



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

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## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

### FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

### FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

WALTER H. LOWRE,  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The news by the last night's mail from the army of the Potomac, indicates that General Lee is prepared, either to give fight or retreat across the Potomac, our army has been reinforced from the Peninsula, and a junction has been formed between Meade's and Couch's forces.

A large land and naval force was to have attacked Charleston on Thursday last.

The rebel General Morgan, with a force of 5,000 mounted men, is now invading Southern Indiana, the most intense excitement prevails in Cincinnati.

### Great Draft Riot in N. Y. City.

The World says: A most formidable and widely extended riot occurred in this city yesterday, incited by opposition to the draft. The riot commenced in the morning at the corner of Forty third street and Third avenue, where the drafting for the Nineteenth ward was going on, and the building in which the enrolling office was situated, and several others, were burned. The draft which had commenced in the Eighteenth ward was also stopped on account of the riot. The police and a small force of the militia repaired to the scene of the riot, but were immediately overpowered, and the whole city was at the mercy of the rioters throughout the day. In some few instances the mob were checked by the police, but in general they had undisputed sway. Up to 10 o'clock last evening fifteen buildings were burned, among others an entire block on the east side of Broadway between Twenty eighth and Twenty ninth streets where an enrolling office was situated. A couple of private residences on Lexington avenue, where policemen had taken refuge, and two houses in Roosevelt street, occupied by colored people, were gutted and also burned. The Colored Orphan Asylum, an armory corner of Twenty first and Second avenues, the house of Colonel Robert Nugent, assistant provost-marshal-general, and various others, were likewise burned. Hundreds of houses all about the city were injured, and the Tribune office was attacked and fired but by the timely arrival of the police was saved. The negroes in all parts of the city were beaten, and in some instances killed. In one case a negro was hung to a lamp post. There were a large number of casualties among policemen, firemen, and the rioters. The telegraph wires were all cut, the city cars stopped running, the tracks being torn up in several places, and some of the cars coming into the city were stoned. The city military forces have been placed under the command of General Harvey Brown, of Fort Pickens fame.

Two miles of graves—solemn thought! Two miles of graves filled with the patriot corpses and mangled bodies of our noblest citizens. Observe these graves are all outside the rebel works. How many are within that dark abode, none but the garrison know. Reason asks are these scenes to go on increasing from year to year? Is the sword never to return to the scabbard? Are hecatombs on hecatombs of human beings of the noblest blood to be annually slaughtered, to gratify the malignant hatred of a few fanatics north and south? These are questions that demand the immediate attention of every Christian man and woman in the land.

### Riot at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 6.—A difficulty occurred between the Irish stevedores and the negroes this afternoon in consequence of the former trying to prevent the latter from unloading propellers.

One of the negroes shot an Irishman, it is said, in self defence. This was a signal for a general onslaught on all the negroes, several of whom are reported to be killed and a number severely wounded.

### Desperate Fight at Lebanon Ky.—Surrender of a Union Regiment.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—At seven o'clock this morning John Morgan, with 4000 cavalry, attacked the 20th Kentucky Infantry, 400 strong, under Col. Hanson, at Lebanon. After a seven hours' fight, Morgan's forces commenced burning the town, setting fire to the railroad depot and six or seven houses. Col. Hanson's force surrendered, and Morgan's left in the direction of Springfield. There were six or seven killed on each side, and several wounded.

### The Invasion of Falls.

As the late invasion of Falls, in this county, has been the subject of much inquiry and has given rise to many exaggerations, and exciting rumors, we purpose, briefly, to give to the public a fair and impartial statement of all the material facts in the affair. We will premise what we have to say in relation to it, by asserting (as we have done before,) that no attempt had been made to enroll the citizens of that Township, by any one—no man's residence, name or age, had been asked. Assurances of the most positive character had been given to all inquiries, by prominent men of the Township, that the enrollment could be made, by any sober, quiet, unarmed man, without a shadow of resistance. Speaking from an intimate acquaintance with the people of that town, and from an almost daily intercourse with them, we had stated to persons high in authority, here, that such was our opinion. Our readers will recollect that this opinion was expressed through the columns of this paper. We asked, what the people of Falls had said or done, to justify the foul slanders heaped upon them by the lying and unscrupulous editor of the Republican. And we now say, as we then said, that the assertion made by this abolition lickspittle that "the march was driven from that town by armed ruffians," is a base falsehood, got up for the basest of purposes, by the basest of all the servile tools and puppets of the present abolition dynasty—a man who lies from a chronic habit, when the truth would serve him better. But, to the story of the invasion.

With all the facts before them, with all these assurances ringing in their ears; the authorities, for a purpose best known to themselves—the motive we can only infer—ordered an armed force of thirty-three men into that township, "for the purpose" it was alleged of "enforcing the enrollment in Falls."

The Lieutenant in charge of these men, was met just in the edge of the town, where he quartered his men, by prominent and influential citizens, and was told that an armed force was entirely unnecessary, and that the enrollment—that they would accompany him and Mr. Wells, the enrolling officer, through the town, assist him in his duties, and guarantee his exemption from insult or injury—that the presence of an armed force, after all that had been said, was likely to exasperate, rather than intimidate the citizens. He (the Lieutenant) expressed himself satisfied with the proposition, but wished until the next morning (Saturday) to consider with and consult his superiors. In the meantime he was despatched to Scranton. At the appointed hour he was met at Factoryville, where he had arrived from the former place; and immediately upon his heels, followed an additional force of fifty-two armed men; accompanied by a Captain, a Lieutenant, and two Marshals from Luzerne county. With this additional force at their backs, the marshals proceeded to enroll the township, in their own way and manner; and in spite of the entreaties of numerous highly respectable citizens, who expostulated with them against the disgraceful imputation, against their fidelity to the laws, thus attempted to be cast upon the people of the township. Paying no attention to these, the enrolling officer with a posse of about a dozen men, with loaded arms and fixed bayonets, visited a few houses, within "easy supporting distance" of the encampment. These for the most part, we believe, were locked up and tenantless, or only occupied by women and children. All negotiations had ceased. The citizens and the soldiers, or rather the persons who controlled them,—had each concluded to go their own way.

At this time, Dr. J. V. Smith and myself, who had been advised by a citizen of an adjoining township (Overfield) that our presence might prevent a collision, drove by the pickets, without hindrance, and got into camp.

We stated to those there in command, the utter inutility and folly of their mission, that their way of proceeding might provoke opposition which might result in a collision. We proceeded into the other end of the town and upon consultation with the enraged and excited citizens, found that our suggestions were not groundless. They felt that their wishes and feelings had been outraged, as their homes might be—that their good intentions and generous confidence, had been requited by duplicity and trickery, and that as men who loved justice and liberty, and hated wrong and oppression, they were called upon to resent and resist insult and injury. They were prepared to do it. More pacific and as we thought better counsels prevailed. Dr. Smith and myself were authorized to agree again that Mr. Wells, the Deputy Marshal, accompanied by unarmed citizens should proceed and make the enrollment. We returned accompanied by one of the justices of the Peace, of the Township, to the camp of the invaders on a sort of quasi "flag of truce" expedition. Approaching the outer pickets we were met with the usual military salutation and charge bayonets position. We complimented the faithful, sleepless sentinel upon the fidelity with which he was performing his duty—told him we were peaceable citizens on the public highway; upon which we were allowed to pass. Arriving at head quarters, "a council of war" was called. Our mission was disclosed to all the "high military" and other functionaries; there present. After some little conflict in opinion as to who was highest in authority there, it was agreed that all hands had a little something to say and do in the matter. Our proposition was entirely acceptable to Mr. Wells, and some one or two others but was accepted by others with great reluctance and after considerable argument and delay in the "wee sma' hours" of the night. The result had to be communicated to the citizens two and three miles distant. In going out of the camp we found the sentinel (poor fellow we hope his officers will

not hear of it) napping it on his post—by which we mean the ground—We waked him up and after some confused expressions, the import of which we did not clearly comprehend, passed on. The sentinels on the evening hills—the watch towers of liberty, the world over—were awake, alert and vigilant! We reported progress, and returned again to the camp of the intruders, barely reaching it at the appointed time, (5 o'clock A. M.) that our part of the arrangement might be carried out.

Mr. Wells took the carriage with Dr. Smith, accompanied by Esq. Owens and myself. By the aid of documents in Esq. Owens's possession and through the courtesy and good memory of Stephen Post, an old resident, and some other citizens, the enrollment of Falls Township was completed by a very short trip and in about two hours time; We arrived at the Falls village just in time to meet the soldiers, fifty-two of whom had their orders to pass through Newton and report at Scranton and the remainder at Bloomsburg, Columbia Co. Mr. Wells informed them that the enrollment of Falls was completed. They immediately took up their muskets and at the same time their line of march for these places respectively and—respectfully. Not a man among them, we think, ever saw an armed man in the Township; and we venture the assertion that not a man of them, but feels that he was sent on a very foolish and unnecessary mission—a ton fool's errand, and an actor in a most ridiculous farce!

We feel it but our duty to say in behalf of the citizens, but their conduct towards the soldiers, so far as we saw or heard, was of the most civil and respectful character; and that these civilities were fully reciprocated by all the citizens with whom they came in contact. Mr. James Hosea, of Carbonade, and N. P. Palmer, of Oakley, Luz. Co. Marshals, were courteous, frank and candid in all their intercourse with us and the citizens, and contributed greatly towards bringing about a fair arrangement—a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties.

Thus closes our narrative of the "enforcement of the enrollment" in Falls. We have necessarily been obliged to omit some minor particulars; and it may seem that we have given undue importance to others. But we feel that a people who have been so grossly misrepresented; and upon whom was attempted to be imposed the stigma and disgrace which only belongs to their traitors, and law-defying law-denying neighbors, with a knot of low, scurvy, mongrel, truculent abolition politicians, in this place—should be fairly and impartially represented. And that the circumstance which has given rise to such general comment and will doubtless furnish occasion, for a fresh brood of un-labeled lies, should be thoroughly ventilated—that their authors may be held up to the scorn and contempt of all decent men, for all time, or at least, as long as men now living retain a glimmering spark of the memory of the INVASION OF FALLS.

### P. S.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the fifty-two soldiers, who passed through Newton on their way to Scranton, met with a hospitable reception at the hands of the citizens there, that a large number of the citizens of Benton, and other Townships met them; and by kind tokens assured them that no harm was intended them. That the soldiers, (as they did in Falls), manifested their love and devotion to their old Leader, McClellan, and denounced in unmeasured terms, his abolition traitors. Refreshments were had—songs were sung—in honor of "little Mc" and volunteers were procured to carry them to Scranton; in the leading wagon was placed a beautiful hickory with the good old stars and stripes flying from it. The horses were trimmed with hickory boughs, the soldiers stuck them in their guns and caps, and as they started, three hearty cheers were given for the Democracy of Falls and Newton—Three cheers for their hospitable ladies; and three groans for the abolition party.

### AMEN!

DESPOTISM AND VALLAUGHAM.—Mr. Chambers has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, not in spite of the Minister of the Interior's letter against him, but by reason of it.—The flavor of prohibition is a seasoning much relished both by French men and French women, and therein they show their affinities to the rest of mankind. So Mr. Pelletan was elected because he had been imprisoned for an obnoxious newspaper article. He addressed his constituents with the mute but irresistible eloquence of persecution. So Mr. Vallougham will be chosen Governor of Ohio by an overwhelming vote, and mainly by reason of his arbitrary arrest. When will despotism learn to be wise, when will it learn to profit by experience, or comprehend the laws of humanity? We answer never. It is a law of Providence that despotism shall never become master of its own poor trade! It never learns anything and never forgets anything. It is just as stupid to-day in America, as it was in England when it attempted to muzzle Sacheverell and suppress Wilkes. Despotism is a blinded Cyclops, that has arms to strike, but no eyes to see.—Boston Post.

WHERE THE GOLD IS?—What has become of the gold coin? asks everybody. The late advance of the rebels into this State has thrown some light on the mystery. When the "butternuts" were supposed to be moving to Pittsburg, the bankers of that city thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express company delivered in Cleveland, on the 15th inst., \$15,000,000 in gold, and on the succeeding day \$1,000,000 more of which \$650,000 was also in gold.—There is as much gold in the country as ever but it has fled into strong boxes like a frightened animal takes to its hole, and nothing but gunpowder can snake it out.

### The Surrender of Vicksburg.

New York, July 8.—The New York World has a despatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated July 31, 8 P. M., which says:

"A flag of truce from Pemberton appeared at 8 o'clock this morning with a communication proposing the appointment of commissioners to arrange terms, to which Gen. Grant made the following response: "The only terms I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender." "Subsequently, Gen. Grant met Pemberton, and after an hour's consultation, the terms of surrender were agreed upon, the former consenting to parole the soldiers.—The number of prisoners, wounded, &c., is said to be eighteen thousand men—twelve thousand of whom are in fighting condition. "The immediate cause of the surrender was the exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of Johnston to relieve the garrison.

"Our army will enter Vicksburg triumphantly at daylight, thereby celebrating the 4th.

A general interchange of civilities extends along all the lines.

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

CAIRO, July 8.—By the arrival of the steamer Niagara, with Lieut. Dunn, of Gen. Sullivan's staff, from Vicksburg, who is a bearer of despatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department, we have a confirmation of the capitulation of Vicksburg.

From reliable sources, the following particulars of the closing scenes of the siege of Vicksburg have been obtained:

The first flag of truce received for some time was on the first of July, asking an escort for an Englishman who had been shut up for some time in the Confederacy. This request was granted. On the previous day the rebels made an unsuccessful sortie on our troops on the left, intending to take our soldiers out of the rifle-pits. General Johnston was reported to be only twenty miles off. Our men were in line of battle ready to receive an attack.

On the 3rd another flag of truce came into our lines, brought by two Confederate officers, one of whom was Major General Browne. The messengers were blindfolded and remained awaiting the return of General Smith, who took the despatches from Pemberton to General Grant. After an hour had elapsed their eyes were unbandaged. They conversed freely with the Union officers. One of them said that iron enough had been thrown into the city to stock immense foundries and build immense monuments for all who had fallen.

The messengers were again blindfolded and escorted to a safe point from which they could enter their own lines.

Great curiosity was manifested by the officers and soldiers to learn the contents of Gen. Pemberton's despatches, which were which were finally gratified.

The rebel general had seen fit to intimate that an unnecessary effusion of blood and loss of life might be prevented by the cessation of hostilities, during which commission might be appointed to agree on terms of surrender.

Gen. Grant's reply was very brief, saying that Pemberton had it in his own hands to stop bloodshed at any moment; that commissioners were unnecessary, and the only stipulations he could accept were an unconditional surrender. He concluded by paying a deserved tribute to the bravery and endurance of the rebel garrison, and said that, if they surrendered, they would be treated with all the courtesy due to prisoners of war.

The rebel messenger had not gone long when Pemberton sent again, asking a personal interview, which General Grant promptly acceded to. At 3 o'clock, P. M., on the same day, a conference took place about midway between the fronts of both armies. The two generals went aside, and what was said during the conference can only be judged from the results. After little more than an hour, terms were agreed upon and the rebels surrendered.

It was arranged that the Federal forces shall enter at 10 o'clock on the next morning, and the rebels all be paroled, (the officers allowed to retain their horses) and given four days rations, to be taken from the rebel stores. They were to be considered as prisoners liable to exchange.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, General Steele's Division marched into and garrisoned the city, the bands playing the National airs of the contending forces.—The scene was witnessed by thousands of Federal and rebel soldiers, many of whom for the first time in weeks had showed themselves with impunity above the rifle-pits, although during all this time they had been within five yards of each other.

VICKSBURG.—DURATION AND INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.—The following is a chronologic record of the siege of Vicksburg from its first inception:

- May 12, 1862.—Flag Officer Farragut demands the surrender.
- June 28.—Farragut passes Vicksburg with his fleet.
- July 23.—United naval attack upon.
- July 24.—Naval siege raised by Farragut.
- Dec. 28.—Gen Sherman defeated.
- Jan. 2, 1863.—Gen. Sherman withdraws from.
- Jan. 22.—Gen. McClellan prepares for siege operations.
- Feb. 4.—Gen. Grant arrives.
- Feb. 18.—Gen. Grant commences bombardment.
- March 21.—Admiral Farragut arrived.
- March 25.—Two gunboats run past.
- April 16.—Six gunboats run past.
- April 17.—Fire opened from Peninsula batteries.
- April 19.—Admiral Porter shells and passes Grand Gulf.
- April 30.—Gen Grant lands at Bowlinburg and moves on Port Gibson.
- May 12.—Engagement and victory at Ray-

- end.
- May 13.—Battle at Mississippi Springs, May 14.—Occupation of Jackson.
- May 16.—Battle of Baker's Creek.
- May 16.—Evacuation of Jackson by General Grant.
- May 17.—Battle of Big Black River Bridge.
- May 18.—Gen Grant invests Vicksburg.
- May 18.—Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs captured.
- May 19.—Gen. Steele carries the rifle-pit and Gen. Grant's right and left rest upon the river.
- May 23.—An unsuccessful assault made by Gen. Grant.
- July 4.—Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

### Instructions to U. S. Marshals.

The following take off, upon the secret instructions to the U. S. Marshal in the discharge of their duties is too good to be withheld from the public:

1. As your office is unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of the State you must endeavor to impress the people as much as possible with the dignity and importance of your official position, by evincing as much contempt as you can for the foolish, old-fashioned laws of the States, which are now entirely obsolete, being unfit for the exigencies of the times.
2. You are to speak continually and in all places of the "obnoxious" "execrable," "infernal" and "damnable" doctrine of State rights.
3. Never, under any circumstances, allude to the Constitution; and if you hear the word on any man's lips, arrest him immediately.
4. It is disloyal practice for any man to allude to the exploded mode of trial by jury. Arrest all such.
5. Accuse all Democrats of every crime under heaven, and if the scoundrels presume to argue with you, arrest them.
6. All who talk about liberty of speech and the press, are traitors—arrest all such.
7. All who prate about the habeas corpus are enemies to the Government—arrest them.
8. Studiously avoid using the word freedom except as applied to negroes. Arrest all who are guilty of such disloyal practices.
9. Use, whenever you can, the ear tickling words "naval" and "military" (Government), but always in such a way as to mean the subversion of the miserable old Government, and the support of my new system. If you hear any man use the words in any other connection, arrest him.
10. It is opposing the Government, for any man to speak of restoring the Union as it was. Arrest such.
11. It is a disloyal practice for any man to speak of the size of my feet, or otherwise to allude to me, except in praise of my personal beauty, and of my emancipation policy. Arrest them.
12. If you hear any man allude with respect to the ridiculous article in the old constitution, which prohibits citizens from intermarriage with the white race, is one of the legitimate fruits of the sectional and racial agitation which had its origin in the New England States. Whether President Lincoln is prepared to adopt it as part of the addition platform we are not prepared to say, but we do know that that Secretary Chase a short time since dismissed a Clerk from the Sixth Auditor's Office for speaking disparagingly of a negro. A President who will permit, or authorize his Secretary to decapitate a white man because he refused to recognize a negro as his equal, is capable of adopting any theory, however fanciful or delusive to the race to which he unfortunately claims to belong.—Potsville Standard.

### LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY.

These terms, so familiar to our language, as well as to the spirit of our institutions, have become engrained upon our common dialect by the constant repetition of them by the miserable abolition press—a press alternately fawning and bigoted.

Since we are compelled to use this jargon borrowed from courts, by these malignant tongues upon power, let us consider what meaning has been attached to it by republican fanatics. It is a matter of some curiosity, if not of importance, to know what now-a-days constitutes loyalty. After tolerably minute inquiry and observation, we are happy to be able to gratify our readers, and we herewith furnish a table of signs and symbols by which they can always tell a number one loyal man, as well as a disloyal wretch.

### SIGNS OF LOYALTY.

1. Follow about the negro at all hours and in all places.
1. Pocket as much money and as many fat calves as you can.
3. Gas about your patriotism vociferously like the old Pharisee did about his piety.
4. Justify everything the administration does, and swear that every man's a traitor who don't agree with you—even if all his sins are in the army while you are pocketing fat jobs.
- 5 Abuse democrats like pickpockets.
6. If there is any more money or plunder grab it all Cameron!
- 7 Grab more money!
- 8 Nigger! Nigger!
9. More money.

### SIGNS OF DISLOYALTY.

1. Devising a distinction between the government and the administration—sustaining the one at all times—approving the other when it does right, and rebuking it when it does wrong.
2. Asserting at all times, that because the rebels have violated the laws of the land, it is no justification for us to violate them.
3. Fighting and turning means for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and ignoring abolition scenes for the negro.
4. Sentimentally urging a policy that will make the no man of the States possible, instead of fostering measures to widen the breach.
5. These are the signs of loyalty and disloyalty furnished by the black republican Jacobine themselves.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

### Amalgamation.

The Abolitionists have at length disclosed the fact that they are the advocates of the Amalgamation of the white with the black race. After forcing upon President Lincoln the emancipation of all the negroes in the Southern States, contrary to law, and in violation of his repeated pledges on that subject, they now turn round and declare themselves in favor of Amalgamation. How long it will be before the President and his Cabinet will adopt the peculiar views of Wendell Phillips on this subject, we are at a loss to conjecture? We only know that Phillips and his friends forced from the President his famous Emancipation Proclamation, and we should not be surprised to hear, at any time, that the President had become a convert to the new doctrine, if he is not even now an advocate of it. The President thus far has followed the lead of Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, Benjamin F. Wade, Zachariah Chandler, &c., and it is not reasonable to suppose that he will do otherwise on the great question of negro amalgamation. To gratify these men he has made the negro a freeman and the white man a slave. If he does not endorse the amalgamation theory of Phillips, we shall be agreeably disappointed.

At an Abolition Convention held at Farmington, Massachusetts, July 4th, 1863, Wendell Phillips said: "Now I am going to say something that I know will make the New York Herald use its small capitals and notes of admiration—(laughter)—and yet no well-informed man this side of China but believes it in the very core of his heart. That is, "Amalgamation"—a word that the Northern apologist for slavery has always used so glibly, but which you never heard from a Southerner—amalgamation. Remember this, the youngest of you; that on the 4th day of July, 1863, you heard a man say, that in the light of all history, in virtue of every page he ever read, he was an amalgamationist to the utmost extent. (Applause.) I have no hope for the future, as this country has no past and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of races which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world. (Loud applause.) When, therefore, Montgomery Blair, in this speech, labels the amalgamation of races, and slanders the founders of the Constitution, he does what every well-informed man knows that he cannot be ignorant enough naively to believe, and what every patriot knows was the basest work that a public man could do in this crisis of our national struggle. God, by the events of his providence, is crushing out the hatred of race which has crippled this country until to-day."

Here then we have the amalgamation of the white and black races, distinctly avowed by the abolitionists of Massachusetts as a part and parcel of their political creed.—This monstrous and detestable doctrine of the right of the negro to social and political equality with the white man, and to marry and intermarry with the white race, is one of the legitimate fruits of the sectional and racial agitation which had its origin in the New England States. Whether President Lincoln is prepared to adopt it as part of the addition platform we are not prepared to say, but we do know that that Secretary Chase a short time since dismissed a Clerk from the Sixth Auditor's Office for speaking disparagingly of a negro. A President who will permit, or authorize his Secretary to decapitate a white man because he refused to recognize a negro as his equal, is capable of adopting any theory, however fanciful or delusive to the race to which he unfortunately claims to belong.—Potsville Standard.

### CORRECTION.—In our issue of the 27th ult.

in commenting on Milroy's disgraceful retreat from Winchester, we stated that a train of 500 of his wagons had reached Harrisburg, and McReynolds at Martinsburg, and McReynolds at Berryville. Nothing whatever belonging to Milroy's command was saved, except what was carried on the persons of the few troops who escaped. The officers were compelled to leave their wives in the hands of the conquerors. Even the "Gray Eagle," a la Lincoln, at Harrisburg in 1861, left his wife and daughter in the hands of the enemy. This Milroy was one of the President's pet generals, having inhaled a sufficient quantity of niggerism to become the fit tool of the administration. Such results are to be expected from the use of such tools.—Potsville Standard.

### STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Editorial convention held in the Senate chamber at Harrisburg on the 18th ult., the Democratic Editors are requested to meet in the city of Lancaster, on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of consultation and united action in the political campaign upon which we have entered. A general attendance is earnestly desired, as business of great importance to the profession will come before the convention.

Geo. SANDERSON, President.

Lancaster, June 23, 1863.

After all the fuss that has been made about enlisting and conscripting negro troops it appears that there are not now altogether 10,000 negro soldiers in the service of the government, embodied in eleven regiments—two from Massachusetts, two from South Carolina, two from Louisiana, two from North Carolina, one from Kansas, and one from the District of Columbia. Plenty more are promised, but they don't appear. Rosecrans has not a single nigger bearing a musket, and yet he has 5,000 of them in his camp usefully employed otherwise.

Gen. Grant has uniformly permitted democratic newspapers to circulate freely throughout his camp. What army is there which has fought more nobly?