

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 9, 1862.

The War.

The war increases in interest, not from the battles fought the last week, for there have been none, but from the stern necessity, which becomes still more manifest, for our making it a real war. It must be waged intensely and relentlessly, with all the power which God has given us. The thought is awful, but we must so fight or perish. A foe has wantonly assailed us, and he presses on with implacable vigor and terrible cruelty, determined to conquer.

From September 24th, then it will be, not optional with the President, but his duty to seize and confiscate to the use of the United States, all the property specified. From that date rebels lose all legal claim to their property. The Courts cannot protect them in its enjoyment; it becomes absolutely forfeit to the Government, and incapable of being transferred to other owners.

The following applies to the confiscation of slaves: From the date of the issue of the Proclamation, and from that date forward, all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, occupying from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserters by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

To put this section in force, required no Proclamation. It took effect, as law, immediately. Every slave now belonging to a rebel master, is entitled to his freedom. Hence our armies move they carry freedom with them. Not exactly universal emancipation, but very nearly so, for almost every slave owner in the Seceded States, is concerned in the rebellion. Hence to move the United States flag South, is to advance liberty. Let our people arise in their might, and cause it to advance; and never, never, permit a retreat. O that our young men and our strong men, would turn out rapidly, and together, in adequate numbers to make a short work and a sure work of the war. Our generals will do it, under a kind Providence, without delay or failure, if the country will afford the means. And the Government is waked up—perhaps we should say, is awaking. It needs still some pressure. It needs to be assured of a full sustenance. Have we not patriotism to lay aside all bickerings, and prejudices, and party preferences, and conquer a peace?

It is now pretty nearly, if not quite determined by Government, that there must be a resort to drafting. Well, if that is the necessity, let it be done; done, quickly and effectively. It will tend to equalize the burden. It will more directly bring the matter to bear upon some who provoked the war, and upon some whose sympathies are with the enemy. Drafting will compel some to serve, or to pay a substitute.

Drafting, however, will not give us good soldiers as the volunteer system has afforded. They may be equal in physical strength, native courage, and moral principle; but half their *morale* term will be over before they have learned the art of war, and got their minds trained to a soldier's fortitude. The expense of keeping up an army will also be greater. Premiums and bounty will be saved; but greatly larger numbers must be kept on hand to have armies of equal efficiency. The new levy must always be made long in advance of the expiration of the period for which a former one was called out. But so let it be. There will be this most important benefit, the people will be trained, the people will earn their liberties, the people will know what war costs and what liberty is worth, and the country will hence, at the close of the war, not be subject to a long trained, practised and hardened soldiery, who have become a class and feel a separate and distinct interest. Then, let the draft come, numerous and to be renewed in time. Call out men enough to do the work.

The rebels, from their population, having the slaves as laborers, can raise and keep in the field for a time, about 700,000 effective men. This number they can increase, for a little while, to 1,000,000. But even the 700,000 will be rapidly exhausting. But it is folly for us to think of overcoming them, unless we bring out larger armies.

Our army is now something below half a million, all told. But we are on the way of filling up some of the old regiments, and of forming many new regiments, by enlistments and volunteers. We shall thus have, very shortly, we hope, 600,000 men, bound for three years or the war; and with *that* energy, this number may be kept good. Add to these 500,000 drafted men or more, as quickly as possible. With these, in a Fall and Winter campaign, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina may be fully possessed. But we must not leave a rebel in the rear. Bring every man to full loyalty, or drive him onward. The Winter's campaign might also extend our possession down the Mississippi, and along the sea coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. But do not attempt too much. Rather be greatly short of what might be possible, than attempt to take more than can be fully held.

If the rebel energies should intimate the need of another draft, make it in time—in the Fall, in early Winter, or early Spring. By May-Day, the work should be, and could be, so nearly done, that no further drafting would be needful. The three years' men could finish it effectively.

If foreign intervention should take place, longer work, and still more terrible will be needed. We pray that it may not. But to pray in faith, we must use God's appointed means of success.

Since the above was written, a draft for three hundred thousand men, to serve for nine months, has been ordered by Government.

of, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, alleged and proved: that he is one of the persons described in this section."

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United States and 150 of the 34 Pennsylvania Cavalry, were killed in the 1st Michigan regiment. Capt. Gatten and Bowen, of McClellan's Staff, accompanied them. At Cox's Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the 13th Virginia Cavalry, dug up in lines. Our men charged on them, when they broke and ran. We drove them to their encampment at Sycamore Church, two and one-half miles farther, where they again retreated, but were indignantly put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp equipment and commissary stores, which our troops gathered together and carried to good use.

4th. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and detached posts shall strictly enjoin, and must as aforesaid. Any officer or soldier who neglects to do so shall be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from service.

5th. A Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States Marshals, in their respective districts, the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city, and all Postmasters and Justices of the Peace are authorized to act as special Provost-Marshal, and arrest any officer or private soldier of the army, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and conveyed to the nearest military post or department. Transportation and expenses of this duty, and all other expenses of any kind, shall be ascertained and delivered. By order of the President.

Signed, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Washington. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE. August 9, 1862. The designation of Major-General Wm. T. Sherman, of the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, of the forces commanded by Brigadier-General Porter and Franklin as the fifth and sixth army corps, respectively, to be transferred to the active list; David G. Farragut, L. M. Goldsborough, Samuel F. Dupont, and A. H. Foote. The law provides that rear admirals shall be selected by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from those captains who have given the most faithful service to their country.

New Steam Rain. New York, Aug. 6.—W. H. Webb, the well known ship builder, has contracted with the Government to build an iron steam rain, to be constructed with six inch iron, and to have two revolving towers, each having a diameter of 100 feet, and to be covered with twelve-inch iron, and to have a solid rain half the length of the vessel. The price to be paid for her is \$1,250,000.

Government Rules Stolen by Indians. PACIFIC SPRINGS, Utah, Aug. 4.—A herd of Government mules, forty in number, were stolen yesterday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be the Snakes. One man who was on guard, named W. Davis, was killed by the party. Forty cavalry were in pursuit of the Indians.

A Terrific Tornado in Illinois. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A terrific tornado visited Marengo, in this State, last night, killing four and injuring several others. Several buildings were shattered, and crops in the fields destroyed. The loss in Marengo is estimated at \$10,000.

Riot in Brooklyn. New York, August 4.—A riot took place this afternoon between a party of negroes employed in a tobacco factory on Atlantic Street, Brooklyn, and a large number of Irishmen, in which a great many were injured. The factory was freed from the rioters, and the Irishmen were knocked out. The police had to accompany the negroes to the ferry boat.

Captured by the Rebels. KNOX, Iowa, Aug. 5.—Alexandria, Missouri, five miles below here, was taken by guerrillas on Sunday morning. At noon the same day, an expedition from here to attack the town. The rebels were pursued, but with what result is not ascertained.

Foreign News. By the arrival of the *Arabia*, we have London dates to July 29th. The *Times* in its editorial to-day says: "We must do the press of New York the justice to say that so far as we have it, it treats the disasters of the Federal cause with fairness. Though to a certain extent echoing the mendacious bulletins of the Government and the pompous address of Gen. McClellan, it is still independent enough and honest enough to let the country know the whole truth. While Falstaff and Bobadill describe their wonderful exploits, the newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation."

The Portuguese harvest is spoiled, and it is reported that the Portuguese people will be open for the admission of grain in September.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 6th of August.

The London *Times*, editorially, contends that the Government has changed everything beyond debate. The North, who are not people are receiving the conviction that such people as the Confederates can never be subdued.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of the opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

Mr. Arden, in directing attention to the state of defenses in Canada, remarked that the House ought not to separate until a definite statement from the Government was reached as to what their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether the Ministers considered that Colony was or was not exposed to danger.

Mr. De la Cy Evans, did not think that there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the United States.

Sir Corwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and South, and the manner in which the affair was treated by the American Government, there was no probability of a rupture of the relations between England and America.

Invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that case the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports.

to use it as a means of communication with the Government, and for their transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

24.—The occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown and the entire Peninsula.

30.—The recovery of the whole territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

40.—The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects have been accomplished, the Lee and Beauregard plan was proposed.

5th.—To make the Potomac and Ohio Rivers at their entire basis of operations, and frontiers line, and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

6th.—To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 troops. By the capture of that city, the liberation of Baltimore, and the invasion of the North at the three points above named, becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities, 500,000 troops.

Vandalism Expelled. The Franklin Literary Society of the Presbyterian College at Canonsburg, this State, where Vandalism graduated, has recently expelled him by a unanimous vote.

Appointments of Rear Admirals in the United States Navy. The President has commissioned the following named captains to be rear admirals on the retired list, under the recent act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the navy: Charles Stewart, George C. Road, William B. Shubrick, Joseph Smith, George W. Siler, Francis H. Gregory, Elin A. F. Lavastola, Storer H. Stringham, and Hiram B. Bangs.

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On Thursday, July 10th, by Rev. John Fryan, Mr. William H. Thompson to Miss C. C. Whitt, both of Niles, Trumbull County, O.

Obituary.

Lives on the death of Solomon Adolphus Dittler, of Kenton, Ohio, on the 22nd day of July, 1862, at the age of 33 years, a member of Co. C, (Captain Townsend), 103d Reg't P. V.

How slowly, how gently, we bore him to rest; How tenderly placed the cloids on his breast; How sadly we wept when under the sod We had placed his cold body, (for his spirit's with God.)

Yet as we mourn'd, more resign'd we became, For we thought of "our brother," in his heavenly home; Set free from his labors, his sorrow, and care— Of his calm, peaceful sleep, which soon we may share.

We thought of his parents, brothers, sisters, and home; Of the groves where often in sport we would roam; Of the world church choir, wherein his rich voice Once mingled with ours in songs of rejoice.

We thought of his friends, as we turned away To leave him, so dear, to crumple in clay; To venture on deep sorrow in fast flowing tears; And think of him more whom we loved for years.

Then we thought of a tale which he sadly told, Of a moonlight night, with stars of gold; When tenderly gazing on his childhood's home— Feeling loath to leave it, abroad to roam— That a cruel cloud came sweeping by; Enshrouding it from his anxious eye;

Darker and darker the heavens still grew; Till the stars—his favorites—were hidden from view. "Bad omen," he murmured, as he walked away; Toward the woods, where he knelt to pray— "Father protect me, whatever befalls, And bring me again to my mother's side."

Bad omen, indeed, it has proven to all; But the bravest of soldiers we know must fall; And among them he who our burdens would bear; And whose life our souls are ever dear.

For our joy and our sorrow together he'd share, He sunk to sleep 'neath the Southern skies; Where now, undisturbed, his body lies; He wished for his mother with his latest breath; Yet gladly embraced the approach of death.

We will think of him now as one of the best, Whom his Saviour has called to be at rest; We will think of him now as gone from our love; To await us, immortal, in our home above.

Kingswood, July 29, 1862. DIED.—In Baltimore, on the 2d of June last, of pneumonia, on his return from the army of the Potomac, Mr. JAMES HOGCH, eldest son of Mr. Paul Hough, of West Virginia.

Mr. H. left home as a volunteer in Capt. Dick's Company, in September last, and his remains were returned to his father's house on the 4th of June, to be followed to the grave by his affectionate parents, brothers, and sisters, and numerous other relatives and friends.

It is therefore hoped that, through faith in the Saviour, his latter end was peace.

EDWORTH SEMINARY FOR GIRLS. A brick dwelling, pleasantly situated on Baltimore Street, a brick dwelling, pleasantly situated on Prospect Street, a brick dwelling, pleasantly situated on Water Street.

DOANS—PERSONS WISHING TO obtain loans upon BILLS and Mortgages, will find it to their interest to call at the office of G. S. BATES, 25th St., near Allen, Lawrenceville, Pa.

BEAVER FEMALE SEMINARY. REV. W. W. LAVERY, Principal. (Ladies under the care of Rev. J. A. McMillan.) This Seminary for the reception of Young Ladies will open on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next. Boarders received into the family of the Principal.

SCURRY AND SCROFULOUS. Scurry will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting for their country's honor, and their blood, and precious life will be lost.

EDWORTH SEMINARY FOR GIRLS. Next Session opens MONDAY, September 15th, 1862. Terms, \$70.00 per annum, in advance.

A LADY, COMPETENT TO IN-charge a School. A Graduate of Jefferson College, who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation as Teacher, in a School.

Wanted—A Situation. A Graduate of Jefferson College, who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation as Teacher, in a School.

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Persons at a distance can order a Machine with the Manufacturers guarantee that will give them safety and prove every way satisfactory.

HOWE SEWING MACHINES. READERS FOR THE ARMY. Soldier's Camp Library. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 120 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE SOLDIER'S POCKET LIBRARY. The American Tract Society has furnished gratuitously many hundreds of thousands of pages of reading matter to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, as well as others.

FLANNELS AND MUSLINS. The best quality of flannels and muslins, as well as the very lowest prices, are now on hand.

STUEBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. REV. CHAS. C. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D., SUPERINTENDENT. PROF. A. M. REID, A.M., PRINCIPAL.

TWO SECOND-HAND, 5 OCTAVE. A fine second-hand 5 octave grand piano, with all the latest improvements.

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Corner Beaver Street and South Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. MRS. E. A. SMITH, Principal.

SUNNYSIDE FEMALE SEMINARY. AT NEWBURGH, CUMBERLAND CO., PA. REV. DANIEL WILLIAMS AND LADY, Principals.

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