

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK. PA. Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.--No. 37 PARK Row. NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorised to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

The news from the seat of war by the last night's papers contradict the rumors of the taking of Charleston by our forces .--The story is now said to have been started at Washington to influence the Connecticut elections. The rebel steamer Alabama by the last foreign news, still continues to annoy our commerce at a ruinous rate. Some of the Charleston blockade runners have lately been captured by the squadron off that port. No changes have taken place in the army of the Potomac. The news from the Mississippi still continues conflicting and uncertain, The report, nearly two years ago, that "the backbone of the Rebellion" had been broken turns out to have been premature. Active measures are now being taken to knock the " last prop" from under it.

The late election in Connecticut shows a Democratic gain of about 6000. The Abolition Candidate for Governor being elected by about 3000. The woolies have elected three out of the four congressmen certain. The Democratic candidate in the second district is probably elected .- " Snaiks" sre getting quite thick, "down east"

By the late news from Europe, we learn that 15,000 loaves of bread, donated by the philanthropists (?) of America, to the " suffering poor" of England, were used by the Englishmen at first, as missiles to pelt each other with, and finally were stamped in the mud. While we cannot but regret the destruction of property, and at this time particularly of bread, we do not regret that these sentimental, far seeing philanthropists have been most emphatically rebuked. When we consider all the circumstances, we can hardly put down, this matter of sending bread to the English, as prompted by purely charitable motives. There has been no failure in the crops in Europe. England is as proud, prospercus and happy to-day, as ever. Her manufacturers are reaping rich harvests of American gold .. We have, probably, ten suffering families ; ten helpless widows, and freezing, starving orphans to England's one.

Voting Per Order.

The administration is now openly and avowedly using the army as a great political machine. Encouraged by its partial success in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, it is sending home soldiers by the thousand to vote at the Connecticut election next Monday. Yesterday the cars going east were crowded with soldiers from the Army of the Potomac, hurrying back to their various homes to vote against Colonel Seymour. All these soldiers tell the same story ; they got their furloughs upon the express condition that they would vote the Republican ticket. The Democrats in the Connecticut regiments | tion should succeed to the reign of the Abo were not allowed furloughs.

It is very clear that this objectionable practice is destined to work infinite mischief i persisted in. It is an outrage upon the scldiers to exact any such pledge, and a still greater outrage upon the people to use the army for any such purpose. How can the war prosper in the hands of an adminisas to take soldiers from the field to vote at the commencement of what may be the final

and certainly is the most important campaign of the war? We have said that the administartion is

avowedly using the army to vote the Republican ticket and none other. Here is the proof:

WAD DEDADTWENT ADJUDANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863. SPECIAL ORDERS No. 119. (Extract.)

34. By direction of the President, the following fficers is hereby dismissed the service of the United States : Lieut. A. J. Edgerly, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, for circlating "Copperhead Tickets, and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his state.

By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General To the Governor of New Hampshire.

This same Lieutenant EDGERLY, as was subsequently officially proven, did not distrihe voted wrong he was dismissed.

In this extraordinary order the government, through its military secretary coolly assumes that a majority of the northern people-that that we have any warrant in the Constituis to say, the great conservative party-is engaged in the work of "promoting the rebel cause." Surely a midsummer madness must rule at Washington when so mischievous and

false a position is taken .- World

Shocking Results of War.

The New York Christian Inquirer makes, on good authority, these statements, but they do not tell the half of the whole sad truth :

In several libraries of New England clergy men we have seen choice volumes of great cost bearing the names of Southern ministers, to whom they still belong, although they had been sent North as gifts from Yankee soldiers who had appropriated them. Some Massaehusetts parlors are said to be carpeted with spoils of another kind. Now: if any one asks what has become of the. Union party once, so strong at the South, we answer t hat in part, they have been alienated from the Government by the unjustifiable outrages committed The English people have a hundred, and prob- by wicked or thoughtless Federal soldiers ably a thousand dollars of hard money in gen- At Beaufort, South Carolina, tombs were vio-

The " Loyal Union Leaguers" of New York President's Proclamation for a Day of Huand Elsewhere.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce expresses a hope that the "Union Leaguers" have taken a vow of loyalty for good. It will not do to take a vow to be honest for a week, a month, a year, or several years ; for that wo'd imply a resolution to be a rogue for the balance of the time. In the same way the Union Leaguers ought to take a vow to be always loyal to the Administration, even if. two years hence, a Copperhead Administra-

litionists of the present day. If the past is an inde x to the future, the loyalty of some of the leaders of the Leagues at least may be doubted. Here are some of their loyal vows of former days:

Speaking for ourselves, we can honestly say that for the old Union, which was kept in tration that thinks so much of a local election existence by Southern menaces and Northern concessions, we have no regrets, and no wish for its reconstruction.

Who wants a Union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacker Fourth of July orations withal?

If, by chance, in ancient times, the criminal felt the loathsome corpse which justice had tied upon his shoulders, slipping off-he did not, we fancy, cry out, "O wretched man that I am-who will fasten me again to the body of this death ?" If we are, in the Providence of God, to be delivered from unnatural alliances-if the January of slavery is no longer to chill by unnatural embraces the May of human hope, who is there weak or wicked enough to forbid the righteous divorce ?- Iribune.

Another :---

The Fremont party is moulding sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplishbute any tickets, but merely voted. as he had the dissolution of the Union, and the abolia right to do, and because it was suspected tion of slavery throughout the land .-- Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in 1856,

> I will not stultify myself by supposing tion for this proceeding.

This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it .--Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Acain :

Who, in the name of God, wants the Cotton States or any other State this side of perdition, to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue ?- Hon. Mr. Bingham. Finally :--

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views .- Tribune.

Such are the recorded sentiments of the men who would now mislead honest Union

Pensacola Destroyed by Fire, by the Solmiliation and Prayer, diers

Whereas, the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the Supreme Authority and just Government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and of nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to desigand humiliation.

And, whereas, it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine re pentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proved by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord.

And, inasmuch as we know that, by his Divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity We have grown in numbers, and wealth as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits and to unite at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion. All this be ing done, in sincerity and truth, let us, then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on High, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L.S] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, April 3 .- A letter from New Orleans saps that St. Mary's Hall, ihe fine hotel and all the dwellings in Pensacola, except Mallery and chases, were burned down by the U.S. troops. The Fifteenth Maine nate and set apart a day for National prayer and Twenty-eight Connecticut regiment the enemy. But now only to increase the were left there, on the departure of the Twenty-eighth regiment; the soldiers seemed to think that the evacuation of the place to the enemy was intended, and many swore they

> would burn the place. On Thursday at noon the fire commenced and for three days and nights the town was filled with smoke and flame. The officers tried to stop the work of destruction, but seemed to have no influence over the men-Even the troops placed to guard the property set it on fire.

Colonel Dyer, the commander of the post. was almost distracted, and gave orders to shoot down all persons caught in the act of incendiarism, but there was no one to execute them. Finally the long roll was beaten, and the men got into the Navy Yard and confin-



The following graphic account of a Cavalry fight in which some of our Wyoming boys participated, was sent us by Irving W. Bill- from the rear of our forces, and the deal ings who belongs to the 16th. Pa., Cavalry.

BATTLE OF KELLEY'S FORD.

On the afternoon of March 15th, our Reg ment, under command of Col. Gregg, was ordered to report at Brigade Quarters, 8 A M. of the 18th. Each man to be provided with four days rations, one days forage, and forty rounds of ammunition. On account of previous details for picket. we had only two quadrons consisting of about two hundred men which reported at the time and place above mentioned. The squadrons were under command of Capt. Kennedy and Alexan der, assisted by Lieut, Snyder and Young .-Owing to Col. McIntosh's illness, our Col. was put in command of the 2nd Brigade, consisting of the 3rd, 4th and 16th Penna. Cavalry, and in consequence, Maj. Fry, commanded the 16th. Under such auspices we started, and made our first halt at Hartwood Church, (near Potomac creek bridge,) about nine miles distant from camp. There we awaited the arrival of the 1st Brigade, consisting of the following Regts., to wit : (4th) N. Y., (1st) R. I., (1st and 5th) U. S. Regular Cavalry. We had now about 2,000 men. well armed and equipped. The flower o Averill's Division. It was noon. The column was again put in motion, and reached Moorisville, 7 miles distant from Kelley's Ford, at 4, P. M. There we encamped for the night. Early in the morning Col. McIntosh arrived and relieved Col. Gregg, who was again at the head of the 16th, alone .--A battery of artillery also joined us, and at 3 A. M. the whole force except a small detachment under Lieut. Col. Curtis, which was sent toward Warrentown to reconnoitre.

moved rapidly to the ford. We reached the

The Col. approached and ordered us to mount and fall back slowly on the mi force. Scarcely was this effected till, were ordered to advance again. Our ca bines and pistols were brought to bear up noise of the firing which was raging alon the centre and left. From other skirnis ers who had been thrown forward und cover of woods, the enemy faltered. could not overcome the barricade, nor cry the stone wall that bounded the right side of the road. They then turned their column and advanced towards the extreme right out-flank us. Col. Gregg again ordered a skirmishers to dismount and occupy house and other buildings near by, and pa a hot fire upon the advancing foe. came a sharp rattle from the carbines the enemy were turned back once more They fled in confusion. Capt. Kennedy a vanced with his men in gallant style, on the open fields to occupy a stone wall serve al hundred yards to the front. The energy having failed to turn the right flank, reght ed to meet us face to face, hand to hand . the centre and on the left. They raise their broken columns formed in splendid. der, and advanced to charge against our w tre. Col. McIntosh was there to meet the but just as their first squadron had reach a central position a sudden, flash bur missiles were flying from the cannons mon right into the unbroken ranks of the enem In their confusion our line advanced tor change, and the enemy were routed. 10th had been delivering cross fires fr their stone wall fortification, and now th they were driven, our carbines were no la ger of service in that position. Therefa we marched back in good order to the he es, and mounted to take part in the gar advance of the right, centre and left. tain Kennedy, accompanied by Maj. Fry, his men gallantly forward, who acted skirmishers and covered the right flank On we went from woods to field, to oth woods until at last the enemy came char ing back upon our centre and left. Che followed charge, sabres were crossed. were slain, prisoners were taken. Backer moved the defiant foe. For three miles our forces advanced through woo open plains, fences, ditches and swamp The 16th were now in advance of all them They had made no charges, they had the no prisoners. But the number of deads wounded, testified to the fatal effects of fire ; and it they made no charges, ne did they retreat. They lost not a man stood by each other, true, constant, brave. No straggler or coward deset them. It was 4:20 P. M. We had m ed a splendid ba' tle ground. But every vartage was upon the side of the enem Behind us the country was interspersed woods, before us a wide extended plain minating in the distance, with a long lim wooded hills or ridges, at whose basel the enemy's battery, which had, a sh time betore, been brought into action Their cavalry were drawn back as a suppo bank of the river at daylight. It was soon to their artillery. To approach them must advance in full view over the wide tensive plain. There guns were heavier i ours, besides that, but two rounds of any nition for each piece was remaining. The fated Rappahannock was yet to cross. enough for one day had already been acht ed. We had met the enemy, and dre him back with equal numbers. We had ed and wounded probably 100, and 60 to 80 prisoners. All this in face of entire army lying at Fredericksburg, we were cut off from the support of our es, by the intervening river. The order given to move to the rear slowly. Its tachments retired, and at dark the guard had recrossed the river unmolested the enemy. Thus from 6. A. M., until we had been vigilantly watching, or act engaged with the enemy. It was a first alry fight for each party, and but twom of artillery were engaged upon either neither did much execution. This take its place among the remarkable markable of the war. An officer who has been in different armies, and took a conspicuous in the engagement, pronounced it then brilliant he had ever witnessed. The will prove of great advantage to our army It has taught them that neither on for on horses can the enemy stand against even handed. The fancied superior their cavalry is gone, and I am proud the sons of little Wyoming, performed honorable part in the action. Our off behaved nobly and bravely. Our Co one of the best of men, was always for the head of his command, ready and wi to lead them on. The fight being over we took up our line of march, and ret Morrisville late in the evening, where w mained until morning. Early we sta and halted again at Hart wood reserve, assured the enemy were not following In the middle of the afternoon, mot again, and reached our old camp, well pid

the air. The fight is begun. And now the

contending forces must meet in dread array

Another :--

eral circulation, where we have one. Hundreds of thousands of gold and silver are being sent by us to England almost every week ; and we have in its stead, a depreciated, worthloss paper currency. Almost everything necessary to the wants of the poor, costs fif. ty per cent. more in New York, than in Lonon. In view of these considerations, and ma ny others, which might be suggested, can it, be said to be genuine charity, that prompted the donation of ship loads of bread, pork &c. to what we call the "suffering operatives of England ?" Is not England better able to take care of her poor, to-day, than we are to take care of ours ? Does not charity begin at home?

Were not these donations rather a peace offering, a boat thrown to the whale, a few straws sent to tickle Johnny Bull, who showed his horns so threateningly in the Trent affair? We have indulged in the most unmeasured abuse of England and her people, and yet we have money to buy bread from the starving mouths of our own poor, to send to them, to be used in a carnival and stamped in the mud !

We imagine our people who feel so deeply for the sufferings of the poor, would, upon looking about them, find objects upon which to exercise their charity, in the thousands of poverty-pinched, starving, freezing, helpless village in the land. They might not find quite so many laudations in the newspapers. The vanity that prompted these acts of disinterested generosity might not be so much gratified, but an approving conscience and the grateful prayers of the suffering would be a far greater reward to the true philanthropist, than all the plaudits the newspapers are !,'-Tribune Correspondence. could bestow.

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Arrest of Gov. Tod. of Ohio.

HE IS TAKEN BEFORE JUDGE JOHNSON ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND ADMITTED TO BAIL.

CINCINTATI, April 4. The sheriff of Fairfield county arrested Governor Tod for kidnapping Dr. Olds, an indictment having been found against him by the grand jury of Fairfield.

Gov Tod was taken before Judge Johnson upou a write of habeas corpus, and was ad-mitted to bail to appear tefore the Court of Common Pleas in June next.

POLITICAL MINISTERS .- The political ab olition ministers, who have for a long time been serving the devil by making dissensions and disturbing the christian harmony of the The Rebels in Large Force Near the Town church, are many of them now taking an open position in the abolitlon, free negro, rob-bers league. This is exactly where they belong, and the people should rejoice that they have thus put themselves in the position. They will have a nice time in defending robbery, bribery. negro equality, and drawing pay from the people whose liberty they are conspiring against. Let the true christian minister be sustained, but let no man support fostering corruption for christianity.

lated At Holly springs, Mississippi, a com munion table was used In behalf of " euchre' and "old sledge." Such tales of wrong have infuriated many who were disposed to be friends of the Union, and their righteous mverses that have overtaken our arms.

In this connection, read the following reve the Fredericksburg fight:

"After the severe cannonading of yesterthe city would have been given up to pillage by our troops. But to-day these fine man sions are not standing-elegant china and

art, are all heaped together in the street, and are scambled for as trophies. The head-quarters of general Howard are as he occupied and then all the mirrors, furniture and works of art broken and smashed by the soldiers When I entered, early this morning, before soldiers of his fine division diverting themselves with the rich dresses found in the wardrobes ; some had on bonnets of the fashion of last year, and were surveying themafterward, were pitched out of the window and smashed to pieces on the pavement : othwidows and orphans, in every city, town and ers had elegant scarfs bound around their heads in the form of turbans, and shawls around their waists. What I saw in this mansion was repeated in nearly every one soldier to me to-day, raking among a private "How intensely religious these d-d Rebels

> The Oath of Allegiance an Insult to Loyal Citizens.

> The New York Journal of Commerce, with great force, remarks on this subject :

The offering of a pledge of loyality to the people was an invention designed to convey the idea that there was so much disloyalty in the North as to require every man to show his hand." The suggestion was a false one, and so recognized by the country. It was very much like asking men to pledge themselves to honesty, or women to form leagues for a public vow of virtue. The pro posal itself would be insulting.

IMPORTANT from NOR TH CAROLINA.

of Washington -- A Battle Supposed to Have Been Fought by General Foster. &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1863.

Official information received here states that the rebels have a large force at Washington, North Carolina, and the belief is expressed in the same despatch that about the 3 1st of March General Foster was engaged in fighting them.

Democrats into joining their newly formed Leagues for counterfeiting patriotism.

" Midas, the King has Ass' Ears !"

When Lincoln dared to thrust forth his dignation has had something to do with re- hand of tyranny and place shackles upon the Democratic press of the north, the Abolitionists responded with a loud amen, declaring lations published in the Tribune, soon after that he had a constitutional right to do so. If, in doing this, he but exercised constitu-

tional power, what need had the Abolition day, it seems to have been understood that Congress to make the order valid by enactment! Surely his "constitutional right" ought to have been a sufficient protection .-When he sent forth his proclamation susmost choice libraries of books, rare works of pending the writ of habeas corpus, it too was pronounced a " constitutional measure" by them, yet their own Congress considered it necessary to give the instrument validation them, every room had been torn with shot, by special enactment. When he gave his mercenaries the command to arrest and incarcerate innocent men because they were disciples of the good old Democaatic faith. its occupation by Gen. Howard, I found the it was also pronounced a "constitutional measure" by the Abolitionists, yet their representatives in Congress were compelled to give him protection and place him beyond the reach of that Constitution which he proselves before mirrors, which, an hour or two fesses to be carrying out, by an infamous "Indemnity Bill." What was the use of all this remarkable legislation, of Lincoln's course has been constitutional! Certainly, if the Constitution gave him all this power, these acts of Congress are absurd and superfluous. Ah, reader, there's a foul stench surging up which the flames had not destroyed. Said a from that pool of deception ! They cannot hide their guilt and stigma by the glittering library, half covered with mud in the streets : diadem of false patriotism which they wear. The actions which they have been compelled to take for their own safety, like the tale. telling reeds which grew over the buried secret of the ancient king, cry out, " Midus, the King has ass' ears !" How long will honest men suffer themselves to be deluded by these imposters? Surely the eyes of the nation should be open.

> Punch's maligoant feelings towards the government" appears in the following : THE KNAVES IN LINCOLN GREEN.

When Federal bulletins we read. And Federal greenbacks sec, Why do we think of Robin Hood

Under the greenwood tree ! It is that Lincoln's Cabinet

Like him defy the law; Like him are clad in Lincoln green, Like him the long-bow draw

Like him more loud their trumpet blow, Than heavier odds they face, Like him trust largely to their staffs, And live on spoils of Chase.

The official report of the Peninsular campaign, by Gen. McClellan, has been withheld by the Abolitionists until now, where they publish in connexion with it some false and slanderous imputations against him by a fill up the regiments and batteries to the pro- are eager to check them. When within loathsome dungeon, there to languish committee of which senator Wade of Ohio, is chairman.

By the President :

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

War News

The complete failure of the Haine's Bluff movement is vouched for by passengers who arrived at Cairo on Friday.

The bombardment of Vicksburg is about to be opened. The firing would have commenced on the 27th, but was delayed by a storm. The enemy are reported to be gathering in force on the Tennessee river, near Florence. and are building floats to cross the stream with the apparent intention of reinforcing Vicksburg.

A brilliant skirmish occurred at Woodbury Tenn., on the 1st, which resulted in our capturing thirty men, fifty horses, and a number of mules, besides the camp of the enemy, The Dekalb and Chillscotte recommended the attack on Fort Pemberton on the 27th ult. Admiral Farraguts's vessel captured the rebel gun-boat Vicksburg on Monday, she hav ing broken from her moorings, and floated down stream.

Gen. Curtis reports from St Louis, April 3, that guerillas took the steamers Lam Gotz and Murdock, with some soldiers and contrabands, Colonel King subsequently fought them twice, and succeeded in routing the field, skirted on the left by woods with our band completely .- From The World April 6th.

General McClellan's Report of the seven Days Battle

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- General McClellan's official report of the seven days battle on the Peninsula, and his falling back to Berkley, although dated on the 15 of July last, is to-day for the first time published. He says, to the calm judgment of history and the future, he leaves the task of pronouncing upon the movement, confident that its verdict will be, that no such difficult one was and successfully against such great odds; that no men of any race ever displayed greater discipline, endurance patience and chcerfulness under such hardships.

Filling up the Old Regiments.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 2 .- General Orders, No. 35, contain the following paragraphs: "In pursuance of instruction which have been received from the on the 10th inst., and the muster rolls will scarcely is he gone, when a massive column be immediately thereafter sent to the Adiu- rounds the edge of the woods, slowly but tant General of the army for the use of the Provost marshal General in making drafts to advancing over the open field, and the boys State to be thrust into another and per compliment.

All is quiet along the lines to-night.

discovered the enemy were going to dispute our crossing. A small force was therefore dismounted and sent forward as sharp shooters to wake up the foe, who had taken shel ter behind fences, in houses and rifle pitts .-A brisk fire ensued, with little effect upon either side. The order to advance was given, and the 1st R Island which was at the head of the column entered the river. A shower of builets greeted them. Mai. Chamberlain, aid to Gen. Averill, was shot in the face just as he was entering the water, and was compelled to fall back. But the column moved rapidly on in spite of the balls that fell around them. The other bank was reached and now came the exciting scene .-From every protecting shelter the enemy ran in utter confusion. The brave Rhode Islanders dashed after them, over field and fence, till nearly every visible foe was killed. wounded or prisoner. The latter numbering 25 to 40. The whole of our force was then advanced together, with two pieces of artillery, the remaining four having been put in position on this side, to protect our retreat in case of necessity. The water was breast deep on the horses, the current swift, and the bottom not very smooth, so that the crossing was slow but was accomplished without loss. Once over we advanced along the bank of the river about 3 of a mile above the ford and took our position in an open right resting on the Rappahannock. Skir-

mishers were immediately thrown forward to watch the approach of the enemy, whom we appeared to expect, and to fight on their ground, as we had crossed the river for that purpose. The 16th were on the right. Being ordered to advance as skirmishers we moved forward about 400 yards from the main body, and occupied a road which ran parallel with the front of our entire force .-

By order of the Col., the men immediately dismounted and barricaded this road by taking advantage of a gate hanging across it, to ever more successfully executed; that no are enclose a barn yard, house and out buildings my ever fought more repeatedly, heroically near the river. There we waited, watching, no enemy in sight, no firing in the distance, one main body behind us, and yet we watched. It was now noon. A stranger appears in the distance. Still another, till the boys began to inquire, are they our men. A field glass revealed their true character. An individual mounted on a fine white horse, calmly taking a survey of the field before him, is plainly discovered to be a gray Back. The information is given to the boys. A messen-War Department, there will be a general ger is sent to the Col. to announce the apmuster of all the troops serving in the army proach of a small party of the enemy. But

The Insolence of Despotism.

with the results of our maiden fight.

When Rev. Judson D. Benedict was all to be discharged from his unlawful impression ment, Turner, the "Judge Advocate Gene said to him ;-" There was no reason bringing you here, and it was only near sary to bring you here to show that the stary law was above the civil law." people want to know precisely what Lincoln dynasty is capable of, let them ne forget that this is the only reason assign by one of its minions for kidnapping a citil of New York from under the very shado Court of Justice which had just decided guiltless of all offence, putting him in) steadily approaching us. Skirmishers are and prisons, and dragging him across range, the order was given to fire at will. weeka without examination and to be red A shower of minnies goes whizzing through ed without trial explanation or redress