man of the late Breckinridge State Central y the President yesterday, urging action of Committee, and was presided over by FRANK their. States favorable to the President's HUGHES, of Pottsville, who played such a mancipation views. The first and natura prominent part in the Charleston Convention xpression of these representives was that be subject was not within the scope of their against Stephen A. Douglas, and supported official dusies. They were not here to mould Breckinridge in the ensuing campaign, and or in any way direct the domestic legislation most of the delegates were Breckinridgers of of their States. But they waived this point the most ultra type. Arnald Plumer, of Ven-and agreed to enter into consideration, with ango, a devoted friend of 'Old Rotten Sheep' the P. esident, of a question so vital to the national interests After a full interchange hanan, reported the resolutions, among of views on all the points presented 'by Mr Lincoln, a committee of seven was appointed "That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is to prepare a response. Several drafts of a reply have been made—one by Carlile of equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties which base their Virginia, one by Mallory, of Kentucky, and one by Grisfield, of Maryland. The comhopes for continued parties which bias their sgrarianism of emancipation and hypocritical philanthrophy, abilition, because neither is known to the Constitution, and both are in mittee will meet to morrow, and agree on one to be sent. The main features of the tended to aid disunion and subvert the Conreply, as indicated to you last night, will be

Locofoco State Convention.

" That this is a Government of white men

which were the following :

retained as follows : 1. That the Border States have come up to the full demands of the Gover men eretofore made on them, they have raised fully 80,000 men, now fighting for the Union and they will raise their new quota under the new call.

2. In regard to the President's Emanci violation of the Constitution, in States nation offer, heretofore embodied in Con ressional resolution, these men say that i s not practical nor specific. It proposes chauge which can only be effected through State Conventions, and then it requires Kentucky's present Constitution reyears. and was established exclusively for the white, uires four years to call a convention and race; that the negro race are not entitled to, and sught not to be admitted to political nive it meet, and then, after going through the preliminary stages, and getting a State's consent. there would be no act of Congress to consummate, and the quest on would still be an open one whether the National Government would or could appropriate the millions of money needed to carry out the scheme. This specific legislation should precede the State's preperation.

"That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal 3. To obviate the delays of organized State action, the Border State representatives offence, unless that person has first been duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a think the offer should be made at once, and directly to the individual citizens of the Slave States, and then the question would jury; and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Represenatives, be at once solved, and in time to aid the which assume to forfeit or confiscate the es-Government. Congress would at once prove tates of wen for offences of which they have its willingness to appropriate the money, and the people of the States show their not been convicted by due trial by jury, are unconstitutional and lead to oppression and readiness to aid the Union even at the sac. tyranny It is no justification for such acts rifice of a radical change in their social or that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrovity, ganization.

In conclusion, the representatives will assure the President that their constituents cessity known to our Government or laws." revere the Constitution and the Union deep The Philadelphia Press says: The first ly as ever; that they admire his heroic efforts resolution quoted, that "the Democracy of so far to preserve both, and on that platform Pennsylvania (that is, the Breckinridgers) is will not be surpassed by any portion of the opposed to all sectional legislation and geo. Union in furnishing men and money for the graphical parties," is bandsomely illustrated work.

And this one additional will be embodied : That the Border Slave States are loyal to the Constitution and Union; enemies of se President in 1860, and are now earnestly cession ; and, though the Government should be overwhelmed in its struggle for the Union and Constitution, the Border States will not join their broken fortunes to Southern Con federacy, but seek elsewhere new alliances of the freedom of speech, of the press, and and a new carcer." The whole reply will breathe the most ex-

alted spirit of Unionism and loyalty. [From the New York Tribune.] THE PRESIDENT AND THE BORDER STATE

GRESSMAN. President Lincoln invited the members of ngress from the Border States to the White House yesterday, and read them a paper, which will be given to the country to-morrow or next day. It commences by affirming, but not as a matter of reproach or blame, t the President's belief, the war would have

mouths ago, and that they boldly proclaimed been ended before now had the Border States promptly accepted the proposition for the gradual abolishment of slavery embraced in the resolution recommended in a special mes press and the freedom of speech which these "Democrats" plead for. The third resolution declares that "this is a government of, white men, and was established exclusively for the context, while explains unmistakably in what press and the freedom of speech which these white race," a truism thus stated in order to direction that pressure is 'exerted, alludes to prevent the employment of negroes to do the the proclamation of General Hunter emanci-

The Republican Caucus at the Capitol. The adjourned meeting of the Republican ucus, was held at the capitol on Saturday night.

A brief discussion arose on a motion to xclude the spectators on the floor and in he galleries, during which Representative Roscoe Conklin of New

fork said that he was willing to leave party actics for the Democratic party, who, when hey met to discuss questions involving differences of opinion, do not throw open their doors to the public. He did not care who ame to their aid, the Republicans, being in the majority, will be held responsible by the ountry.

Representative Olin, of New York, said if verything done here was to be spread before he-public-be it-so. - Let all the world know t, and also who they are who serve both God ind mammon.....

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, gave a sudden Manufacturers are required to pay the duty are to the discussion by submitting a resoat the time the goods are to be removed from his premises. Whether selling for cash or on time, this of course holds good. ution inviting all loyal men, in this hour of the country's peril, to put down those in arms against the Government and to punish One per cent. tax is laid on the gross re reason with severity, &c.

ceipts of insurance companies for pre-The resolution was received with applause. miums This clause goes into effect on the Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, thought 18th of October. On passports issued after before they acted on this resolution they the 18th of July a duty of \$3 is levied. should hear the address which the commit-The tax on auction sales is imposed on tee were prepared to report. This might supersede the necessity for passing such a sales made on and after the first of August. No person subject to pay license can con-tinue his business legally without license

Mr. Colfax withdrew the resolution for be présent.

after the first of August. Persons engaged in the following business After further proceedings the chairman Dr. Sherman, of New York, put the ques-tion, which was carried, 'To respectfully re-Apothecaries, \$10; auctioneers, \$20; ban-kers, \$100; billiard tables, each \$5; brewers quest all those not members of the caucus o retire.' \$25 and \$50; brokers in land warrants, \$25

The spectators then withdrew. Messrs. Howard, of Michigan ; Wilson of

\$10; claim agents, \$10: coal oil distillers, \$50; commercial brokers' \$50; cenfectioners Massachusetts; Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Lane, of Kansas, and Morrill, of Maine, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Bing \$10; circuses, \$50; dentists, \$10; distillers \$12 50 to \$50; enting houses, \$10; horse ham, of Ohio; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; dealers \$10; hotels, see "hotel" from \$5 to Sources and the set of Sedgwick, of New York ; Potter, of Wisconsin, and Sargeant, of California, of the House, had been appointed a - committee to draft an address to the people. \$10; retail dealers in liquors, \$20; stills,

The address, which was prepared by Mr. from \$12 50 to \$25; surgeons, \$10; tobacco-nists, \$10; theatres, \$10; tallow chandlers, Bingham, of Ohio, was then read. It was au elaborate argument, referring amoug oth \$10; soap makers, \$10; wholesale dealers, \$50; wholesale dealers in liquors, \$100. er things to several of the acts of the pres ent Congress Mr. Colfax offered the following resolution

Tavern keepers, &., are not obliged to take out an additional license for selling tobacco. s a substitute for the address: Resolved. That we hold it to be the duty

of all loyal men to stand by the Union in his hour of its trial; to unite th it hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms the rebels, and two generals, and a Michiagainst it; to sustain with determine reso gan regiment were captured. The railroad ution our patriotic President and his adstation was destroyed by the rebels. The ministration in their energetic efforts for the town was afterwards shelled. The rebels prosecution of the war and the preservation are reported as being on the march to Nashof the Union against enemies at home or ville. abro d; to punish traitors and treason with fident of the ability of the government to fitting severity, and to crush the present defend the place. wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised small town in the northern part of Missouri, and taken about ninety Union citizens pris over any portion of the Republic, that to this end we invite the co-operation of all men oners. who love their country, in the endeavor to re kindle throughout all the States such a on the 11th inst, with the members of Conpatriotic fire as shall utterly consume gress from the slave States. The subject who strike at the Union of our fathers, and was emancipation. all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

A few wealthy citizens of Springfield. Mass, have subscribed \$22.000 to induce After an animated debate this resolution enlistments. Every volunteer is to receive was adopted as a substitute for the address \$75 from the city. with but one or two dissenting votes. Gen. Pope has been made a Brigadier The caucus then adjourned sinc die. General in the regular army, and takes the late position of Gen. John E. Wool, pro-

#### THE MASTER RACE.

From The Richmond (Va.) Whig of June 25. Since the great battle of Shiloh, and inclu ding it, we have had an atmost uninterrupted

series of victories. We have encountered the enemy generally with heavy odds against us, and frequently behind intrenchmon's, but in no single instance, unless it be the unexplained affair at Lewisburg, have Southern roops failed to exhibit superior manhood to

the mongrol and many-tongued enemy. , Indeed, the whole experionce of the wariss an attestation of the truth long since discovthe 35th Ohio regiment. The rebels were defeated. The rebels have robbed the Com. ered by impartial observers, that the master. own. Telegraphic communication is main race of this continent is found in the Southern ained between Louisville and Nashville. States. Of a better stock, originally, and habituated to manlier pursuite and

whether the market for it is domestic or for-eign, and the kind and quality of the article. Each month he must make returns of propraise. They saved the railroad track and ridges, losing but few men. The rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other products and sales, and pay the amount of taxes perty, including the telegruph. The town was being shelled by Hewitt's on them, except certain cloth and wooler

goods, which are paid (for by the finisher, In all cases of roods manufactured in whole battery at the last report, at 3 o'clock P. M. to day. or in part upon commission, or where the Forrest is not expected to make an at-tempt upon Nashville, as he will find work material is furnished by one party and man

ufactured by another if the manufacture shall be required to pay under the tax, such enough for him to attend to before approach-ing the city. By reliable accounts he had 3000 cavalry, but no artillery or infantry. person paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owners, and A consultation has just been held between Governor Johnson, Colonel John F. Miller shall have a lien for the amount thus paid upon the manufactured goods. The taxes on all articles manufactured and sold, in

bowling alleys, each alley, \$5; cattle brokers,

WAR NEWS.

Murfreesboro was assaulted on Monday by

The inhabitauts of the city are con-

The rebels have captured Memphis, a

The President had an important interview

Richmond papers state that 4600 Federal

prisoners are coufined in the tobacco ware-house Jeff. Davis has issued an address

to the rebel army, complimenting them for

their gallant conduct. General Humphrey Marshall has resigned his commission in the

commanding the post, Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, Provost Marshal, Captain O. D. pursuance of contracts bona fide made be Greeue, of Gen. Buell's staff, Captain Bing. fore the pissage of the act, shall be paid by ham, U. S. Quartermaster, Captain Bredan, of Gen. Dumont's staff, and Colouel Gillam, the purchasers thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Inof the Governor's staff. ternal Revenue. The tax on spirits com-Confidence is maintained in the ability of menced ou the 1st of July. The tax on incomes is due on the first of July, 1863.

the government to protect the city and restore tr inquility in the neighborho

Louisville July 13 -- Rumors have reached here that. Morgan's gurillas, 2800.strong. in two squads, are at Harrodsburg and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses, Considerable excitement exists in Louis-

ville on account of the proximity of the guerilla's. Effective measures have been taken o prevent incursions. Näshville, July 13. - Between 8000 and 4000

Georgia and Texas guerillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 8d Minnesota regiments in Murfreesboro' carly this morning. Desperate fighting ensued. As 3 o'clock this afternoon the Michigan troops surrendered. The Minnessota regiment was strongly entrenched, and cut up the enemy terribly with Hewitt's Kentucky battery, reterriory with newlit's hentucky battery, re-pulsing them with great slaughter in three charges. Flags of truce were sent in by Forrest demanding a surrender. Col Leslio replied that he could hold his position for a week.

The railroad track was torn up but hus been replaced.

An attack on Nashville is not improbable. Colonel Leslie is reported as falling back on Nashville, Cannonading has been repeatedly heard

here. Col. Boone has arrived with several companies.

LATER — Murfcesboro, has been taken by the rebels, consisting principally of Texau rangers under Forrest, but was shelled by our onttories. The 9th Michigan regiment was captured, but the 3rd Minnesota with their battery was still holding out at the last accounts.

Brigadier Generals Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana, were captured.

There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack is expected. The troops here will give the best fight possible, and, if compelled to yield, will shell the city. A battery is in. position for that emergency.

FROM KENTUCKY.

THE ATTACK ON THE NINTH PENN.

SYLVANIA CAVALRY. ..

Louisville, July 11.-Twelve hundred reb el cavalry and infantry, with three pieces of artillery, under John Morgan ate at Glasgow. They sent a reconnoitring party to within. three miles of Munfordsville yesterday, sup-posed intending to burn the bridges and commit other depredations. This is the same party which recently attacked a deachment of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry at Tomkinsville Not over twenty of the ennsylvanians were there, and the reports of great losses there a e false. Morgan bas issued a proclamation, calling on the Ken-tuckians to rise. No injury has yet been done to the Louisville and Nushville road, but the cars will not run till Monday next. Spirited Address of Gen. Pope to

his Vırginia Army

WASHINGTON, July 14. By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whreabouts, your condition A fight occurred at New Hope, Nelson and your wants. In preparing for active opercounty, Ky-, between 450 rebel cavalry and ations and in placing you in a position from which you can act promptly and to the pur-pose. These labors are nearly all completed, defeated. The rebels have robbed the Compose. These labors are nearly all completed, mercial Bank of Lebanon, and burned the and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other. I have came to you from the west, where we have always seen

concocted the resolutions printed at and passed by the Locofoco State Convention of ANY ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE REPUBLI the 4th inst., a motion was made and seriously entertained, recommending the people to reject the notes issued by the government to sustain its credit. It was urged that this step should be taken before the country was flooded with "shipplasters," and that the only way to put an end to the war and the "extravagance" of the administration, was by the refusal of the people to replenish the treasury with means to support the army. Those who supported this motion, also declared that the time would come making it imperative for this government to repudiate the war debt-a time, doubtless, to dawn when Democracy triumphs. The motion, however, was lost, on as a crusade against the rights of the South. the ground that it was inexpedient for the Locofoco party to take such a position, and that when Locofocoism had become successful, it might also become expedient to entertain are fabricating the most infamous falsehoods such a proposition.

A NEWSPAPER CASE. - The proprietor of the Rockport Republic, Mr. Beach, places on record the result of a civil case tried in that village before Justice Davis, in which he, the said publisher, was the plaintiff, and the defendant a farmer in the town of Hamlin .-The defendant had become a subscriber to the employed a number of contrabands in the paper published by the plaintiff, and it had Cambria iron works. This story has been been sent to him for about four years and five magnified until many people believe that ne months, during which period no notice was given to the publisher that it was not satisfac- places of employment, thus degrading labor torily received by the defendant. The main by a reduction of wages and threatening with point of the defendant's defense was that he starvation the laboring men of Pennsylvania. had subscribed for the plaintiff's paper. for a But the truth spoils the whole story. An exspecified period, and, although a portion or pose shows that the firm alluded to, never the whole of them. beyond that period had employed a single contraband, heretofore or been received by him, he was not bound to now at the Cambria iron works. The entire pay beyond the period of his original sub. report and publication of such employment of scription. The jury, after hearing the evidence in the case, decided that the defendant | press of Pennsylvania to mislead the honest costs of suit. The defendant had to pay the a corrupt combination about to be entered inbighest or arrear rates of subscription. 195 The Paterson Guardian has this

astimely reminiscence :

"It is a fact not generally known that during the Revolutionary War, when a citizen was drafted in Virginia, he was allow ed to find an able-bodied man as a substitute, and no distinction was made on account | exclusion of white men, in cutting the grass of color., Very many of the slaveowners themselves. or their sons, and history says some one are connected with the State Admisthese sons of Africa fought bravely and tration had done it. The Telegraph instituwell, spilling their blood freely for our independence.

ment.

"After the war, these black soldier patriots desired to be FREE MEN, but their own. out it. ers put forth their claims, in every instance, and the blacks who survived the war, after having served till our freedom was achieved, found out that there was to be no freedom for them with their owner's consent for the owner of a slave se dom relaxes his grasp. "The Legislature of Virginia at the instance of Thomas Jefferson, in order to render instice to these blacks, found it nec- oceded so often in deluding the mases into the essary to pass a law declaring that, having support of their party. Whether they sucserved through the war, and imperiled their lives for their country, they were entitled to their freedom, and a law was accordingly

passed to carry into effect this just and patriotic determination."

mai Don't try to be wise with another angar, or elated with another man's pride.

i s.

relative to the discharge of white men and the employment of contrabands, by those who employ labor. This is done to mislead white laboring men into the support of the Breckinridge Ticket.

One of these stories, which is going the rounds of the Democratic papers, is to the effect, that Messrs. Wood. Worrell & Co. had gross are actually crowding white men from nocracy of Pennsylvania.

to for the purpose of bringing the war to a close by humiliating the national governcholars made the discoveries which he em-

Another story of the same kind, set afloat by the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, was most sumarily disposed of a ' few days age by the Harrisburg Teleyraph. The Patriot asserted that black men were employed to the on the grounds surrounding our State Capitol, of color. Very many of the slaveowners on the grounds surrounding our State Capitol, Christison or Brodle-the great lights by sent their able hands to fight in place of thus endeavoring to create the impression that which he shines, is known."-New York Sunday Paper.

> ted an inquiry relative to the matter, and it turned out that the grass had been sold and was purchased by a Democrat, and that this Democrat had employed the contrabands, to

This kind of labor is worthy of the Demo cratic party. Its leaders and organs have always, uniformly, appealed, not to the intelligence and judgment of those whom they cendeavor to influence, but to the ignorace. the prejudice, and the brutal part of man's nature; and it is mainly attributable to this kind of political tactics that they have succeed this fall in their old game, is for the service, people to say .- Chambersburg Dispatch.

NEW COUNTERFEIT .---- Union Bank of Reaoh/left corder: 2: two 2. As this institution diers will serve only three months; for after man's wiedom, or indignant with another man's has no issues of a lower denomination than the militie are drafted, Congress can very 

the means to defeat the white defenders of the American flag. The fourth resolution oped by due trial by jury to prove that Breckinridge, Davis or Beauregard, is a traitor ! How steadily and sincerely the sympathizers with treason stand by the murderers of the liberties of their country !

And it is upon such a platform the Demo acy of Pennsylvania are invited to the polls | ly few senators, from the Border States were at the coming election! The nominations present. A stormy debate was participated made by the Breckinridgers are, Isaac Slenmade by the Breckinridgers are, Isaac Slen-ker, an old politician, for Auditor General, and James V. Barr, the scurrilous editor of ter in opposing the President's plans; and and James V. Barr, the scurrilous editor of the Pittsburg Post, for Surveyor General .-Mr. Slenker has heretofore sustained an excellent reputation. Mr. Barr is probably the others, introduced resolutions indionting a

most offensive and unscrupulous assailant of the General Administration (and hence of a vigorous prosecution of the war) in Western the other hand, proposed a resolution refu-Penneylvania. Among the list of delegates we did not ob serve the names of those distinguished

benefit of their intellects and energies to the "Democratic" party. These are John Hughes of Schuylkill county ; Robert Tyler, of Phil adelphia. They are all now in the rebel service, fighting bravely for Breckinridge and Davis, and they will, no doubt, send up fervent prayers for the success of Slenker and Barr, the candidates of the Breckinridge De

A British officer writing from Teheran Persia, to the " London Times," remarks :---A Cathartio Pill, manufactured-by-"an negroes was gotten up by the Democratic American Chemist,' (DR. J. C. AYEE, of Lowell. Mass..) has cured the Shah, of a Liver must pay the claims of the plaintiff, and the laboring men of the State into the support of Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might, be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own

ploys, and thus it is in everything; we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Doctor Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retain ers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff-box, or a dimond-hilter sword, while not the name even of Davy,

> DEATTING - WHO IS EXEMPT ?- By the laws of the United States the following persons are

> exempted from enrollment: "Officers judicial and executive of the Go fernment, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, custom house officers and their clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots and mariners' employed in the sea service of a cilizen for merchant within the United States, postmasters, assistant post-masters, and their clorks, post officers, post riders and stage drivers in the care and oun veyance of the mail of, the United States,

> ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, and the artificers and workmen in the United States armories and arsenals." A volunteer receives the full bounty-\$27 advance bounty, one month's pay (\$13) in advance, and \$75 at the end of his time of

together with the usual 160 acres of. bounty land. Beside all this, his family re ceives pecuniary assistance during his absence. The drafted militia receive but \$11 per month

work that destroys so many of the white men pating the slaves of three States. The Presifriend, hitherto and now, as he presumes, armed Breckinridgers in the rebel service and indicates that his proclamation was only employ their blacks to aid them in procuring a step forward. The President concludes other appeal in the nature of a last warning to the people of the Border States Mr Crisfield, of Maryland made a few reposes the confiscation of the estates of the marks after the President concluded, to the rebels, because "they have not been convict. effect that the supporters of the plan of gradual emancipation could go more favorable before the people if they could make to them some practical proposition. The President then handled a copy of his message to Mr Crittenden, and the Border State gentleman bowed themselves out.

In the evening a meeting was held, at which most of the representatives, but comparativein by most of those in attendance. Kentucky, Tennessee, through Messrs, Maynard and Clements, among the warmest in its support. Mr. Nocil. of Missouri, and one or two willingness to adopt gradual emancipation and Mr. Fisher, of Delaware, a bill embody ing it. Mr. Senator Carlile, of Virginia, or sing to have anything to do with abolition. immediate or gradual, in language blant, to say the least. Finally a committee was ap-pointed, to whom the whole subject was restatesmen" who have heretofore given the ferred with instructions to report to morrow. The committee consists of Representatives Crisfield, of Maryland, Chairman ; and Senator Carlile, of Virginia, and Representatives Maynard, of Tennesse Mallery. of Kentucky. and Rollins, of Missouri. Subsequently, upon the motion of an opponent of gradual abolition, who had found out that three out of the five members favored it, Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Francis Thomas, of Maryland, were added.

On the whole, the meeting was, as we un lerstand, more satisfactory than was anticipated by the President or by the more advanoed siembers from the Slave States half of the representatives are believed to be in favor of the President's plan; from Delaware, Mr. Fisher; from Maryland, Messrs. Webster and Leary, and Mr. Crisfield at. heart; although being a large slaveholder, he is said to feel a delicacy in supporting a mea-sure which will pay him more for his slaves than they are worth in these times. Messrs. May, Thomas and Calvert are to-

tally opposed to emancipation. From Vir-ginia, Messrs. Brown, Blair and Whaley favor the project, and Mr. Segar's views are not known with certainty. From Kentucky, Mr. Casey is the colly representative known to fa-vor the President's plan. Mr. Crittenden is wavering Mesers. Jackson, Grider, Harding, Wickliffer Duchap; Mallory, Wadsworth and Menzies afe against. From Tennessee, Messrs Clements and Maynard are for emancipation. From Missouri, Messrs, Blair, Rollins and

Noell are for, and Phelps and Norton are against the President's plan. Thus, if we are rightly informed, thirteen members of the Lower House are for, and thirteen are against accepting the olive branch of freedom tendered by the President, and two others are doubtful, Of the eleven Sena-tors from the Border States, Senators Hen-Of the eleven Senaderson and Willey, and possibly Garrett Da. vis, alone are likely to vote for a bill embody ing the President's scheme, such as he is understood to be framing with the view of laving it immediately before Congress. tor Andy Johnson would vote for it were he here.

### DISEASTS AMONG SWINE .--- We learn that

. . . .

trader in hogs, from Ohio, recently brought a lot to Philadelphia, and sold them to farmers in flie lower parts of the State. These' hogs were afflicted with what is known as the "hog cholera," and, as a consequence. many of them died after coming, in posses sion of their new owners. This disease is said to be more fatel then pleuro pneumo. nia, so dreaded by cettle dealers. he intends to manufacture

they have ruled in affairs of State by force of the stronger will and larger wisdom that pertain to and distinguish superior races of men, while on the field of battle they have in every contest held a priority of place, conceded them by their present advasaries.

This natural dominancy of the Southern people has had much to do in bringing on the war. The inferior race, grown strong in num bers and ambitious from prosperity, have revolted against and now seek to overthrow and destroy those whose superiority was a constant source of envy and self reproach. There is no fiercer, malevolence than that of taste, and it is this which has so long stirred the Yankee bile. Always, in the presence of the Southern gentleman, he has felt a strong nd painfully repressed impulse to take off

his hat. This conscious inferiority has galled the jealous and malignant creature, until he has broken out in servile insurrection. He has vainly concluded that his numbers can overwhelm and exterminate the subjects of his uvy, and that he, succeeding to the broad acres and the liberal habitudes of the Southern gentry, will come to be looked upon as a

centleman, too! With us the contest is one for fiereditary ights, for the saored things of home, for the old repute of the better blood - with the Yan-kee it is a rebellious and infatuated struggle for a place he is unworthy of, for privileges ie would degrade, for property-he would barter, and for institutions he could neither comprehend nor enjoy. It is the old and neverending strife between patrician and proleta rian, between gentle and vile. It is the offer of battle on a new field of muscle against spirt-numbers against courage. It is not upon Southern soil and among the descendants of Cavaliers and Huguenots that this battle will go in favor of brute force. It may be that the armies in front of this

city areabout to rush into mortal wrestle When they meet it will not, perhaps, be upon such unequal terms as we have generally encoun tered. But should there be as great inequal-

ity of numbers as on other fields, it may and will be neutralized here, as it has ever been. by the superior courage and constancy of dur troops. True to their lineage, their fame, their pledges, their principles; true to the expectations and prayers of all who love them ; true to the immeasurable interests that hang on the issue ; the soldiers who fight for liber ty and native hand will never give back, never weary, never cease to strike till certain and glorious victory perches on their banners.

The New Tax Bill.

The new tax bill has been signed by the President, and is now a law. The bill makes a Congressional volume of one hundred pages The Ledger gives, the following synopsis of

the bill. The tax is to be collected in cach election or representive district, for which a collector and assessor will be appointed. The income tax levies a tax of three per cent. on all in-comes in excess of \$600: If the income of a terson is \$1000, he pays tax on \$400, the ex cers of \$600. A tax of five per cont. is laid upon all incomes over \$10,000. On all in apon all fuctures of \$COO received from prop-eriy in the United States by persons residing out of the United States and not in the service, five per cent. is imposed. On inc in excess of 50.000 per annum, a tax of seven and one-half per cent. is laid. In estimating one's income the money derived from interest on railroad bonds or shares is evoluded. also that from advertisements, dividends or slock, dividends on capital or denosits in any bauk, trust company, savings bank, insurance, g.s. rallroad, bridge, express, ferry boat and iteamboat company, and for the manufac the "hog cholera" has made its app arance of any article upon which a stamp or ad al-in our adjacent counties. It is said that a orem duty is laid. Incomes derived from in terest on securities of the United States are taxed but one and a balf per oent, and from all incomes, may be deducted the amount paid for State and local taxes. The income tax is laid apon all incomes for the year and ing December next, and is collectable on the at of July, 1868, and each year heroafter to 1866, when the time expires as regards the income tax, if the same be not renewed. Manufacturers must furnish the assessor

. .

· ·

A Richmond paper does not believe Me-Clellan can be induced to make an attack. t thinks McClellan will attempt to throw his forces on the south side of the river.

moted.

rebel army.

General Hindman has ordered all of the inhabitants near Gauley Bridge, Ark, to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle-Gen. Curtis has divided his forces, one por tion being between Cash and White rivers and the other east of Cash river, 75 miles

from Memphis. The rebels have left the front of our army n the Peninsula, and are expected to be heard from in another quarter. eard from in another quarter. On the 9th inst., Gen. Burnside, with his of retreat and a basis of supplies Let us reteran troops, arrived at Newport News, discard such ideas. The strongest position a Va. At that time it was runnored that the rebel Gen. Magruder was moving down the he can most easily advance against the ene-Peninsula

has been completely obstructed. A ditch and batteries. News from New Orleans to the 4th in-

stant has been received. Gen Butler has uspended the functions of the City Councils. Bureaus of Finance, and of Streets and Landings have been appointed. Provisions, vegetables, and fruit are freely allowed to come into the city by vessels. The new cot ton plant has arrived in the city. A number of military arrests have been made. Shir ping is active. Two British gunboats are in port. About twenty prominent citizens of Baton Rouge have been arrested; some took the oath of allegiance and were re-

leased, others were imprisoned. Gov Moore has issued a proclamation urging continued resistance to the United States government The State Capitol has been removed to

Opelousas. Our pickets extend to Marietta on the Amite'river. The health of New Orleans is generally good, but a few cases of 

strike ..... The grain brokers have taken steps to properly settle the affair. General Hatch's command entered Cul pepper on Saturday, and repulsed about 100

rebel cavalry. Gen. Pope has succeeded in consolidating

he armies of Virginia. He is much praised by the soldiers. The rebel gunboat Teaser which was cap-tured on James River arrived here to day in

convoy of the Baltimore. She will probably be put in immediate ropair for service, two small schoouers prizes armed in company with her.

The prospect of a treaty with Mexico pro viding for a loan of eleven millions of dollars to that. Republic was briefly discussed in the enate in executive session on Saturday night and then laid on the table.... The following address has just been issued to the officers and soldiers of the army of Vir-

## ginia. BAD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Rumored Capture of Murfreesboro.

Two Generals and a Michigan Regiment Captured by the Rebels-Destruction of a the Railroad Depot-The Town Shelled. Nashville, July 13 .- The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro to day. The most reliable reports confirm the state ments about a fight having occurred, with t a following particulars. About 30'clock this morning a large force of Rebel cavalry, under command of Col. Forrest, composed rincipally of two Georgia and one other giment of regular envalry, drove in our pickets and assaulted the lown. The 9th Michigan regiment, Col, Parkhurst, was surrounded and captured, Gen. T. T. Crittenden, of Indiana, and Gen. Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the 23d Brigade, were also made prisoners with Lieut, Barry, Commissary,, and Lieut. C. A. Irwin, Acting Assistant Quartermas ter. The 3d Minnesota, Col. Leslie, and

with a sworn statement of the place where Hewit's 1st Kentucky, battery, made a reli for his attention to the interests of file dis. he intends to manufacture his articles, lant resistance, and their brevery is beyond, trict.

Morgan's cavalry have been within seven the backs of your enemies. From an arm mile's of Usve city. Ky. whose business it has been to seek the alver sary and beat him where he was found-whose policy has been to attack and not defence in but one case has the enemy been able to place our western army in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue them, and to lead you against the enemy. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving -that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. In the meantime I desire to dismiss from your minds cortain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking soldier can desire to occupy is one from which

eninsula. News from Mobile state that Mobile bay as been completely obstructed. A ditch has been dug entirely around the city, its us and not behind Success and glory are in inner bank being defended by breastworks advance disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding and it is safe to predict your banners shall be inscribed

with many a glorious deed and that your names will be dear to your contrymen forever.

(Signed) JOHN POPE Major General Commanding.

Rebel Account of the Battles of Monday and Tuesday.

#### TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

ELIGHT THOUSAND REBELS LOST IN A SINGLE DIVISION.

WASHINTON, July 4 .- The Richmond paers of July 2d furnish a number of items with regard to the battle of Monday, They say that on Sunday Generals HILL and LONG-STREET with their divisions, crossed the Chickabominy, and late on Monday afternoon attacked the enemy about five miles northeast of Durton, on the New Market road. The conflict was terrible, and by half past eight o'clock the enemy had been driven a mile and a half. At half pas nine. the enemy being heavily reinforced, made another stand. The loss on our (the rebel) side was terrible. The situation' being evidently powerless against such overpowe

forces. Gen. HILL slowly retreated, amid the vociferous cheers of the Yankees. The Examiner says it thinks that the division which went into the fight on Monday. 14,000 strong, could only muster 6000 men for duty, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or siege yet fought. At 8 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, JACKSON and Huger's divisions attacked Gen. McClellan's left flank on the west bank of the Chickahominy, 17 miles from Richmond. Later in the day, Magruder fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on up to nine o'clock, on Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gun-boats on James R ver was heard on,

Tuesday morning. A number of Federall transports are in the river, with reinforce. ments from. Gen. Burnside, but they have. not-vet landed.

The above extracts, from the Examiner, relate to Tuesday's battle, in which, accor-ding to General McClellan's despatch, received yesterday, the Rebels were badly whipped.

Advices received at the War Department. abow that there was no fighting on the Penisula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5-30 P. M.

The Union Convention of Bedford County met on the 1st inst. and nominated Hon. Alexander King of that county for Congress. They appointed Congressional Conferees with instructions to support Hon. Edward McPherson as their second choice or Congress. R. O. Barcley was appointed. Delegate to the Union State Convention to meet in Harrisburg on the 17th inst. Among, the resolutions adopted was one warmly approving of the course of Hon. Edward Mo-

Pheraoo, in supporting the Government and-