eyes, John—deep and blue and liquid; Tebranon Advertizer, and when she turned them upon you with one of her quick, sudden glances, they seemed to look down into your very soul. She was down there in that little villiage saw among the trees, spending the ein the same house with me. I talling her one day of that view the head of the lake and she immediately proposed I should drive her out

You remember my famous horses that I drove in those days with classic names. It was a gallant team. How Mary's beautiful eyes flashed as she sat behind them. We had not gone a quarter of a mile when with the most natural movement in the world she reached over and took the reins from my hands.

'Let me drive them, Tom.'

How the reins that guided those two powerful and spirited horses looked in her tiny hands. But the horses seemed to know all about it, for when she spoke to them in the same sweet, gentle tones she would have used to one of us, they seemed to feel it just as you or I would .-They flew like the wind, but she manage ed them beautifully and in ten minutes we were there.

She stood up then, and looked down on the lake, and then her eye wandered not speak. Was I disappointed! No. I did not expect it. But I stood where I could see her face, and note all the thoughts that filled her soul at that moment. Her beautiful eyes never looked then if it would have been of any use .--Then we sat down for an hour and neither of us spoke, till the shadows of the tall trees yonder on the hill were creeping up the slope on the east side of the lake.

'Let us go,' she said then, and I drove her home. As I put her down at the gate she only said Thank you Tom.

'What of all this? She was engaged at the time to Fred Wilson, who had gone over the sea, and I knew that her young heart was clinging to him with all a woman's love. And she was thinking of him all the time and wishing he was there, when, at that very moment he was going forth alone on the dark path, far from home and far from her.

'She was an orphan and alone in the world, and when she heard of his death in that far of country among strangers she turned at once to the hour of his death and the spot where she was sitting became hallowed in her memory. She did not pine away. It was not in her nature to do so. But she used to ride out there supposed that he is marching on Har all the speeches of Lovejoy, Sumner, with me, almost every day, and sit there for hours gazing off into the sky and—'
'Where is she now, Tom?' I inquired as he paused. 🕳

Gone-on the same dark path. Two vears after, she sent for me in the city.-I found her ill-very ill. She had become like a young sister to me, and I loved her as such. I attended her until she seemed to grow better, and then one day when I called to see her she said to me\_

Tom, dear, it is about the time you always go to the country. Take me up there, will you! I want to be among the green fields and under the cool shade of the hill-side again. I think I shall feel better there.'

'And we came up. In that house where you saw the chimnies just rising above the tall trees, she died. We had been up cepted. at the lake all day. I had to carry her in my arms, and she talked of the time when we first came there, and then of Fred, and began to fall on the other side of the lake. we went down.

'She said she was tired when we reached home, and I sat by her till she slept.-It was perhaps an hour after sunset, when she woke, and there was a strange music in her voice as she spoke to me.

Good bye, Tom-dear Tom. You have been very kind to me in these two dreary years. But I must leave you now. hand in yours-now, kiss me brother Tom -yes, brother, good bye.'

And she went to sleep again. I thought she had been dreaming, and that her mind was confused as she woke. But her hand became cold and heavy in mine, and when I felt of her forehead it was cold and damp, and her pulse had stopped!'

# THE SPINDLE CITY.

Lowell and its Industry. The growth of Lowell, Mass., as a manufacturing place, wholly within the last forty years is almost unexampled in history, and the result is a working model of skill, energy, labor and capital combined to produce wonderful results. Atthe present time there are twelve corporations with an aggregate capital of \$15,000,000, owning fifty-two factory buildings, containing over four hundred thousand spindles and twelve thousand looms, with other machinery in proportion; employing eighty-seven hundred women and forty-two hundred men; manufacturing yearly more than one hundred million yards of cotton cloth, twenty-five million yards of calico, twenty million yards of bleached and dyed goods, one and a half million yards of woolen cloths, and over a million yards of carpetings. Think of a strip of cotton cloth a yard wide and two hundred miles long, made daily! Enough in a year to go twice round the globe, with ends five thousand miles long to tie with. The annual consumption of material is immense; viz: forty million pounds of cotton; five thousand tons of wrought and cast iron; thirty thousand tons of hard coal; twenty-seven thousand bushels of charcoal; eighty thousand gallons of oil; sixteen hundred cords of wood; thirteen hundred barrels of flour; a like amount of starch with great quantities of soap, toasles and dyestuffs in addition. Private enterprise-has also been busy; and prominent in this respect stands the vastohemical laboratory of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., where enormous quantities of their valuable preparations, Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Agus Cure and Sarsaparills, with a worldwide reputation for the relief of suffering humanity, are yearly made for sale in all lands on which the sun chines. This firm prints more than four millions of Almanaes yearly, on an ap. tomatic, salafeeding press, printing both sides of the sheet at the same time; the greatest issue of any work in eny language. Among other things of rose in Lowell, St. Anne's church contains a more complete chime of bells (11) than any other in this country with the single exception of that just erected at Cambridge, Mass. The Lowell Machine Shop is one of the oldest in the country for the building of locomotives; and the pioneer of railroads in America is that between Lowell and Boston, custom for passenger travel in 1836. As one of the great industrial centres of New England it cannot fail to be a place of great interact to the traveler, and a personal inspection of its resolutions of the producting the various strategy of which it is famed will repay a visit.



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CRASE TO LEAD, WE ORA

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

#### PURPOSES OF THE WAR

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the around over the landscape, but she did voice of the Nation and is the true standard of

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, so beautiful to me before as they looked that instant, and I could have loved her whole country; that this war-is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

# Democratic State Convention

In accordance with a resolution of the Demo eratic State Executive Committee, the Demogra-cro of Pennsylvania will meet in STATE CON-vention, at Harrisburg, on Friday, the th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. iv., to nominate candidates for Auditon General and demography attack that has been made. Congress has authorized the Presi-SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of mocratic party and the county.
WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

We have stirring news. Gen. Banks has been defeated, and the en- ern mind to make new sacrifices and emy followed our retreating troops up | wast more life in their rebellion, all to Sunday night. On Monday he the leading journals in the interest of had not made his appearance and it is the rebel oligarchy are republishing per's Ferry. Washington and Baltimore are threatened, and the President has made a requisition upon the Governors of the states for three month's militia. Prompt measures | diery like the reading of the extreme must be taken to give the Govern- speeches of those men, and nothing ment every assistance in our power to | is used so often and with such comavert the threatened mischief. The | plete success. particulars of the repulse will be found in another column.

The call for troops by the President upon the Governors of the States, is for "Three Mouths' Militia." No commanding officer of a higher grade than Captain will be ac-

how he had died-and when the shadows mind that the course of the Repub. in the north, and from the country licans in Congress, with their confiscation, emancipation, abolition, and other bills for the benefit of the negroes, are doing more harm to the cause of the Union than the whole army is doing good-in other words, Congress is making more secession. ists in the South than the army is It is cold-very cold. There, take my compelling to return to their allegiance to the Union.

We are now and have been all along in favor of exerting the utmost power of the government to destroy the rebellion, but at the same time we insist that that strength should be exerted according to the Constitution and the laws, and in such a way that the desired object will be effected most expeditiously and with the least cost of life and treasure.

Instead of making this a war of subjugation and to free the nogroes, House, and gave the Republicans let it be a war for the enforcement of the laws, the reclamation of the publie property and the punishment of treason.

We contend that by the negro legslation of Congress neither of these latter named objects will be effected, and that the former depend upon the chances of war,-chances at all times

Instead of issuing proclamations to free the negroes, passing bills for the same purpose, and threatening the property of the loyal and disloyal alike, all of which have only a tendency to embitter the Southern people and drive the loyal into the ranks of the disloyal, let Congress drop the negro, and by its legislation strengthen and support the Union feeling in the Southern States, where such exists, and where it does not let such a feeling be created. Had the action of Congress, since the war commenc. nothing; but the Government, having the article thrown upon its hands, disposes of it in the readed, been to attract the excited people lest manner possible." of the South to the Union, instead of repelling them, we feel confident that | Lancaster Inquirer, a Republican pain many of the Congressional districts per. White servants and laborers of the South the ballot boxes this can there see what the contraband week. Voorhees wouldn't stand it,

There is no doubt that the heart their families if they are obliged to which he was hissed, called to order, tinsburg and Harper's Ferry. feeling of the masses of the people of compete with the millions of negroes and reprimanded by the Speaker. the South is still for the glorious old that Republicanism is determined to Union. But under the pressure of cast loose upon the country? The lathe tyranny of their leaders, the ne- borers of the North have on a numgro legislation of Congress, the proc. ber of occasions been fooled with the lamations of Hunter and others of a cry of protection. Suppose they were similar character, and the inflamma to ask the government for protection

As an instance of the effect of the ion, it is said that the address of the Democratic Members of Congress, recently published, created a tremendous excitement even in Richmond. constitution as it is and the Union as it was." The Gazette was at once suppressed, and the further publication of the address in the seceded States declared treasonable to the interests of the Confederate government, as it tends to a restoration of the old Union, and thereby demoralizes the army of the South; distracts public sentiment, and dissipates that unanimity of confidence in the Davis Government which it is desirable to maintain.

Nothing in the northern papers has ever so alarmed the leaders of the rebellion as the address in question, and that the few copies of it which have gotton out among the farmers in Grayson county, Virginia, have done more to paralyze the upraised arm of patricides than a thousands proclamations could accomplish. It is considered by prominent traitors and memdangerous attack that has been made. Congress has authorized the Presiupon the permanency of the their dent to call for 200,000 additional new Confederation.

And in order to counteract its effect; and also to stimulate the south Wilson, Chandler, Washburn, and other confiscating and emancipating abolitionists. Nothing helps to revive the drooping spirits of the rebel sol-

Thus the two extremes meet. The northern abolitionists and the southern secessionists denounce the conservative principles and policy of the Democracy, because both want to keep up the slavery agitation to succeed in their designs. We trust the true Union people of both sections may come to a proper understanding CHANGE OF POLICY REQUIRED of the position of affairs and succeed It is self-evident to every thinking in driving the disunionists from office n the south.

The Supreme Court of this State has rendered its decision on the constitutionality of the army vote last fall, and decided that the vote is unconstitutional. The rejection of the army vote will have the effect of displacing Mr. Ewing from his office of sheriff in Philadelphia, and Mr. Stevenson from that of Clerks of the Orphans' Court, and also give the Republicans a majority in the common council of Philadelphia.

At least five Republicans members of the last House of Representatives were elected over their Democratic opponents by the army vote, viz: Messrs. Hall and Russell of Luzerne. Busby, of Adams, Crane of Wayne, and Daugherty, of Schuykill. These their majority in that body. By their votes John Rowe was elected Speaker, and the most iniquitous Congressional gerrymander that ever disgraced the statute books of the Commonwealth was passed. Had this decision been rendered before or during the session of the Legislature, it would have change the political complexion of the House.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.

ALLENTOWN. May 26. J. D. Stiles, Democratic candidate for Congress, has been elected to fill the place of Thomas B. Cooper, deceased. He had over 500 majority.

"Nearly 1000 contrabands are in Duff's Green's Row, at Washington, and people resort there to hire contraband help. The blacks accept what-ever terms may be offered them, and this is the reason why their labor is sought for. Most of them, however, are fit for nothing but out door labor, and good house servants are rarely to be found. The free negroes and other laborers of the district are somewhat distarbed by this in-flux of muscle, which can be hired for almost

The above we clip from the

of Democratic papers, speeches, &c., are just getting a practical foreshad- ple of the county, and is becoming a which have a tendency to create an lowing of what we have warned the "stench to the nostrils of our citizens." Union feeling among the masses of laboring men an hundred times. If Our people feel "humiliated that such their people, they freely admit the slavery is abolished, and the party in stuff" should be encouraged in our tend to excite and augment the spirit quences, the North will be flooded become inmates of our poor houses Democratic principles upon the rebell and jails will take the bread from the laboring white man and his children, "by working for whatever terms may hand. be offered them." Those who have been shouting loudest "protection to One unfortunate paper, the Wytheville | American Industry," will be the first Gazette published it, the result of to employ such labor. The "ten cents which publication was the expres- a day" times are coming, but, thank sion, by many prominent citizens, of God, not by the fault of either James favorable opinions in reference to "the Buchanan or the Democratic party.

A DISLOYAL GOVERNOR.

Governor Andrews, in response to the War Department for more troops, from Massachusetts, gives a disloyal answer thereto. He says that the young men of the State are occupied; that they never so ops out of the State without having them first armed and equipped; but that if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, in his abolition and arming-negro proclamations, that Massachusetts will pour out multitudes to obey the call. If Andrews were a Democrat, and made such a response, he would grace Fort Lafayette in less than twenty four hours. But an abolition.

The President has made a call

The President, last week, is sued the following proclamation, in response to the one issued by Gen. Hunter, freeing the slaves in the States of South Carolina, Georgia

I. ABRARAM LINCOLY, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commandor or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such a declaration.

I further make it known that, whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, it declare the slaves any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such power, are questions which under my response bility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in the armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I

amps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, accommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolu ecommended to Congress the adopt on, to be substantially as follows: Tion, to be substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate
with any State which may adopt a gradual abeliabment
of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used
by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a
change of system.

change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter.

To the people of those States I now carnestly appeal. I do not argue; I besech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the

yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and onlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics.

This proposal makes common cause for a common 'object, casting no repreaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisec. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven—not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it!

neglected it!

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 the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the

bundred and sixty-two, and o. United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

We are glad that the President has thus promptly repudiated the presumptuous and unconstitutional order of his subordinate, but at the same time we are sorry that he has not laid down a general policy for all the Generals to pursue in the future. Further, the President reserves to himself the right to do what he has just declared void in Gen. Hunter, or in other words assumes that he possesses the power to abolish slavery, and may exercise that power at a fu-President an usurper,-a crime more despicable than treason itself. The fact that the President has intimated siderable anxiety in the conservative and loyal public.

whips over the backs of Democrats.

Kelly too, of Philadelphia, and a

White Plains. He has been reinforced.—

Gen Banks has also been strongly reinforced. Judge at that, tried his whip on Vor-

hees, of Indiana, in the House last fall would already decide for the Un- nigger question" is bringing them when Kelly got gentlemanly and calltoo. Can white laborers maintain ed him "a liar and a scoundrel," for

A large number of conservative Republicans of this county are and moved North to take the offen. disgusted with the niggerism of their leaders, and attaching themselves to the Democracy. Many have not only spoken to us in regard to it, but we and Johnson, with a superior force;

gathering around the editor singwith negroes, and those who do not ing into his ears" "persevere for the negro," "the happy time when the lion and the lamb—black and white -shall lie down together," is near at

> The fanaticism of the Republicans-(and Republicanism and Abolitionism is almost synonymous now a-days,) is becoming every day wilder and more nigger-loving. On Friday in the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. Sedgwick (Rep.) from New York. proposed to send Robert Small, a negro, as Governor to South Carolina. He contends that this would be an act of poetic justice, and hoped Abe Lincoln would do so.

> We would like to have the abthem fuee. This is a practical question of is generally a socdolager.

DEATH Gen. Willia or Gene ack of typhoid fever and dysenter at the Brady House in Harrisburg, on Sunday of last week, ist, of course, is presumed to be loyal even if he serves in the enemy's ranks.

in the 49th year of his age. Gen. be a rethened; their purpose Keim held the position of Major Gen. is to their Maryland at two points—of Pensylvania troops in the three Keim held the position of Major Gen. of Pensylvania troops in the three months' service, sorving under Gen. upon the States for an additional fifty Patterson. Law and was appointthousand men. The quota from Penne ed a Brigadicr General by the Presi-

was present at the taking of Yorktown, and also at the battle of Williamsburg, but too ill to participate from General Banks: in the latter. His remains were taken To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: for interment to Reading on Tuesday a week of which city he was a native and citizen.

Gov. Curtin has issued the following urgent appeal to the people has not made his appearance this morn- that Gen. McClellan had crossed the of Pennsylvania, which will no doubt ing. The news of your movements south be patriotically responded to: GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, May 26, 1862.
On the pressing requisition of the President of the United States in the present emergency it is

That the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and Colonels of regiments, throughout the Commonwealth muster without delay all the military organizations within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith te the city of Washington, or to such other points as may be indicated by future

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander in Chief. A. L. Russell, Adj. Gen.

The following order has also been issued by the War Department at

Washington:

Washington, May 26. PROCLAMATION. Ordered, By virtue of the authority vested by dors, and directs that the respective railroad com-panies, their officers and servants shall hold them-selves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other ousiness. By order of the Secretary of War.

### M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. G. FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY. Highly Important News.

Attack on Banks' Army at Winchester.

STRASBURG, Va , May 24.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Colonel Kenley's command of infantry and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the wounded and prisoners is Colonel Kenley. The Rebel force was estimated at from 5000 to 6000. It is reported as having fallen back on Front Royal, and probably occupies that place this morning.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS. Major-General.

(Front Royal is a flourishing post villiage, the capital of Warren county, Virginia, situate one hundred and forty miles northwest of Richmond, and one mile east ture time. To do so would be exer- from the Shenandoah river. The railroad cising a power not derived from the from Alexandria to Strasburg passes Constitution, and would make the through this villiage, and a plank road twenty miles long connects it with Winchester. It has numerous flourishing mills and a population of about five hundred.] Washington, May 24-Midnight,that he may exercise such a power at Despatches were received at the War De-

some future time has awakened con. partment at 10 o'clock to-night from Gen. Banks, dated at Winchester. He has moved from Strasburg to Winchester for the pupose of securing his stores and The conservative Republicans trains from the enemy, and to prevent his in Congress are beginning to feel the communications from being interrupted. blows of the abolitionists, and Mr. 5 o'clock, with all his trains and stores, in His advance guard entered Winchester at Collamer, last week, in the Senate, safety. A strong attack was made upon when Sumner endeavored to lash him the trains at Middleton by the rebel infaninto a distasteful measure, exclaimed try, cavalry and artillery, but it was re-"that there had been a great deal of pulsed, and a few wagons, abandoned by the teamsters, were secured. General not have done better. The barrier is Richmond are leaving as fast as they can domineering here like the crack of a Banks will return immediately to Stras- such that the vessels of the enemy for Danville. All those capable of bearslave driver's whip." Just so but even burg. The Rebels are now in possession Collamer thought it fun when these of Front Royal. Gen. Geary occupies a same abolitionists were trying their posotion on the Manassas Railroad, at White Plains. He has been reinforced.-

> Washington, May 25. Dispatches received by the War Department states that Gen. Banks was attacked at Winchester this morning, and has fallen back to Mar-

The enemy was reported to be in large force, and many reports state that the rebel force has left Richmond

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, May 25. The enemy under Generals Ewell

advancing from Winchester upon are being rapidly reinforced. Rumors say that Jackson is advancing to supcirculation of Republican papers and power is determined to do so in spite | midst. It split up the party last fall, port Ewell and Johnson, and there speeches and proclamations, which of the Constitution and the conse- and has now only a "little coterie, are also statements that still another force is behind him. Prompt means have been taken to meet these emergencies if truly reported.

A dispatch received to night states that General Banks has made good his retreat across the Potomac at Wil

Gen. Rufus Saxton is in command at Harper's Ferry.

THIRD DISPATOH. MARTINSBURG, Va., May 25-2 40 P. M.—The rebels attacked us this morning at daybreak in great force. Their numbers was estimated at 15,-000, consisting of Ewell's and Jack- be entertained. son's divisions. The fire of pickets fully under fire on both sides.

The left wing stood firmly, holding its ground well, and the right wing enters the city on the north side. did the same for a time, when two olitionists tell us what they propose fell back, and was ordered to with this statement, they said that it was so to do with the negroes after they get draw, and the troops passed through announced and understood at Petersburg, They were quickly reformed on the ed the fact.

a proposed captured was afternoon yet e rebel force. Our rear is to He confirm all we have heard in reshood force here. We all pass the Potomac to-night safe—men rch of thirty five miles. (Signed) N. P. BANKR.

Major General Com'dg. Washington, May 26.

The following is the latest received WILLIAMSPORT, May 26.—We believe

that our whole force, trains and all, will cross in safety. The men are in fine spirits, and crossing in good order. The labor of last night was fearful. The enemy followed us last night on our march, but has unquestionably caused them to look out for their safety. Your dispatch was Preparations for an attack being made. read to the troops this morning, amid the the heartiest cheers.

N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

# JAMES RIVER EXPEDITION

Repulse of the Federal Gunboats

Official Reports of the Engagement

Washington, May 20, 1862. The following reports have been received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Goldsborough:

United States Steamer Galena. Off City Point, James river, May 17, 1862 SIR: I have the honor to report this vessel, the Aroostook, the Monitor, and the Port Royal, with the lots both say that they saw the James. town and Yorktown among the num-

sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the icsville. removal of the obstructions, unless as wide as the ship is long, and then alry. at 7:45 A. M. opened fire upon the batanchored about 1,300 yards below.expended nearly all her ammunition iny. and we discontinued the action. We had but six Parrot charges, and not a single filled 9 inch shell. We man, the excutive officer, was conspic- teries. uous for his gallant and effective ser-The Aroostook, Naugatuck, and Port on the field. Royal took the stations previously as-I have the honor to be your obedi- their camps.

ent servant. JOHN RODGERS, Com. U.S. Navv.

The Republicans side of the House of Representatives is aptly ed our forces under Golonel Crook yescalled by a correspondent the "char- terday morning, at Dewisburg, and after coal sanhedrim."

Our loss at Williamsburg is stated to have been over 2000 in kill- Our loss was ten killed, forty wounded ed and wounded. All the official re- and eight missing. The enemy's loss was ports have not yet been published.

We see in the Patriot and Union that the other day a company in Philadelphia discharged three hun- and several captains and lieutenants. ble articles of Northern papers, like against this contraband labor: No. have recently added quite a number relief, because, as the Inquirer says, on our list of subscribers. The about the hainest present present the hainest present present the hainest present present the hainest present p

#### The enemy are, it is understood, FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY. Harper's Ferry. Our troops there Our Forces Within five miles of Richmond.

Arrival of Beauregard in Rickmond.

BALTIMORE, May 23 .- The special correspondent of the American, at Fortress Monroe, says under date of vesterday: The steamer from White House this afternoon brings a number of passengers from the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, which were in proximity to Bottom's Bridge, over which a portion of the army has already passed, a second division having passed the Chickahominy at New Bridge, about seven miles farther up, and

within eight miles of Richmond. It is rumored that approposition for an armistice of ten days had been made by the rebels, but, of course, no such idea could

The advance was understood to be began at day light and was followed within five miles of the city, to which point by the artillery until the lines were the enemy has fallen back, with but slight effort to check our onward movement. The advance by way of New Bridge

Passengers state that Beauregard arregiments broke the lines under the rived at Richmond on Tuesday. On befire of the enemy. The right wing ing questioned as to their authority for the town in considerable confusion .- on Wednesday morning, and no one doubt-

other side, and continued their march Jeff Davis and the military authorities in good order to Martinsburg, where and declared their intention to fight to the they arrived at 2.40 p. m., a distance the first state, field of twenty-two miles.

The Very 15 they arrived at 2.40 p. m. a distance the first pictors were entertained that it was really the purpose to abandon the city after a short defence at the works surrounding it. Large numbers of women and children

from Richmond had arrived at Petersburg; and they represent the distress prevailing in that city as beyond description. Threats were made by soldiers from the Gulf States that they will only leave Richmond in ashes, and great fears were entertained that the threat would be carried into effect. It would require the great-

est efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent such a catastrophe. The number of rebel forces at Richmond and the vicinity was generally believed to be fully 200,000, including the unarmed and poorly armed troops of recent levies, who are having pikes put in

their hands for active service. Deserters from Fort Darling report that. the infantry force in the vicinity of that work is nearly 30,000.

Washington, May 23.—The latest ad-Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and that his headquarters are at New Bridge.

The rebels made a dash at Gen. Bank's line, near Front Royal, this afternoon, and an attempt was made to burn the railroad bridge, recently rebuilt by the United States forces, over the Shenandoah. The

prrticulars have not yet been ascertained. Nothing of particular interest has been received from the other military departments, up to ten o'clock this evening.

A steamer arrived at Cairo to-day from the Mississippi flotilla. An officer on board reports that the rebels gave a striking proof, on Wednesday, of their presence, by firing into a steamtug sent down on a reconnoitring expedition, but it is supposed that they are in small forces.-The rebel fleet had disappeared.

SATURDAY, May 24, 1862. The light brigade under Gen. Stone-Ordered, By virtue of the authority vested by act of Congress, the President takes military possession of all the railroads in the United ting aground several times, but no artificial impediments until we arrived advanced from New Bridge up the Chickstates from and after this date, until further ortificial impediments until we arrived advanced from New Bridge up the Chickstates from the congress of the authority vested by act of the authority vested by act of the authority vested by act of Congress, the President takes military possession of all the railroads in the United ting aground several times, but no artificial impediments until we arrived advanced from New Bridge up the Chickstate in the congress of the authority vested by act at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles ahominy to Ellison's Mills, on Bell's creek. from Richmond, where we encoun. Here they encountered four regiments of tered a heavy battery and two seper- the enemy's infantry, with nine pieces of ate batteries formed of spiles, and artillery and a command of cavalry. Of steamboats and sail vessels. The pi- these, two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery were on the opposite side of the creek. The balance of the infantry, which was composed of the Eighth The banks of the river were found and Ninth Georgia regiments, under Gen. ined with rifle-pits, from which the Howell Cobb, were posted in a favorable position to resist our advance to Mechan-

Tittler's and Robertson's batteries of driven away by a land force. The the Second Artillery were quickly brought Galena ran within about 600 yards of into action, and, after firing some one the battery, and as near the spiles as it hundred and fifty rounds, the rebels withwas deemed proper to go, let go her drew with their guns (not, however, until anchor, and with a spring sprung a- one of them had been dismounted,) to the cross the stream, not more than twice villiage, covered by their infantry and cav-

Four regiments of Gen. Davidson's brigtery. The wooden vessels, as directed ade were then sent around, but night coming on they went into camp within six The Monitor anchored near, and at hundred yards of the enemy. At day 9 o'clock she passed just above the light the batteries on both sides opened, Galena, but found her guns could not Wheeler confining his guns to shelling be elevated enough to reach the bat the houses behind which the enemy's intery. She then dropped a little below fantry were concealed. The fire was so us, and made her shots effective. At hot for the rebels that they left the village, five minutes after 11, the Galena had a portion retreating across the Chickahom-

[LATER.] SUNDAY, May 25.

Gen. Negley's brigade is now encamphad thirteen killed and eleven wound ed five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. ed. The rifled 100 pounder of the To obtain this position they were forced Naugatuck burst, half of the part to engage the rebel Gen. Stewart, with abaft the trunnions going overboard. his brigade, composed of five regiments of She is therefore disabled. Lieut. New infantry, one of the cavalry, and two bat-

Our loss was two killed and six woundvices. Mr. Washburne acting mas. ed. The offcers engaged suppose the ter, behaved admirably. These are rebel loss to be between fifty and sixty selected from among the number. killed. A number of their dead were left

There is nothing of interest from the signed them and did everything that vicinity of Richmond to-day. Contrabands was possible. The Monitor could who come in say that the inhabitants of even, if they have any, cannot possi- ing arms are compelled to remain. Very bly pass out, and ours cannot pass in. few soldiers are in the city all being in

#### From the Mountain Department.

CINCINNATI, May 24:. Colonel Heath, with 3,000 men, attacka severe fight the enemy was driven back and completely routed.

Col. Crook's force unmbered 1,300. much greater.

We captured four cannon, two of which were rifled pieces, and two hundred stand of arms, and about one hundred prisoners, including a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major