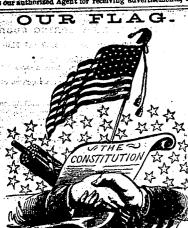
are authorized to receive specifican Newspaper Agent, it are v. R. Pinnas, the American Newspaper Agent, it across the Pinth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, it authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements fathing paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be more than the paper at our lowest rates.

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8 R. Nilss, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston
a our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &c.



COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster county will meet at Shober's Hotel, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of fixing the time for the assembling of a County Convention elect delegates to the Fourth of July State Convention. general attendance is requested. H. B. SWARR. P. MARTIN HRITLER. Secretary.

THE WAR NEWS. The main body of Gen. McClellan's army wa at Bottom's Bridge, 15 miles from Richmond at the latest accounts. Skirmishes had taken place during the last week, and it had been ascertained that the Confederates are in heavy firce in front, and indications that they are gathering all their availablemen to dispute the passage to Richmond.

The latest advices from Gen. Halleck's army report that it was not expected on Tuesday that an attack would be made for several days. The army is still reported to be advancing, but at a very slow rate. It is stated that Gen. Beauregard is fortifying Grand Junction, evidently with the purpose of falling back to that place if he is defeated at Corinth. His forces are estimated at from one hundred and

twenty to one hundred and seventy thousand. A dispatch from Gen. Wool states that the Federal troops have occupied Suffolk. This place is in Nansemond county, twenty-two miles southwest from Norfolk. It is the point of junction of the Norfolk and Weldon and the Norfolk and Richmond railroads.

Gen. Wool, it is stated, makes frequent trips to Norfolk, and some of the citizens of Norfolk, have in turn visited the Fortress.

A renewal of the naval engagement at Fort believed to have been repaired and again in condition to fight. A tug made a reconnoissiderably. A Southern account of the fight states that after an engagement of half an hour, their vessels retired uninjured. The loss was is daily expected.

A telegram to the Chicago Tribune, under date of May 5th, estimates the forces of Gen. Halleck between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth at from ten to fifteen thousand cavalry, and one hundred thousand infantry, supported by over three hundred pieces of artillery. It is admitted, however, that a great deal of sickness prevails in the army, nearly nine thousand men, or not less than fifty from each regiment being either sick in the hospital or unfit for duty. The battle of Shiloh is declared to have been "a surprise and defeata most terrible blow inflicted by the enemy from which that portion of our army engaged in it has not yet fully recovered."

The news in Washington, says the New York Express, is that the Confederates in front of McDowell are in such force that he cannot venture to attack them. The railroad from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg, which had been destroyed by the Confederates, is not completed, and supplies for McDowell's column can only reach him by wagons. No military permits are given to enter Fredericksburg. 'Indeed," adds the Express, "General McDowell does not feel certain of his position there."

DEATH OF GEN. WM. H. KEIM.

Gen. WILLIAM H. KEIM, late Surveyor Gen eral of this State, died of a combined attack of typhoid fever and dysentery at the Brady House, in Harrisburg, on Sunday last, in the 49th year of his age. Gen. KEIN held the position of Major General of the Pennsylvania troops in the three months' service, serving under Gen. Patterson Last fall he was appointed a Brigadier General by the President, which he accepted, and resigned the office of Surveyor General. He was present at the taking of Yorktown, and also at the battle of Williamsburg, but too ill to participate in the latter. His remains will be taken for interment to-day to Reading, of which city he was a native and citizen.

DEATH OF MR. INGERSOLL. Hon. CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. I. was eminent as a lawyer, a writer, and a Demo cratic politician. He was a member of Congress from 1813 to 1815, and again from 1841 to 1847. He also held the office of United States District Attorney during the latter part of President Madison's Administration, and was likewise a leading and influential member of the Reform Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1837-8.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BETHUNE. Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., died at Florence on the 28th of April, aged 57 years. his health which had been declining for some time prior to his departure. As a scholar and with a foreign enemy. Justice Swayne suspulpit orator he had but few equals and no tained the motion and quashed the indictment. superior, and his death will be severely felt in the Reformed Dutch Church with which he had been connected for thirty-six years.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S POSITION. On Sunday, General McClellan, with the Independence Belge asserts in the most positive main body of his army, was within fifteen manner that the projected intervention by miles of Richmond, and stirring news may France and England in American affairs is be expected any hour.

GENERAL HALLECK'S POSITION.

WHICH IS BIGHT

JOHN W. FURNEY SAYS: " Nothing that has been done by the Administration or by Congress [he don't, say what they will do] can be cited to show that the Republican party is in favor of emancipation. The Boston Advertiser, a Republican case clearly in the following the case clearly in the ca ing the slaves of the South."

THADDRUS STEVENS SAYS: "He would reconstruct the Union, 10 but with freedom throughout its entere borders." In other words, Mr. STEVERS will only consent the Southern States he at once turned loose upon the community to eat up the substance of the white laboring men of the North. Now, it will be recollected that THADDEUS

Stevens, from his position as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is the Administration leader in the House of Representaives, and is, virtually, the mouth piece of the Cabinet. It is, therefore, not difficult to decide the question at issue between Forney and himself. The one speaks by the book-the other publishes at random anything and everything that may best serve to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and thus screen his settling down upon them. The one is honest in his declarations, and means exactly what he says-the other is dishonest, and means directly the reverse of what he publishes .--The intelligent reader can very readily discriminate between these two Abolition worthies, as to which of them is right.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS. The Democratic address, says the Patriot & Union, is a hard nut for the Republicans to crack. They show the strength of its impregnable truths in their attempts to assail its supposed vulnerable points. The Philadelphia Press attempts to controvert the allegation that the "Crittenden Compromise" was strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party, because it was inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago platform; and quotes at length from the speech of Andrew Johnson to show that on the 16th of January, 1861, when that measure was before the Senate, Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, submitted an amendment intended to defeat the Compromise, that this amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 yeas to 23 nays, and that it was adopted and the Crittenden Compromise thereby defeated because six Southern Senators to wit: Beniamin. of Louisiana: Hemphill and Wigfall, of Texas Iverson, of Georgia; Johnson, of Arkansas,

Senate and refused to record their votes. This fact only gives additional emphasis to the address. It shows that the Republican Senators and the secession conspirators acted together and jointly defeated the Crittenden. Compromise. Every Republican Senator voted for Clark's amendment, and its adoption was secured by the co operation and with the concurrence of the secessionists. This fact sustains what the Democrats have always alleged, that the country was precipitated into civil war by the violence of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Secessionists, and that jointly they stood between the neople and a compromise that would have been gladly accented by the masses of both sections.

and Slidell, of Louisiana, were present in the

HOW IT WORKS.

"CONTRABANDS" versus WHITE LABOR. The Norristown Register is reliably informed that a person about ten miles from Wright is expected. The Confederate fleet is that place was recently offered eight hands at twenty five cents per day. They were of course thropy of Black Republicanism, do these few sance of the position of the Federal fleet on take them in place of white hands in his origin in sectional hatred; which carried that Tuesday. The Confederate iron-clad ram was employ. The Register truly remarks that this hatred to such an extreme that civil war was not sunk, as reported, but was damaged con fact very clearly indicates the course the bloody fruit; which would abolish the 'irrepressible conflict" will inevitably take. if the negrophilists succeed in their abolition emancipation schemes. It will be an "irretwo killed and eight wounded. Another fight | pressible conflict" with white labor, and the latter will be crushed out or reduced to a mere song. The negroes heretofore kept at and employed in the South will be coming North, and they will be taking the places of the white laboring people. This is the truth of the matter. As it has been in the past, the different systems of labor have not been antagonistic to each other, but on the other hand they have been protective of each other. The negroes at the South have been employed mostly in that kink of labor. Being employed then in a different kind of labor, and being in large numbers, a market was produced at the South for the manufacturing products of the North that was highly promotive of the following pointed remarks: interests of white labor here. As soon, however, as this condition of things is changed, we have another change here. Instead of remaining where they have been advantagecome into contact with white labor, and as a result, as in the above instance, there are offers of labor at twenty five cents per day. Of how much interest abolitionism will be to the white laboring people of the country, each laboring man can determine for himself.

" NO PARTY." Mr. Taylor, the New York Postmaster, an excellent officer and no politician, was removed a few weeks ago to make room for a Republi-

would not remove his subordinates and put Republican brawlers in their places; but it was known Wakeman would, and so Wakeman was appointed. He seems to have done his best to meet the requirements of our "noparty" rulers, but he could not accommodate all of his friends. Their importunities became so numerous and pressing that he posted notices outside his office door, and in other

"As there are already fifty applicants for each office within my gift, no more will be

copy:

The Administration must do something for these disappointed patriots. It can give them contracts, or make them Brigadier Generals or Paymasters. These are the common rewards | the present arrangements of the government for party service in these "no party" times.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- In the U. S Circuit Court at Cincinnati, last year, the Grand Jury found an indictment for treason against James W. Chenowith, for furnishing supplies and munitions of war to the rebels. At the session of the Court last week, Mr. C.'s counsel moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the first clause of sec. 2, art. 3. of the Constitution, which provides that treason shall consist only of levying war, refers to a rebellion, while the second clause, He visited the south of Europe on account of "or adhering to their enemies in giving aid and comfort," relates only to a public war

FOREIGN INTERVENTION. The steamship Jura from Liverpool May 1, via Londonderry May 2, brings important news, if true. The Paris correspondent of the confirmed, and that the South will be required to guarantee the emancipation of her slaves. The same authority says that a secret treaty

WHAT IS LO IT BY MEDDLING. We begin to realize how much has been lost to the Union cause by the change of McCLELpaper, presents the cesse clearly in the follow-

ing paragraph: ng pagagraph: How far the plan on which Gen. McClellan has been compelled to proceed in Virginia is inferior to that which he proposed to execute, is now shown by the results. It is well known to a reconstruction of the Union upon the that the General proceeded to the peninanta; condition that the four millions of slaves in with the expectation that the naval forces would co-operate in both the York and Jame rivers, and that M'Dowell's army would also assist by cutting off the retreat of the rebels Some still affect to deny that any important change in the scheme was made; but that is a matter which does not rest upon conjecture or

mon any slender authority. The fact that a change, destructive of the whole scheme of operations, was made is known and will one day appear in evidence satisfactory to every one. The result is, that instead of the capture of an entire army—a esult which was morally certain under the original plan, so soon as the rebels suffered mselves to be drawn into the peninsulawe have a pursuit, injurious to the enemy indeed, but not capable of being pushed to his annihilation, as under the original scheme. masters from the public odium which is fast
masters from the public odium which is fast
The James river was not attempted by our
settling dawn upon them. The one is honest
naval forces until, it is to be feared, the attempt can become of little consequence.
M'Dowell's army is lost for the general purposes of the campaign, while Banks Fremont are not in a position to supply the want, even if their slender forces and line of

operation permitted. The Albany Argus remarks-M'Dowell's army is saved from capture. The infinite mislose this much; and we lose all the time that the war is protracted by the retreating forces falling back to the mountain ranges of the gulf

States. Long ago, we heard that M'Clellan had deosited with a confidential friend in Washington his policy of the whole war, so that if he should fall in battle, or be deposed by the his reputation would be still left. The camcampaign of Yorktown, were all laid out in

M'Clellan may be compelled to have recourse and his army came within an ace of destruc- its solution." tion on Sunday, the 4th of May. The chapter is a curious and a novel one in American history, as all will admit when it is fully made

SHAM PHILANTHROPY.

Senator Sheeman, of Ohio, in a late speech on the everlasting negro question, makes the following candid admission as to the prejudice against the negro that exists among the people he represents:

"In the State where I live, we do not like negroes. We do not disguise our dislike. As my friend from Indiana (Mr. WRIGHT) said yesterday, the whole people of the north-western for reasons, whether correct or not, opposed to having any negroes among them; and that principle or prejudice has been en-grafted in the legislation of nearly all the

Now, what a confession of gross inconsistency-what an exposure of the sham philan-"contrabands," and the person was urged to words convey! Here is a party which had its them to the dependent condition of Territories; which would discard the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, and make the mere will of an accidental Congressional majority the absolute power; all for the sake of giving freedom to the slaves; while, at the very same time, one of its prominent representatives, in his place in the Senate, publicly declares that they are unfit for freedom, and that the very people for whom he speaks, have practically so decided, by passing laws to keep these slaves, when liberated, out of the free States that they inhabit! Were the arrant hypocrisy and monstrous imposture of Abolition Republicanism ever more glaringly exposed?

LO, THE POOR NEGRO! The New York Atlas of Saturday has the

The partiality of the Republican politicians for the colored race is truly wonderful, and their benevolence towards old darkies and nigger babies is extremely marvellous, when we consider how many poor white families are ously employed, the negroes come here, and suffering from penury and neglect, while those we have the result above indicated. They upon whom they depend are fighting the bat tles of the Union. "Contrabanda"-runaway negroes-from all parts of Virginia and Mary land, continue to pour into Washington at the rate of 200 a day-most of them old and decrepit, sick, lame and blind, all of whom are welcomed, fed and clothed by the government, drawing-without work-such rations as many a poor soldier's family would be glad to receive. If negroes are thus fed from the public crib, while leading a life of idleness. the people naturally inquire why poor whit neonle cannot receive like favors. If government rations are supplied to runaway negroes can politician named Wakeman. Mr. Taylor and vagabond negro women and children, why not in like manner feed the women and children of those white soldiers who are starving here in New York? There are now upwards of 3,000 worthless negroes in Wash ington drawing rations which cost the governnent 31 cents each per day, and it is calculaed that the number will be swelled to 20,000 within three months. To feed this army of black vagrants at the rate of 31 cents a day will cost over two and a half millions of dollar. a year, to say nothing of rent for lodgings, bedding, medicines, attendance, clothing, etc public places, of which the following is a For all this, the Northern laborers and me chanics are to be taxed, while the wives and children of New York soldiers are left to

suffer and starve! A Washington correspondent suggests that the poor women who have been vainly clamoring around the City Hall for money to buy bread, should paint themselves and their babies black, and go to Washington, where, under will be entitled to draw daily rations worth thirty one cents. It will be of no use, nowever, for them to go, unless they present a black face to the dispensing commissary who has no authority to feed white people however much they may be suffering. Isn't this a strange freak for a white man's government? It is demonstrated that the cost of the rations dispensed to idle negroes at For Monroe, Port Royal and Washington city would soon pay up the arresrages due to all our soldiers, and supply their families with bread for months. Why not stop this feeding of lazy negroes, and devote the money nov expended upon them to the feeling of noor oldiers' wives and children? Why is it that a lazy negro can be fed and clothed from the public treasury, while white sufferers are left

DECLINE IN TRADE. A copy of the New Orleans Price Current, embracing a summary of the year's business ending March 1, 1862, has been sent to the Navy Department by one of the officers of the Gulf Squadron. It appears from this journal that the exports of cotton from New Orleans for the past year have been eleven thousand bales, against one and a half million bales the Republican party. previous year. The exports from all the Southern ports have been only thirteen thou-

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF LOCAL DEPARTMENT. WHY CARL SCHOOL LEFT THE CIVIL FOR THE HILITARY SERVICE.

Some of Cart. Schurz's countrymen have been speaking in no very complimentary terms of his desertion of his diplomatic post and his acceptance of a Brigadier General ship. This censure of his conduct by those whose good opinion, he seems to think, he is entitled to, has induced Schuzz to write a letter in vindication of his conduct. He confeeses that his motives for entering the army were purely partisan. He says:

"You will probably have read the attacks which different Republican journals have published against me on account of my prespective entrance into the army. these people, then, not see the political mo-tives upon which this step is based? It is an evil-threatening fact that the army is in the hands of the pro slavery elements. It is also vertain that the army will throw a heavy weight in the scale by solving some of the Could our ourning questions of our time. friends not comprehend that the anti slavery mixing in the army (or the introduction of the Abolition element into the army) is the more necessary, the more the military problem s its solution? Have none of the gentlemen thought of it, that I make a great sacrifice in exchanging a more considerable civil position for an inconsiderable military one, in order to serve a cause which is common to us all? Why attack me for taking a step in which I should have been more sup-ported by all who entertain political views dentical with mine, than in any other?" SCHURZ entertains the idea that the Gov-

hasis, with the military as the ruling power in army is lost to the campaign; and the rebel it. Schurz is an agitator and revolutionist-He was that at home; he is the same here .-chief of the interference is hardly all embraced A diplomatic position, he knows, may be in this pregnant sentence. The rebel army in speedily terminated, and is not one to allow its retreat wastes the country it abandons, and its possessor to take advantage of circumstandestroys the property of the inhabitants. We ces at home which may endanger the Government. Position in the army is altogether different. It is, in a measure, permanent, of the highest respectability, and, in case of convulsions, opens the way to preferment and greater distinction. In his New York Cooper Institute speech of March 6, 1862, he said : "The old Union, as we have known it, is already gone. If Jeff. Davis would come to-Cabal at Washington, the means of vindicating morrow and give up his sword to President Lincoln, and all the rebel armies were captured paign of the Mississippi, the coast expedition, in one day, and forced to do penance in sackand the capture of the forts, as well as the cloth and ashes at the foot of Capitol Hill. the old Union would not be restored." He, then, advance, much as they have since eventuated enters the army to take part-military partin "solving some of the burning questions of our time," and in erecting a new government this statement, in order to vindicate the on the ruins of the old Union. And he thinks character of his strategy in one of its most his presence in the army "is the more necescritical and hazardous points. As it is, he sary the more the military problem approaches

> BONAPARTE AND THE RAPIDITY OF HIS MOVEMENTS. In 1797 a part of Napoleon's army left Verona, after the battle of St. Michael's, on the 13th of January, marched all night on

Bisoli, fought in the mountains on the 14th, returned to Mantua on the 15th, defeated the army of Bovers on the morning of the 26thhaving in less than four days marched one hundred and fifty miles, fought three battles, and captured more than twenty thousand prisoners.

In 1808, the advanced posts of Napoleon's army pursued Sir John Moore's army at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, in the midst of winter. Napoleon transported an army of fifty thousand men from Madrid to Astorga with nearly the same rapidity, marching through deep snows, across high mountains and rivers swollen by the winter rains.

In 1812, Clausel, after almost unheard of efforts at the battle of Salainance, retreated forty miles in a little more than twelve hours.

In 1814, Napoleon marched at the rate of a day, besides fighting a battle every twenty-four hours. On his return from Elba, his guards marched fifty miles the first day after landing. They marched six hundred miles to Paris in less than twenty days.

As regards supplies for an army, Napoleon says: "Experience has proved that an army ought to carry with it a month's provisions. ten days' food being carried by the men and baggage horses, and a supply for twenty days by the train wagons, so that at least 480 wagons would be required for an army of 400 000 men." He estimated that an army of 100,000 men in position will require the daily arrival of from four to five hundred

wagen leads of provisions. A NEGRO REBELLION THREATENED .- In a lecture delivered in Trenton, New Jersey recently, by the negro, John S. Rock-the

speaker used the following language: "We have a friend in President Lincoln he is striving to free our race; and in Fremont, who will be his successor, we will find one who

" It is well for us that North and South are lighting with each other. After they have fought long and weakened their nowers, we will rise up and say to Mr. white man that we have power to defend ourselves. Cameron ecause he sought to abolish slavery, had hi eed cut off, and that of a hunker placed in ts stead. This country is trying to untie the knot that will soon be cut (meaning slavery.)
If this country should be entangled with a

foreign power, we, my people, would be a suitable ally with a foreign power, as we know the geography of the country, and could lead we, my people, would be a the army to the most prominent positions, and free ourselves and be elevated to an equality with other races." The general tendency of the lecture was to instil into the minds of his people rebellion, and have them prepared for rising up at some proper time and unite with another power and be elevated to an equality with the whites,

and have the rights of suffrage as they have At the close of the lecture three persons, citiens of Trenton, made up a purse of money and gave it to the speaker.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—The telegraph from Louisville reports the following :

"Two thoroughly reliable gentlemen, (Kentuckians,) who have just arrived from New Orleans, represent that all along the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orlcans, there is one general bonfire of property, perticularly cotton, of which 11,700 bales were burned at New Orleans.

quantities are on the bluffs ready to be rolled lown into the river, and all the cotton is ready to be fired on the approach of the federal

The people of the river towns are retreating inward, and destroying property along all the tributaries of the Mississippi, the planters in many cases applying the torch to their own The rebel government also has boats run-

ning up the river destroying the cotton.-Among the great number of planters, only one was found who objected to the burning of his cotton." Another account states the amount of cotton

burnt at New Orleans and Baton Rouge and on ship board, at 32 000 bales.

THE "NIGGER" IN THE WEST .- It is stated that cleven Illinois regiments have voted on the new Constitution of that State and of the whole number of votes cast there were only 60 against it. This Constitution denies the negro the right of emigrating to, or citizenship in, the State. The vote of these gallant soldiers is a significant indication of their views in regard to "negro equality," which seems to be the chief aim of the radical section of the

CAUGHT .- When President Lincoln was in exists between France and Spain providing for the early abolition of Slavery in Cubs.

OPENING PORTS OF ENTRY.

Congress has postponed the consideration relaxing the blockade of the ports of the bankrupt law until December.

OPENING PORTS OF ENTRY.

Precident Lincoln has issued a Proclamation of the bankrupt law until December.

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OPENING PORTS OF ENTRY.

Precident Lincoln has issued a Proclamation of the town of Strok Haven, and hogshed last year. Imports—Specie, nothing, against two bundred as the last court of Cumber-of the town of the bankrupt law until December.

OPENING PORTS OF ENTRY.

Precident Lincoln has issued a Proclamation of the town of New Orleans nothing, against two bundred bags, nothing, against two bundred bags, once condemned it as not oglidoux—not once may be previous per pr

MILITARY MATTERS -At the annual elec tion for officers of the Independent Grevs, held at Armory, on the evening of the 5th inst, the following sons were elected: ted: sorge L. Boyle. ant—Dr. John L. Atlee, atennat Dr. John L. Attee, Jr.
Anthony Lechter.
Benjamin P. Beer.
Benjamin P. Beer.
Benjamin P. Beer.
Benjamin P. Beer.
Georgeaut S. S. Spencer.
Georgeaut S. S. Spencer.
George S. Rrady.
George S. Brady.
Thomas Fairer,
James MacConlege,
Stephen A. McConomy.
Stary—J. B. Markley.
Surrer—H. L. Zuhm.

Secretary—J. B. Markley.
Treasurer—H L. Zuhm.
Captain McGalla declined a re-election. He was an efficient and esteomed commander. At a subsequent meeting of the Greys, a series of complimentary resolutions were reased, returning thanks to Capt. McC. for the scal and efficiency he displayed in the organization and command of the company. We congratulate our most excelment of the company. We congratulate our most excel-

bles are now officered as follows: Inderly Sergeant—Heury

Manual W. Rowe,

Manual W. Rowe,

Manual W. Rowe,

Manual W. Rowe,

Manual C. Representation

Manual C. Religerwait,

Manual C. Stellerwait,

Manual C. Stellerwait,

Manual C. Stellerwait,

Treasurer—Andrew McGinnis,
Surgeon—Dr. Henry Carpenter.
The Fencibles have adopted a new and temporary uniform, consisting of dark blue blones, dark pents and fatigue cap, which makes a very pretty appearance. They have also organized a Drum Corps, consisting of sight drumme boys. This splendid body of citizen soldiery is now stronge than ever it was, numbering fully one hundred active ernment should be reconstructed on a new

members.

The military solrit, although the war is still progressing has not been anticred to die out in our midst. We have a fine a battalion of suldiers as are to be found anywhere in the State, viz: Fencibles, Capt. Franklin: Jackson Rifles Lieut. John Rees; Independent Greys, Capt. Boyle; Artillery Cadets, Capt. Vound.

Another Soldier Gone .- Mr. William L.

EDITORIAL VISITOR .- We had a visit of Saturday evening from our friend DECKER. of the Cham bersburg Valley Spirit, one of the soundest, most whole some and orthedox Democratic journals in the State— DECKER is an able and fewless writer, and is a sore thorn In the side of Black Febriblicanism in the Cumberla Valley. We are always 11 d to see our editorial brethr from other parts of the State.

For The Intelligencer.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE U. STATES.

MESSAS EDITORS: There has no address, communication or publication appeared since the commencement of ou National difficulties, the perusal of which has given more profound satisfaction to your correspondent than the on published in your last issue, bearing the title which head the communication. this communication.

It is a paper which should have long since been issue and a position which our glorious old party should has since have taken. It contains the old, standard doctrine of our long-cherished faith. It reiterates the true politics. since have taken. It contains the old, standard destrose of our long-cherished faith. It relierates the true political science of our Republican institutions, and restores the landmarks of our old party organization which, to the infinite regret of the Dem cratic masses of the country, were on much obscured as to be almost obliterated. Although there is scarcely one point more decidedly preferable than another in this admirable address, yet there is none superior in importance than the broad and decided position in favor of maintaining our party organization. We have never as a party been guilty of a single act deserving more direct censure than that of yielding our organization, even in the most unimportant political contests. It was yielding principle for expediency, and was ever fraught with has ever resulted from it. It has opened the door to those who were weak in the faith, and been the means of the allenation of many strong men, whose principles uover would have weakened and broken had not the vascillating surges of the party snapped their tension and destroyed silenation of many strong men, whose principles nover would have weakened and broken had not the vascillating surges of the party snapped their tension and destroyed that adhesion which is ever necessary to control the visineriza in the higher and more important campaigns.

Party spirit is ever present in the political affairs of every government, whether in a perfect Despotism or in a perfect Republic. In the former it is suppressed; in the latter it should be as free as the air we breathe. The feelings, principles and prejudices of men will flow on, and whether obliged to sink to a deep under-current, or allowed a free, open expression, they will group together, ever affiliating with congenial elements, and adhering to the culminating power of their unrespective and peculiar growth. They adopt the principle of cryganization instinctively, and thus are formed into parties, the province and peculiar tendency of which must be to seek out and develop the true science of government. If the party is founded upon justice and the elements of inherent conservations, such as the Democratic party has been, it will retain the power of self-preservation. But, if it is founded upon principles of selfish sectionslism and a false, familical morality, such as the Democratic party has been, it will retain the power of selfish sectionslism and a false, familical morality, such as the Republican party for instance, it must soon die and become forever extinct—for it serves no good nurous, and its very triumphs are the vehicles of its own speedy d-struction. If it is a well conducted, vigorous and complete organization, it will subserve the purposee for which it was intended; but if it yields to the selfish clamor of "no party" for the sake of a false patriotism, such as we experienced last fall, a conglomeration of uncongenial spirits and principles are thrown together, with some third-rate daily to lead, and the campaign becomes more animated than a true partizan spirit could make it, and is more meanly contested the and a frue

lead, and the campaign becomes more animated than a true partizan splitt could make it, and is more meanly contested, because it is not a contest of principle, but must from the nature of things become personal and abusive. But why should the Democratic party break down its organization, and surrender all its time honored and conservative principles? We are answered, our country before party; eink all party lines and feelings for the good of the Country and the Union. This is truly a noble object for every earthly sacrifice. There is, I am very certain, no Damocrat living who would not prefer his country to the simple organization of his party, for this is all that is asked. But how is the surrendering of the Democratic party organization to save the country and restore our shattered Union? I can very well imagine how the breaking up of the Republican party might h-ly to accomplish that much desired end, since its oxistence caused the trouble. But how it is possible for this object to be effected by the breaking up of a party whose very lite has been the the loudest in their demands for the sections. Who is fire the afternative, or by what system of political leg demain can the unfurtunate condition of the country the present time be improved, or changed, even were to discard our principles and organization, and perform of the odious and disgusting task of getting into the same bed with a Republican or an Ab-littinist?

to discard our princi, ies and organization, and perform bed dittons and disgusting task of getting into the same bed with a Republican or an Ab-littonist?

There was a time when such a sacrifice upon the part of the Republican members of Congress could have restored the original status of the Government, re-united the elements of discord, and smoothed the asperities and malignities of the bitter feuds engendered by the advent of a Sectional party to power; but the sentiment prevailed there, which was offered by the representative of our own district, viz: that he would "rather see the Union shattered to a thorsand pieces than to back down one inchirom his party platform?" In that fatal ressive upon the part of men in whose hands the life of the country reposed, we have an Instance of party rancor so malignant as to disgust the better portion of their own supporters, and turn the tide of public sentiment against the men whose hands are red with the blood of a Nation whose equal he world has never seen, and whose shattered fragments will at some future day visit them with a fearful destruction. The assiduity and labor of the Democracy for the adoption of the Critenden Resolutions, in the last Congress, will fill the brightest page of our history, and give in the future an immortality of glory to the party that was, at the proper time, willing to sacrifice its all for the common good, and the restoration of that fraternal harmony and fellowship between the North and the South, which now, also, only serves to widen the breach and render the restoration of the Union as it was almost a hopeless impossibility. If the Republican party at that suspicious period would have been as carnest as it now appears to be for the obliteration of all-party lines and distinctions, this fatal war would not now the determine of the Union must be effected by a for-

been as earnest as it now appears to be for the obliteration of all-party lines and distinctions, this fatal war would not now be drenching our once happy land in the blood of a fraternal carnage.

The restoration of the Union must be effected by a fostering influence upon the embers of the Union sentiment S unth, faint as they are, as well as by the stern mandates of the laws, and the yet more terrible arbitrament of the sword. There must be an earnest, spontaneous outflowing of a National conservation, ever regainst a miserable, morbid, sectional individualism. The off-neive element must be chilterated in the North, before the conservative element can predominate in the South. There must be a breaking down of a factious sectionalism both North and South, and the gradual but certain growth of Nationalism, if we would have the authority of the Government respected, the affections of the people onlisted, the consent of the gradual statement of the protection of the distancing of the Democratic party, and surrendering all its conservation to the peculiar dogmas of the dominant party? Is it reasonable to suppose that the body politic can live with a cankering ulcor down deep in its very vitals? If, therefore, the country is to be saved and the Union restored as it was, and the yielding of any party organization is thely accomplish that much desired object, is it not patent the tit must be the organization of the Republican party as the only offensive and destructive element?

Push forward the Address, then, all ye leaders and editors. It strikes the key-note which will give the country stop again to the music of the Union, the Constitution and the equality of the States. Be equal at least with the sontiments of the people, and use your well-favored powers in disseminating doctrines so well calculated to raise to hopefulness the now desponding spirits of the masses. Victories on the battis field are but triumphs after all other force, and will serve but a temporary purpose. But victories one the battis field are bu

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The une number is before us, as usual, rich in embelliahments, and in proce and poetry not to be excelled. "The Pinch of Snufi," and "Colored Plate of Fashions," are faultless a very respect. In addition, there are no less than 65 rood engravings, representing the latest styles of Ladies and Children's Dresses, Needle Work, &c., &c. Terms of be Magning only \$2 - very londing.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June, is on our table. The double extension Fathlon Plate cannot be excelled, containing five figures, also a plate representing children's fashions. There are two beautiful pictures, "Sitting for a Portrait," and "Catching Birds with Fresh Salt." The reading matter is very interesting. There are four pages of recipes which are almost invaluable to the housekeeper. Send for Godev at once. Terms, one copy \$2.00. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April, (America THE WESTMINSTEE REVIEW for April, (American Edition, by Leonard Sott & Co., New York,) has been received. The following is the table of contents of the present number of this standard Quarterly: 1—The Miythology of Polynesis; 2—Endowed Pchools; 3—German Life during the last Two Conturies; 4—Mrs. Delany; 6—Cæsar's Campaigus in Gaul; 6—The Life of J. M. Turner; 7—The Fathers of Greek Philosophy; 8—Portraits of my Acquaintances; 9—France and Napoleon III; 10—Lord Stanley; 12—Contemporary Literature, under which head are embraced a number of criticipus and reviews on the writings of some of the ablest writers in Europe.

The "LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW." (American r print) for April has the following table of contents,
1. Dorset; 2. Hymnology; 3. State and Prosp
Turkey; 4. Training of the Ciergy; 5. Life of Tar
The Eastern Archipelago; 7. Stanhope's Life of I
The Merrimac and the Monitor.

WAR NEWS

From M'Clellan's Flatilla-A Hopuls Washington, May 17.

The following despatch has been received at the Wo The following despitation in the local received at May 17.

To the Hon. Edwin, M. Hanton. Ecretary of War: The guaboats Galena, Honlion, Argentok, Naugatuck and Port Eoyal west repulsed from Bort Darling, seven miles below Biohmood, yesterday. A pirtion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, mearthis place, in the James river. Level, Morja, companying the Port Royal, sant overland to us this morthing for intelligence regarding the forts below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen bedies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are more

en interred on the banks of the river, and there are more unded on board, including Lieut. Morris himself. The o-pound gun exploded at the first firs.

DAYID CAMPBELL, (Signed)

Oolonel of the Fifth Cavalry.

By authority of Gen. G. B. M'Clellan. Dispatch from Gen. McClellan.

Washington, May 18.
The following dispatch has been received at the War HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WHITE HOUSE, May 17 1862, 10:30, p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
A combined naval and army expedition, under Captain
Murray, U. S. N., with troops and artillery under Major
Willard and Avres, of the army, went some twenty five
miles up the Famunky to-day, and forcad the rebels to
destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The
expedition was admirably managed and all concerned deserve great credit. We have advanced considerably today. The reads are improving.

roads are improving.

GEORGE B McCLELLAN.

Major General Commanding.

A Silly Abelition Order.

The following silly and mischievous Abelition order by en. Hunter, of the Department of the South, was issued om his baddquarters at Hilton Head, South Carolina, on

trom his headquarters at minon hear, South Cathinas, or the 9th instant:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTE, }

HINTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862. }

HINTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.]

Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free. [Official.]

heretofore field as staves, are tharefore of chired to ever [Official.] DAVID HUNTER, Major General Commandic Ed. W. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. The Protest of the French Naval Com-mandant at New Orleans.

mandant at New Orleans.

It will be recollected that the first confederate account of the capture of New Orleans stated that the commandant of a French man-of war protested against a shelling of the city within a specified time. The New Orleans Della, of May let, contains the proclamation in full, as follows: Ommander of the United States Squadron, now in the Port of New Orleans:

Six: Sent by my Government to protect the persons and property of list citizens, who are here to the number of thirty thousand. I regret to learn at this moment that you have accorded a delay of 48 hours for the avenuation of the

property of its citizens, who are here to the number of thirty thousand, I regret to learn at this moment that you have accorded a delay of 48 hours for the evacuation of the city by the women and children. I resulture to observe to you that this short delay is ridiculous; and, in the name of my Government, I oppose it. If it is your resolution to bombard the city, do it; but I wish to state that you will have to account for this barbarous act to the Power which I represent. In any event, I demand sixty days for the evacuation.

DE CLOUET.

Commandant of the steamer Milan, opposite the City of New Orleans.

Heintzelman at Williamsburg. A letter dated Barkhamsville, Va., eighteen miles north of Williamsburg, May 10th. to the N.Y. Tribune, says:

"Here we got the first Northern newspaper which processes to publish accounts from the ground of the recent battle near Williamsburg. It is astonishing that even American history can be written so falsely and so unjustly. The reader of the reports would certainly suppose that Gen Hancock's fight on our right was the principal battle. How easy it is to correct this error. Hancock had only between twenty and thirty killed and wounded, and only four regiments enaged. His affair was but a skirmish. On the left, Heintzelman was compelled to fight a great battle of vastly more consequence than Bull Run, and be won it, too. He had seventeen regiments in it from first to last—twelve of Hocker's and five of Kesrney's; and his lose in killed, wounded and missing was two theusand and forty siz! I have told the story of this bloody battle that the courage of our men enabled Heintzelman to fight for six hours against the odds of three to one, and against other and greater odds than disciplined troops ever before six hours against the odds of three to one, and against other and greater odds than disciplined troops eare before encountered. And wider and wider spreads the opinion through the army every hour that it only needed that Summer should have spared Heintzelman a third or a half his force standirg idle in the woods, only a mile off, to have enabled him to crush the enemy right at Williamsburg, and have taken or dispersed the great force which we may now have to fight again on Sunday in the Chickshomlny awamn."

New Orleans.

New Orleans.

The Charleston Mercury is informed by a gantlemen who remained in New Orleans until after its surrender, that in addition to the cotton, all the tobacco (not the property of foreigners) was destroyed. This informant says nothing about the specie in the banks. He says that the sugar and molasses were not destroyed.

General Butler's proclamation, declaring martial law, prohibits the collection of all taxes except for saultary purposes, or to light the streets. He suspends the criminal jurisdiction of the civil courts, leaving to them the cognizance of minor criminal cases, and of all suits between individuals. He permits, as a matter of present necessity, the circulation of Confederate notes, but advises people not to take them.

McDowell's Work. Mich surprise has been expressed that Gen. McDowell with his splendid army of 50,000 men has not advanced to co-operate with Gen. McCleilan in his plan of capturing the rebel army and occupying Richmond. The telegraph gives an explanation. It reems that he has been engaged in what the abolition leaders seem to regard as a more important work. Resting his great army on the north side of the Rappahanock, near Fredericksburg, the telegraph says he is engaged in "organizing the loyal blacks as fast as they arrive. into companies and equads, commanded by the most intelligent men of their own color, and establishing a line of promotion by which they may, if industricus, attal to the same pay as an ordinary field laborer. The

attain to the same pay as an ordinal price given them at first ranges from with one day's rations and clothing. The Nashville Again It is not strange that the friends of the rebels in Europe neist that our blockade is inefficient, when the steamer that our blockade is inemcient, when will ville finds it so easy to run in and out of bl Nashville finds it so easy to run in and out of blockaded ports. It was known that the was off the coast watching an opportunity to slip in, with a large cargo of arms and munitions; yet no precaution seems to have been taken to prevent it, and accordingly we hear that she arrived at Wilmington, April 25, with 18,000 stand of arms and 100 tons of powder. It is stated that in running in she got aground on the bar and remained so two days, during which time a portion of her cargo was taken out by other boats. Where, during all this time and while all this was going on, were our vigilant and efficient blockaders?

Further from New Orleans. Additional details of the victory at New Orleans show that hundreds of rebels were killed or burned up in their vessels; two batteries near the city silenced; two heavy field works, nine miles above the city, captured; a new

The Battle at West Point. Va

FORTRESS MORROR, May 8.
By the steamer from Yorktown I learn that Gen. McCleilan had advanced twelve miles beyond Williamsburg, and has had several skirmishes with the enemy routing them with heavy loss.

The embarkation of troops for West Point is progressing The embarkation of though a with great rapidity.

A heavy battle took place on Wednesday afternoon, be tween the troops of General Franklin and General Sedg wick and the rebels under General Lee, who were endeavoring to make their way to Richmond. It is said to have been the severest battle on the Peninsula.

The rebels were driven back towards the forces unde

been the severest natio on the recinsula.
The rebels were driven back towards the forces under Gen. Johnston on the Chickahominy.
The whole number of Federals killed and wounded was \$80. The enemy was driven back by our gun-boats, with great slaughter. They had not less than 30,000 men, while our whole force at the time was not over 20,000, only that number having landed. Had it not been for the gun-boats, our troops would have been defeated.

AN INFAMOUS AVOWAL. The Toledo Blade admits that the passage of the Crittenden Compromise by the last Congress would have preserved the peace of the country and maintained the Union intact, but avows that the Republicans could not support that Compromise because it would "buying off the South with nev oncessions," to have done which, says the Blade, would have been degrading to Repub-&c. This is a precious confession, The Republican leaders refused to licans, truly! pass the Crittenden Compromise, not because its terms were unfair or unjust to either section of the Union; not because it conceded to the South more than she was entitled to under the Constitution-but simply because it conflicted with the doctrines of the Chicago Platform, and to yield one jot or tittle that platform would have "degraded the Republican party." Had the Crittenden Compromise been adopted, we would not today have a dissevered Union and a civil war But the Republican leaders could not afford the sacrifice. They said, let dissolution come; -the country may go to the devil-but the Chicago platform, that "holy of holies," must

Unconstitutional Legislation .- Prof. Parker, Republican, of Massachusetts, has a clear an order requiring flag officers to enlist those vision and sees the difficulty in which his party is entangling itself. He writes to the Boston Journal as follows: To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

DEAR SIR: Will you permit me to say that

oe preserved .- North West.

the sooner the Republican party cuts itself loose from all unconstitutional projects (whether they relate to emancipation by proclama-tion, conquering States and holding them as territories, confiscation without trial, or any other measure not warranted by the Constitu tion,) the sooner it will begin to provide for its Very truly yours, JOEL PARKER. own salvation.

CAMBRIDGE, May 5, 1862. THE ARMY APPROPRIATION

WASHINGTON, May 15. The army bill which passed the House to-day, appropriates \$421,000,000 for the year ending with June, 1863. Besides this \$208,-000,000 have been voted during the present session for current army expenses and deficiencies for the present fiscal year.

Mr. CALVERT offered the following : Provided, That no portion of the appropria-tion in this bill shall be applied to keeping, supporting, or equipping negroes or fugitive slaves for service in the army of the United Mr. Calvert's proposition was rejected.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE Messas. Entrois: Was there ever ench an avalanche of good news as has been poured upon us from all parts of the field of battle during the past weak or two? Everything certainly goos prosprospatig now. Even the cavils of the on to Elchmond. Analts in Innhed as the glorious Monear of octation gase peak, week, "two? Everything certainly goes preasproasis," new? Everything certainly goes preasproasis, new? Even the caville of the "on to Hichmond." fanatics are funded as the glorious Moclellan goes thundering along on his triumphant way. By the way, did you see Greeley's while feather on Monday? McClellan has conquered even him? He says that the movements on the peninsula have been characterized by praches, for thought and true military rangicity, and that his pursuit of the rebels—that is to say the manner of his pursuit (we quote only from memory) is worthy of loudest praiss. And this from the McClellan hating tiresley. And that the totok out for some fault in McClellan. It will never do. We can't be on the same stde with Sreeley, no how. Can't think of such a thing. We wish that Horace had been blown up in the Merrimac; it would have saved us a world of uneariness.

The arrivals of prize vessels at our wharves are very nurserous now, amounting to some twenty or thirty per week, including steamers, ships, schooners, etc. The capture of so many ports and forts along the occast is having the effect to make the blockade at the remaining openings more effective than heretofore, and it will soon be impossible to get a rebel vessels incrout nywhere south of Jivrey. Charleston and Wilmington are the two worst points left, but their days are numbered. Even Fort Funiter cannot resist the Monitor, Galena and the grand New Ironsides than the splendid monster was let down into ber appropriate element. The sight was one worth seeing, with the thouands upon thousands of human beinzs with

with the famons Wartlor of England and La Gloire of France. May she live to sink them both, especially the former.

Under the influence of so much good news the stock market is tremendously inflated. U S. 6's are up to 106½ and Treasury Seven thirries which one month ago were down to ninety five to day sold at 107. All others are in proportion, and the investments are larger than ever before known in the history of the city.

Literary matters are at a low ebb, most of the new books being confined to the always active firm of Ticknor & Fields, with a few from Harpers, and Putnam, and two from our friend and fe low citizen. Geo. W. Childs. Littell gives a very good number of the Living Age for next week, May 17th, containing a continuation of the new story by the author of Adam Bede, a fine review of Frascl, from Temple Bar, an interesting paper by Sir George Lewis, from Fraser, etc. The Age grover riper every week of its life.

A now novel by the author of East Lynne will be a welcome annumement to thousands who have read that the new story, which is called "The Chaunings, a Tale of publication, it has gone into a fourth edition. Although a sometime writer for the English periodicals it was not unit also wrote East Lynne that Wars. Wood, like Lord Byron, found herself suddenly famous of a fine morning, but now she may write as many novels as she pleases and she will

til she wrote East Lynne that Wrs. Wood, like Lord Byon, found herself suddenly famous of a fine morning, but now she may write as many novele as she pleases and she will find a delighted public for them all. The Channings is an excellent story.

A beautiful rolume is just issued from the press of Ticknor & Fields, containing a fair sample of the genius and eloquence of the famed English Opium Ester. Under the title, "Beauties. Selected From the Writings of Thomas De Quincey," the American ed tor of his works, Jas T. Fields, Eag, here presents us with a brilliant succession of these studies of the sample of with learning and sequence which Do Quincey," the American ed tor of his works, Jas T. Fields, Esq , here presents us with a brilliant succession of those flashes of wit, learning and eloquence which scintillate so prominently in the writings of the great dreamer. The volume is not a mera collection of excerpts or short paragraphs, but whole sketches and essays are extracted from De Quincey's writings; and as they are arranged in consecutive order they farnish a connected view of the anthor's mind. In the part devoted to his early life are given the beantiful essays on Childhood, the Runaway, the Priory, Home, etc. His celebrated Vision of Sudden Death is included among the Dramms. The Spanish Nun, and the Easedale Romance, are among the Narratives and Essays; and there are ten of his splendid critiques on distinguished men. The vlame is one of the most satisfactory we have ever read.

best. Ticknor & Fields could not have made a more welcome announcement than when they gave notice of their intention to continue the publicati not Lockhart's Life of Scott—surrended by the war. Accordingly we now have volumes 3 and 4, opening with Rir Walter's memorable quarrel with his publishers and continuing down to the building of Abbotsford. This noble biography is the finest in the language, and the Household edition, now to be continued without interruption, will be the most desirable of the many editions published. We shall have more to say a neerning it in our next. In these volumes are a splendid portrait of Scott's mother:

We are glad to say that the difficulty at the New York Constom Hours, which d'arry d'the serving of the Englisher loddels for a wek or two. is now settled, and that beautiful publication, these awkeek, comes along more smilling than over. A new story by Datton Co ki, just begun, and we see that the author of East Lynne is underlined. Messrs Willmer & Rogers are the agents.

Commodore Gleason's linced battle ship, yelept the Literary Companion, still salls weekly out of Boston harbor, well freighted with the beautiful and good. It continues to be one of the most popular of the Boston weeklies, and all we have to say is long live the Commodore; long may he wave.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT--FIVE SISTERS DROWNED.

About one o'clock, yesterday, William Ward, son of Mr. D. Ward, fisherman, embarked in a sail boat for a cruise on the accompanied by his five sisters. The eldest girl was about thirteen years of age, and the youngest only four. After sailing up and down the bay for an hour or so, William, who was steering the boat with an oar, attempted to put it on another tack. He sat upon the gunwale in order that he might have a greater nurchase over the oar, when the sail suddenly Sapped against the mast, and the boat capsized. All who were on board instantly fell into the water. The boy made every effort to save his sisters, and to right the boat. After considerable effort he succeeded in getting the boat on her keel again, and when the two eldest of his sisters came to the surface he managed to

get them into the boat, which was half filled with water. When about to get on board himself, the wind again caught the sail of the boat, and, in an instant, she was capsized a second time and the poor girls, along with the lad who had their lives in the water. He made another attempt to save them, but they sunk before his eyes to rise no more in life. The boy although much exhausted, succeeded in getting hold of the boat which was being driven hither and thither by the wind and waves, and shouted lustily for assistance. His

father's house is situated about a thousand yards from where the accident occurred. His painful cries for assistance were not heard by the inmates in the father's but, bu a young man named Earnest had observed the accident from the Esplanade and put off in a boat to render assistance. He fortunately succeeded in rescuing the lad in a very exhausted state, and conveyed him to his father's dwelling. The grief of the parents may be imagined when they learned the melancholy intelligence that their five daughters, who had left them in health a short time before, had all met a watery grave. - Toronto (Canada)

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The following appropriations have been made by the present Congress, for convenience and luxuries at the President's

mansion : To furnish the house, last session, Additional, this session. introduce Potomac water, For Painting For Plate and Gas Fitting,

\$42,913 To furnish the house, thirty-one thousand dollars have been appropriated in less that nine months. For plate-including "gold spoons," doubtless-at least two thousand dol-

2913

ars.
At a time like the present, when the country is groaning under a load of debt and embarrasement, and when enormous taxes are coming upon the people to make good not only the just contracts of the Government, but the millions of dollars that have been stolen by contractors or lobby agents, such extravagance as that pointed out above is not only simply

eckless, it is criminal. THE LEVELING PROCESS. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal asserts that 50,000-muskets and gay Zouave uniforms are being prepared for as many negroes, who are to be drilled, equip-ped, and mustered into the service of the United States. Secretary Welles has issued "persons known as 'contrabands' * *

* " freely in the Navy," and recommends

their employment "in every department of a So it appears the leveling process has commenced in earnest,—and first with the soldiers. But the distinction, and the most favorable one is, that these negroes are not to be placed in any dangerous place where they may be shot; they are to man the forts evac nated by the enemy; to have all the comforts of a well ordered garrison, while their less valued white "brothers in arms," are to brave the dangers and suffer the privations of the

ABOLITIONISM IN CONGRESS .- Mr. Voorhees, on the floor of the House in Congress a few days since, said, in regard to Abolitionism: "Why comes it here now? It never was a friend to the Union, and it is not so to day.-It never wanted a Union with Slave States, or

a fellowship with slaveowners, and does not now. It is at war with the Constitution; it is an enemy to the Government; it is the twin monster to the doctrine of secession, and like the withered and hateful hags on the blasted heath of Scotland, the two together concocted the hell broth of the present civil war. Let the spi it of the Union, born of the Constitution, rise up between them like a bright angel and banish them forever. Then will the nation renew its mighty youth, and go on again in its swift flight of prosperity and renown. Then will "kindred and countrymen" once more assemble under the same flag, and obeying the command of the Prince of Peace.

General Burnes has declared martial law in New Orleans. live of squarery

love one another."