our lowest rates.

B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, Is Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, of to receive emberiptions and advertisements for at our lowest rates. His receipts will be read to the complete the street of the complete street.

S. B. NILES, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bost



The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster counts 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 elect delegates to the Fourth of July State Convention. general attendance is requested.

P. Martin Haitlan. Chairman

ess fame shall be

TO ARMS: TO ARMS:

We have barely time to call attention to the proclamation of the Governor, published in our paper this morning.

The appeal is an urgent one, and not made without the most pressing cause. That it will be patriotically responded to by the people of Pennsylvania, there can be no doubt

whatever.

Banks has been defeated by a large force of the enemy, and driven north of the Potomac. We are without particulars, but fugitive sol diers who have arrived at Hagerstown report the rebel force at 100,000 men. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but, emboldened by their success, the enemy may push on to Washington or Baltimore. In any event there is no time to lose in raising men to check them.—There is no cause for unnecessary alarm, but if there ever was a time for prompt action that time has now arrived.

—Our city battalion of volunteers, comprising the Fencibles. Jackson Rifles, Indepen.

And now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately introduced in the subtent and proposal of the Nation to the States and policia. To the people of those States I now earnesstly appeal. I do not argue the poly our calm end of the Nat

ing the Fencibles, Jackson Rifles, Independent Greys and Artillery Cadets, have promptly responded to the call of Governor recruiting companies.

THE CALL TO ARMS :

The Volunteer Militia of the State to Muster Forthwith and March Without Delays-The President takes Military Possession of the Railroads for the Transportation of Troops and Muni-tions of War. [OFFICIAL]

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, May 26, 1862. GENERAL ORDER, No. 23.

On the pressing requisition of the United States, in the present emergency, it is ordered:

That the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colopels of regiments, throughout the Commonwealth, muster withoutdelsy all the military organizations wil him their respective divisions, or under their control, tegether with all persons willing to j in their commission, and proceed forthwith to the City or Washington, or to such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander in Chief,
A. L. Russer, Adj't Gen'i,
[Editors throughout the Commander of Chief, [Editors throughout the State will please make this pub-lic at the earliest possible moment.

O. W. SEES, Chief Trans. and Teleg'h Penneyivania Militia.] HARRISBURG, May 26, 1862.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, May 25, 1863.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1863.

OBDERND—By virtue of the authority vested by the Act of Congress, the President takes military possession of all the rail-to-ade in the United States, from and after this date, not if in their orders, and directs that the respective rail-road companies, their officers and servants shall hold them selves in readiness for the transportation of troops and nunitions of war, as may be ordered by the authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

M. C. MEIGS, Quarter Master General. Why is it that neither of the Abolition journals in this city has a word to say in condemnation of the plundering rascals who have been robbing the Government out of such im-

nunciation.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. it will bestow. Those living in the im_ abstracted from the government revenues by GREELEY stripe. the operation of the act, while the expenditure on land account will be greater than ever before. It is stated at the Interior Departnecessary in the General Land Office, and in the office of the several districts, to register has been continuous.

IS IT NOT SO ?

Whenever you hear a fellow particularly vociferous in denouncing Democrats as traitors because they adhere to the Constitution, ten to one that he is either a fool, or has received, directly or indirectly, a share of the SIXTY main points of which are that the Juarez Millions and upwards which, according to government has been overturned, and General Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, has been stolen from the Treasury during the past year.

A UNION PARTY.

The idea of a "Union" party, to be composed of old decayed Republican fossils, is mer were still steadily advancing on the capital. worse than ridiculous. The predominating Guerilla bands were gathering in different element-ABOLITION-is disunion, and the plunder element cares only for the spoils .-Fortunately for the country, there is now, as there always has been since the organization of our Government, a true Union organization, the Democratic party. The Democracy made our country great, prosperous and happy, and it would have continued so to this hour, but for the spirit of Sectional Abolition.

NEGROES IN THE NAVY .- The Secretary of the Navy has ordered our Naval commanders to enlist runaway slaves in the Navy, "rating them as boys, at \$8, \$9, or \$10 per month, and one ration." Mr. Welles ought to be put in command of a fleet thus manned and sent to capture the Forts at Charleston. He would doubtless make brilliant work of it. under the act of April, 1862.

The Lancaster Intelligencer Gen. nunten abolition procla-

"Hunter has done the right thing, at the right moment, in the right place, and in the right way." So says John W. Forney in his paper of the 17th inst., whilst strongly enlorsing the silly Abolition Proclamation of General HUNTER, which we published last

And our neighbor of the Express, not to be outdone by any of his Abolition brethren, in his paper of the 16th inst., says that the declaration of General HUBTER that Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible, is "such a plain common sense proposition," that to doubt it "will be a matter of the gravest astonishment to future generations." Hence, says the same learned expounder of Constitutional law, "the logic on which his [HUNTER'S] order is based is as unanswerable as the 'logic of events' which

suggested it is inexorable." Now mark the sequel. On the 19th inst., a Proclamation was issued by President Lin-COLN, repudiating the act of General HUNTER. as follows:

BY the President of the United States of America:
WHEREAS, There appears in the public prints what purports be a preclamation of Major General Hunter, in the

WHERLS, There appears in the oublier prints what purports be a preclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE BOUTH, HINTON HEAD, S. C. May 9, 1862.

"General Orders, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Millitary Department of the South, having deliberately declared head of the content of the Millitary Department of the South, having deliberately declared head of the content of the Millitary Department of the South, having taken up arms against the said united States, it became a millitary necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavey and martial law in a free country are allegebre incompatible. The persons in these three Rates. Georgia, Florida and South Curdina, here trylore held as slaves, are therefore declared forcer free.

[Official]

"ED, W. SMITH, Acting Adjutant Gweetal'
App WHEREAS, The same is producing some excitement and missingers and incompensation; therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINGOLN, President of the United States, proclaim and declare, that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an in-

and misunderstanding; therefore,

I. Abraham Lixoux, Fresident 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 commander 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 own in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void so far as respects such d-claration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, at any time, in any case, if its shell have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the government to exercise such supposed power, sie questions which under my responsibility. I reserve for 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 armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

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

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by a large majority in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Nation to the States and people most simmediataly

ystem."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by a large majority 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 unbiest matter.

When, lo and behold! the consistent For-NEY, in his issue of the 20th, turns a complete summersault, and exclaims, with rapturous CURTIN, and expect to leave for the seat of emphasis, "we welcome President Lincoln's other military gentlemen are engaged in tries hard however to cover up his glaring inconsistency, by saying, in the next sentence. that "in doing so we [he] cannot but express the decided opinion that if the disloyalty of South Carolina continues the plan of General Hunter must be accepted," whether the President is willing or not, we presume. How very modest, to say the least of it! If Mr. LINCOLN is not frightened out of his sense of propriety by this imperial dictum of the Clerk of the enate, then is he in nossess bone than he generally gets credit for.

Mr. GEIST is more consistent than FORNEY, in that he publishes the proclamation without a word of comment.

LOOK AT IT. UNION MEN!

The Boston Liberator, the leading Abolition newspaper in the country, edited by Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, the bosom friend and crony of WENDELL PHILLIPS, being asked recently by the New York Journal of Commerce whether it was in favor of the restoration of the Union and the Constitution, made this answer:

"None whatever! That was a guilty Union cemented with the blood of an enslaved race on our soil-' a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' in the making of which ' Washington and his companions of mitted a grievous sin. The natural and in-evitable result of it is a dismembered Republic and a tremendous civil war, through the treachery of the very slave-holding class that originally dictated the terms of the Union, and also as a Divine retribution for trampling upon the poor and needy! Not for myriads of worlds ought it to be, even if it restored, with all its iniquitous conditions and mense sums the past year? Reason, they are Republicans. Had they been Democrats, we

horrible pro-slavery compromises!" The Republican papers generally, and the should have had column after column of de-Union and the Examiner of this city in particular, whose editors are so quick to see treason in Democratic journals that have always been The Homestead bill, which is now a law, is and are now for the Union as it was and the national in so far as loss to the Treasury is | Constitution as it is, have not a word to say concerned, and is sectional as to the benefits in condemnation of their openly avowed Dis union Abolition allies; and from their contin mediate region of surveyed public lands will ued silence the inference is irresistible that of course have the lion's share of the advanta- they endorse the infamous ravings of such ges, while the far off poor upon the Atlantic pestilent Abolitionists. The truth is, every coast cannot command the means to go with body in the free States is for the restoration of their families to the extreme West to locate a the old Union except the Abolitionists and section. Two or three millions a year will be their aiders and abettors of the STEVENS and

GREELEY TURNED PREACHER: The New York World and other papers inform us, that on Sabbath week, Rev. Dr. ment that a vast number of clerks will be Chapin (Universalist) was unable, from indis position, to occupy his pulpit, and that Horace Greekey officiated for him. What the the names of persons applying for the benefit text was we are not informed, but the World of the act. They must first exhibit proofs at says it ought to have been, as most applicable the local land office to show that they are to the speaker, the passage in St. Matthew, qualified, and at the end of five years they XXIV. 15: "When ye therefore shall see the must file papers to show that their occupancy abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whose readeth, let him understand,) then let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains."

> IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. We have important news from Mexico, the Almonte, the agent of the French, formally elected President by a handful of votes.-Juarez and his Cabinet had taken flight from the capital for their own safety. There had been a few skirmishes between the French and Mexicans, with no important results. The for-

parts of the mountains. The vomito was making great havoc in Vera Crus. PLEAD GUILTY .- James Brady, only 19 years of age, who was arrested in Honeybrook, Chester county, sometime ago, for robbing the mail, plead guilty in the U. S. Court on Wednesday last. Brady was a stage driver, and the letter bag for the town which he drove to was entrusted to his keeping. He robbed it of its contents, and took the package of letters to his boarding house, where it was found. The shortest period to which he can

be sentenced, under the law, is ten years. APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR .- GOV. ernor Curtin has appointed William McClelland, of Franklin county; Charles Gilpin, of Philadelphia; and Robert B. McComb, of Lawrence county, Commissioners to revise and ABOLITION MORALITY.

bere are men, says the New York. Christianity, have adopted as their creed one faith that the Democrate are the Disunionis solitary dogma-ANTI-SLAVERY. To these of the North, we give below declarations from

time to eternity, so he but favors man-stealing object. One thinks it will destroy, the other from Southerners, and advocates somelity and from Southerners, and advocates equality and fraternity with the negro race.

Let no one say that this is an exaggerated tatement of the effect of negrophilism on the toral senses of some nominally Christian men. Every word that we have written can be established by indubitable testimony. Nay, nore. Radical abolitionism always blunts the oral susceptibilities of its devotes. The very foundation of the creed is, that no possi ole circumstance can justify slaveholding, and the next and necessary argument is, that the freedom of the slave may, and must be accomplished at any sacrifice of life and property. Hence follows the dogma that, the right to freedom being a superior right, all that stands in its way is to be regarded as inferior, and must succumb. Therefore, if to free slaves it ditch-and wrapped up their bodies in gympis necessary to rob and murder, all this is justifiable. If it is necessary to threaten the have been here to night." ameless horrors of servile insurrection to righten slaveholders, the threat must be used, willingness to permit and encourage everyin insurrection would produce.

If we are wrong in our estimate of abolition morality, we will correct the error whenever the radical Abolitionists will say that the life of a man, or the honor of a woman is a sufficient bar to the freedom of a slave, and that if it cannot be accomplished without sacrificing these, then he should remain a slave. Where is the Abolitionist that will say this? It is easy to discuss the question of slavery in generalities, and to talk of "human freedom" as above all other 'rights of man," but true morality, true religion, and above all, true Christianity, teach that the "freedom" of every man is and must be limited by the good of his fellow men, and the right of a slave or even of a prisoner of war to his liberty, is a right that he may not claim at too great a cost to

It is, therefore, with profound regret, that we notice a tendency in some directions to ead the public into a mild view of the character and offences of John Brown and his aiders and abettors. That they were murder. ers, the law of old, and the gospel of love and peace, alike teach, and to speak with approval of their acts, or to attempt the whitening of their black crimes can only result in a blot war to day or to morrow. We also learn that proclamation with unfeigued pleasure." He on our character as a Christian and civilized

> "Occasional" (Forney) in his letter to the Philadelphia Press having misquoted portions of Amos Kendall's letters to sustain General Hunter's abolition order, that gentleman publishes the following letter in the National Intelligencer. It was written before the author was aware of the President's proclamation modifying Hunter's order:

GEN. HUNTER'S LATE ORDER. WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862. To the Editors of National Intelligencer: My attention has been called to a Washin

ton letter in the Philadelphia Press, which the writer, after quoting a passage from one of my letters published in your paper, says: "Thus it will be seen that even the veteran Democrat, Amos Kendall, while objecting to the course of the Abolitionists, is entitled to the credit of having made the proposition which Gen. Hunter has thus practically carried out."

Now, I should consider myself a traitor to country if I were to approve the late order of General Hunter purporting to set free all the slaves within his While exposing to Southern rebels the gulf which is yawning before them, the conception never entered my brain that any military commander or the President himself could constitutionally, by general order or proclamation, confiscate their property and emancipate their alayes, or that such an object could be effected otherwise than by conviction for treason by due course of law in the courts of justice. the order of Gen. Hunter I see the essence of military despotism, utterly subversive of the Constitution we are fighting to maintain; and it is deplorable that the President does not, by the enforcement of a general line of policy. repress these assumptions of power by his su-bordinates. Every such assumption unrebuked by him exposes him and Congress itself to the charge of hypocrisy and perfidy in their announcements of the purposes for which the war is waged; it discourages the loval men in all the slaveholding States, and in an equal degree encourages the leading rebels : it will cost the North thousands of lives and millions of money; it alarms conservative men every-where and makes them begin to think their own liberties in danger; it strengthens disloyal men in loyal States and enables them to embarrass the Government in its legitimate oper ations. In fine, there is but one safe course for the Government to pursue, and that is to disregard all party affiliations and adhere firmly to the programme originally announced viz: The prosecution of the war for the sole object of preserving the Constitution and the object of preserving the Constitution and the Union with the rights of all the States intact, to be followed by peace as soon as those objects can be attained. If there be not firmness enough in the Administration to do this we are on a sea of revolution, with scarcely a hope of ever again reaching the haven of unity and AMOS KENDALL.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON. It seems to be pretty certain that the cotton destroyed along the Mississippi and Red rivers since the capture of New Orleans, will amount fully to one hundred thousand bales. This would have realized to the holders, at the prices current in New York at present, some hing like twelve million dollars or upwards, and at a low estimate, it is a sacrifice of several million dollars on the part of the holders but the New Orleans Delta says "they claim no commiseration or sympathy for the sacri-

The wholesale destruction of cotton, which seems thus to have been inaugurated, will exert a powerful influence upon the cotton markets of the North and Europe, as well, as the Delta expresses it, as "send grief and miseries to the great manufacturing communities of the world."

In regard to the former position, we see its effects upon the New York market already. Should the destruction of cotton be anything like universal in the "Cotton States." there is no telling where prices will stop in their upward career. Some months ago upland middling cotton sold in New York at upward career. 42c., we believe. Subsequently it run down to about 20c. Since then it went up to within a fraction of 30c. We now find it rallying from the descending scale, and it recovered from one to one and a half cents in a single day. If this effect should be produced by the reported destruction of the cotton stored in New Orleans alone, what must be the effect of the destruction of immense quantities, an event that now seems probable? Added to this we have the fact, which seems to be well established, that but a very small belt of land has been planted in cotton this year in the "Cotton States." We thus see that high prices for cotton must inevitably ensue, us a stop be put to the destruction of the stanle even then, high prices must prevail because a crop cannot now be planted this The raw material being high, every kind of goods manufactured out of co codify the Revenue Laws of Pennsylvania, necessarily command high prices.—Nashville under the act of April, 1862.

Despatch, May 15.

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THE ALLIES OF SECESSIONISTS. Commerce, who for years, professing uncornpulous party organs of the Republican

olitary dogma—ANTI-SLAVERY. To these nen religion is abolitionism; and abolitionism as a passport to heaven, even through murder, and all horrible absence and origine. Is the man an Abolitionism when the otherwise wreaths with the commence with Gorarnor appears to the distance manifound; one of the balls we through and the rest wire all in close neighborhood, and the rest wire all in close neighborhood, and the rest wire all in close neighborhood with the otherwise wreaths. There are two playies in existence who gallows. I like a fight on the negro question. Is the a thief of the public money, a forger or a robber of the private citizen? It matters not, so that he goes in for freeing the slave. Is he an Infidel or an Atheist, a contemner of the an Infidel or an Atheist of the Infinite property in the distance manifoned into the star that the intend who in the property in the other of the Calley and the property in the other of the Calley and the property in the other of the Calley and the property in the other of the Calley and the pro Bible? It is of no account. Clergymen by mise; but they regard peaceable eccession as the score can be found who will give him the a humbug. Why? Abolition is distunion; right hand of fellowship, call him as my dissolution is eccession; one is the other. brother," and promise him a happy exit from Both are striving to accomplish the same

> Hon. JOSEPH HOLF, of Kentucky Louisville speech, last summer, said : "We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but

> Abolitionism, that produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave." TESTIMONY OF PARSON BROWNLOW. Parson BrownLow, in his Opera House speech in Cincinnati, a few weeks since, said "I have to say that if two years ago I had been authorized to hunt up and collect them, I would have selected about one or two hun dred anti-slavery fanatics (for I know them all, well,) and about an equal number of God. forsaken, hell-deserving Disunionists, I would have marched them to the District of Columbia, I would then have dug a ditch-a common

sum weeds and dog-fennel, and butied them there. Had this been done then I should not The Louisville Democrat, a staunch and eliable organ of the unconditional Union men and the use of the threat implies a moral of Kentucky, to whose efforts, in connection with its able colleague, the Louisville Journal thing in the treatment of a whole population. we are greatly indebted for the preservation of including women and children, which such that State to the Union, says, in a recent number:

"Of course this same Abolition party are opposed to the South ever being represented n Congress. It would upset all their calculations and disappoint their hopes. They don't want the Union restored; it is not their interest. They and the rebels South are a unit in opposition to the Union. A restored Union will be the death of both of them.' The same paper bears the following testi-

mony to the Northern Democracy:

" SOUND FOR THE UNION. 'The local elections in Ohio show a ncreased Democratic vote. Dayton, the home of Vallandigham, has elected a Democratic Mayor by 150 majority; the majority against them last fall was 402. Let all Kentuckians bear in mind that, in the present Congress therever you find the vote of the Border Slave States you will find the Northern Democratic vote with them. The Northern Democratic press and the loyal press of the slave States speak the same language.

"We admit that some of the Republicans in Congress are conservative, and still more of them are so at home; but they are constantly subject to party pressure; and in their efforts for a wise and moderate policy, they will have to depend chiefly on their political opponents to sustain them. On the other hand the Democracy of the North are not only sound for the Union, but for the Union the right

Now, in connection with the above, read the following. Less than a year ago WENDELL PRILLIPS made a speech at the Tremont Temple, at Boston, in which he said:

"The anti-slavery party had hoped for and planned disunion, because it would lead to the development of mankind, and the elevation of the black man."

THE FEELING IN EUROPE. A correspondent of the New York Tribune

writing under date of Turin, April 29, has the following account and explanation of the state of feeling towards the United States in Europe:

"There is no good will either in England or in France among the governing classes toward the United States. That is the result of all the articles about the last events in America. The certainty of the ultimate success of the Union is gall and wormwood to the o called good society, which had warmed itself into the belief that a Republic should not and could not remain prosperous. The Times, The Herald, The Post, The Pays, The Patrie, The Constitutionnel, harp all upon the same subect, that the reconstruction of the Union is mpossible; that the North cannot subdue or at least govern the South, and therefore that the separation of the Cotton States, and, if possible, of all the Slave States, from the North, ought to be the result of Northern victory. Even Gladstone harps upon the same chord he great Republic of the United States is to e rent in two, or even into more, feeble States, which European diplomacy might always play against one another, until they arrive at the point of copying the monarchical institutions

f Europe.

"It is the Republican form which haunts the dreams of the statesmen of Europe; they see how this form of government will by and by become popular in Prussia, in France, and even in Italy, where nothing but the individu ality of Victor Emanuel prevents the bulk of the nation from turning already now republican; and they wish most ardently its failure across the ocean.'

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as delivered by Judge Woodward, de aring the army vote unconstitutional, is so exhaustive and conclusive that it cannot fail to receive the concurrence of the public. However much the Court may have regretted the necessity of this decision, it obviously could not have determined otherwise consistently with its duty to expound, and not to make, the

undamental law.

The rejection of the army vote will have the effect of displacing Mr. Ewing from the office of Sheriff in Philadelphia, and Mr. Stevenson from that of Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and also give the Republicans a majority in the common council of Philadelphia.

At least five Republican 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 Schuylkill. These men eat and roted as members of the House, and gave the Republicans their majority in that body. neir 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 changed the political complexion of the Honse

Whether the decision will oust persons who ow hold county offices in different parts of the State by virtue of the army vote, where a contest was not commenced within the time prescribed by law for filing petitions in cases of this description, is a point upon which we do not feel competent to venture an opinion.—Patriot & Union.

A CURIOSITY.—The following is the 6th of the series of resolutions composing the platform of the Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention in 1860:

" Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and countability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partizans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and crrruptions at the tederal metropolis show that an entire change f administration is imperatively demanded.

Who can read the above and avoid the exclamation: How true and appropriate to the present time! Were the framers of that platform prophets, that they could so vividly oreshadow the conduct of their party?-

On Friday week, the U. S. Senate confirmed the nomination of Brevet Major-G. n. JOHN E. Wood to be Major-General of the army, for gallant conduct on the 16th of May other gallant services, francisco ve Latinal bear and reclionals.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT

TARGET PRACTICE. - The "Lancaster Ca

through the Wheatland Club, in the campaign of 1856, by Mr. Joss Gruyras, of Phonix ville, Chester county, the invanter of the wrought iron cannon, and who has lately been minufacturing a large number of rified cannon for the Government. At the close of the empaign, when the Creb disbarded, the cannon was transferred to the Democratic County Committee to be held in trust by that bedy for the Democraty of the city. The cannon was mounted on the carriage which was built by order of and at the expense of the Club, and was thristened "Old Enck." It was first used on Wednesday, November 5th 1856, when a national salute was first in the Prediction. tional salute was fired in honor of the election of Mr. BuCRAMAR to the Presidency.

We re-produce the correspondence and proceedings connected with the presentation of this cannon, as published
in The Intelligencer of November 4th, 1856.

B. C. Bachawa, Eag.—Dear Sir:—There is one of my
Gans now belog floished. It is about a 7-pounder, but
will stand all the powder you will desire to pat in it—say
a load for a 24-pounder will be perfectly anfe.
In view of the creation, and the man whose election it
is intended to celebrate, permit me to present the Gan to
the Democratic party of the City of Lancaster. Hoping it
will make the welkin ring,
I remain, yours truly,
JOHN GRIFFEN.

PHUNTE IRON WORKS. Oct. 28th, 1856. B. C. BAUHMAN, ESQ. Dear Sir:—We, this morning, for winded, by Howard's Express, one Wrought Fron Cannon weighing 745½ pounds, manufactured by Jony GRIFFER, of this place, and by, him precened to the gallant Democracy the Whestland Club, of Lancaster city.

Hoping you may be able to accept the control of the Whestland Club, of Lancaster city.

Hoping you may be able to proclaim, on the 5th of No ember, from it in thunder tones to the inhabitants of our beautiful city and the surrounding country, the ennylvania's Favorite Son, the Hon. James Buchanan at the Preprient Elect of these United States. m, on the 5th of No-

Lanuaryer, Oct. 30th, 1856.

B. C. Bachman, Esq.—Sir:—The following resolutions of thanks to John Gerfern, of Pheenix Iron Wirks, for the splendid Wrought Iron Cannon presented, through you, to Wheatland Club and the Democracy of Lancaster city, were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Club, held on the evening of the 29th instant.

You will please forward these resolutions to Mr. Griffen, with the assurance that naver was there a response of more heartfelt gratitined given to any individual, upon any occasion, than was evinced by our gallant Democracy at the reception of his splendid present.

Compliments to our Club—as the proper organization of the Democratic party of this city—are always considered by us as complimentary to the great worth of our noble candidate, the Hon. Janus Brogaland, whose election to the Presidency, on the 4th of November, will be preclaimed in tones of thunder, from this Gun, as the first announcement of peace, propegity and safety to the Constitution

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of Wheatland Club, in behalf of the Democracy of Laucaster city, be tendered to JOBN GRIFFEN, Esq., of Phenix Iron Works, for the plendid Wrought Iron Cannon he has kindly presented to the Democratic party of Laucaster city.

Resolved, That in this gift we recognize a spirit of patricities and devotion to the conservative intesting of the conservative intentions. Resolved. That in this gift we recognize a spirit of patriolism and devotion to the conservative interests of his country, that is highly commendable and worthy the imitation of every American citizen—and that in our distinguished fellow townsman, James Buchanan, he recognizes, in common with all the conservative men of the Nation, the Statesman and Patriot, and the only man now before the people who is equal to the great crisis through which the political interests of our country are passing in the present age of the world.

CAPT. KENDRICK .- We had the pleasure on CAPT. M.ENDRICK.— We had the pleasure on Thursday last of taking by the hand Capt. WILLIAM G. KENDRICK, of Company A, 79th (Lancaster County) Regiment. It will be remembered that the Captain and fifteen of his men, whilst repairing the talegraph line mear Pulaski, Tednessee, were taken prisoners a few weeks ago by Col. Morgan and a portion of his command, and were subsequently released on parole. The Captain will remain at home until he is honorably exchanged. He is looking extremely well, and is in his usual buoyancy of spirits.

A New Sewer .- The contract for the sewer to be built in Vine street has been awarded to Messre. McGrann and Malone, whose bid was \$2,650, being the lowest of seven, the highest being \$3.000. It is to be five

SAD ACCIDENT.—A young boy, named Mc-GUIGAN, whose parents reside in Mulberry street, whilst returning from 8t. Mary's Catholic Sunday School, on Sunday afternoon last, for some reason or other climbed a tree in South Prince street. Whilst on the tree he missed his hold, and fell head forement to the ground, his head striking the curb stope. He was famedistely conveyed to the residence of GRORGE K (RED. Eq., where he remained in an insensible condition until 5 clicks, when he was conveyed home. At last accounts he was in a very critical condition, having been injured internally.

MAD DOGS-THE STOY REMEDY -In 1819 bite of any stod or mad animals. He said that his ancestors had arready used it in Germany 250 years ago, and that he had always found it to answer the purpose, during a residence of fifty years in the United States He only published it from motives of humanity. This remedy consists in the weed called Chickweed. It is a summer plant, known to the Germans and Swise by the names of Gauchneil, Rother Meyer, or Rother Huchnerdarm. In England it is called lied Pimpernel; and its botanical name is Angelica Pheorices. It must be gathered in June, when in gelica Phonices. It must be gathered in June, when in full bloom, and dried in the shade, and then pulverized.—The dose of this for a grown person is a small table spoonful, or in weight a drachm and a scruple at once, in beer or water. For children the dose is the same, yet it must be administered at three different times. In applying it to animals, it must be used green, cut to pieces, and mixed with bran or other feed. For hogs the pulvarized weed is made into little balls by mixing it with flur and water. It can also be put on bread and butter, or in honey, molasses, dc. The liev. Henry hindhenberg said that in Germany 30 grains of this proder are given four times the first day, then one dose a day for the whole week; while at the same time the wound is washed out with a decoction of day, then one does a day for the whole week; while at the same time the wound is washed out with a decoction of the weed, and than the powder strewed in it. Mr. Kettering said that he in all instances administered but one does with the most happy results. This is raid to be the same remedy through which the late D ctor William Stoy effected so many cures.—Harriburg Telegraph.

A PREDICTION. At the late meeting of Democratic and Corservative members of Congress, at Washington, the Hon. Wu. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois,

Baid: "I suppose I am regarded as a party man. It is known to the gentlemen who are present that within a few days past I have signed an address which has for its object the re-organization of a party. I did so because I saw a disposition on the part of the people for that very thing, and because I saw it would meet the acceptance of the American people." After a reference to the Democratic party Mr. Richardson, said:

"I do not despair of the people of the Northern States coming up to the full measure of this occasion. For the State of Illinois I can especially say this. I am satisfied that when we again assemble here in a future Con gress, the extreme Abolition party will not have enough members on this floor to make a roll call. I agree in what has been said about the country and its good. We are to preserve the try and its good. Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was. It is not to be tampered with or impaired by any mere political party."

Poisoned Paper Hangings .- It would seem to be the fact that the colored green paper their present excited condition, cannot be exhangings, so generally in use for the walls of pected to commence the work of "gradual our houses, have an unfavorable effect upon the inmates from the quantity of arsenic evolved and taken into the system through the

lungs. The Boston Traveler says: We are informed upon the best authority of a late case at the West End. The wife of one of our prominent merchants some time since sickened and seemed to be going into a decline. An eminent physician was called in, but was puzzled at the symptoms of the case, which seemed to be one of the most mysterious character. The husband also began to complain of an unusual feeling of depression At last one day the Doctor called at the house, when the door of the sleeping room of his pa tients was open. Looking at the room, the cause of the trouble was apparent in the green paper upon the walls. He ordered the paper to be stripped off and other paper substituted, when the lady rapidly recovered, and is now enjoying her usual good health.

THE PRESENTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Old School, has agreed to meet next year at Peoris, Illinois. On Tuesday last, at the session of the body, Dr. Breckinridge intro-On Tuesday last, at the duced a very important communication concorning the state of the country and church which was made the special order for Thursday last. It sets forth the blessings of peace and public order, denounces the rebellion against the Government as wicked and treasonable, and contrary to natural rel'gion and morality, denies the authority of the church to sanction it, and closes by expressions of gratitude for the unanimity of sentiment and general internal peace which has characterized the church in the loval States. and which it should strive to maintain, guarding against internal alienations and divisions and not allowing disturbers, who may promote discontent and disloyalty, tending to the unsettling of ministers, to local schisms, and manifold troubles.

> DESTRUCTIVE STORM. McConnellaburg, Pa., May 22.

One of the most terrific hail-storms ever witnessed passed over this town about five o'clock last evening. Nearly all the windows in the place fronting the storm were shivered. The young leaves and shoots were all cut from the trees, and the ground covered several inches deep with hail-stones, some of which army, for gallant conduct on the 16th of May were at least three inches in diameter, and in the taking of the City of Norfolk, and for weighed seven concest. The grain fields in the lows, on the same day, the Democrats carried nathway of the storm were utterly ruined.

News from General Banks
4—He is Repulsed at Wim
and Drivan into Maryland.
Wannsrox, May 25.
Wannsrox, May 25.
Wannsrox at Wuchester this morning, an PATON -FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The enemy are, it is understood, advancing from Winchester upon Harper's Ferry.
Our troops there are being rapidly reinforced.
Rumors say that Jackson is advancing to support Ewell
and Johnson, and there are also statements that still another force is belief allo.

Prompt means have been taken to meet these emergen-

Prompt means have been taken to meet these emergen-cies if truly reported.

A despatch rejeived to night states that Banks has made good his retreat screes the Potomax at Williamsport. General Rofus Saxton is in command at Harper's Ferry.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES PROVIGEN. BANKS.

To Hon. Ettacis M. Sautes, forcing of War.

The rebels attacked us this morning at daybreak in tree force. They were estimated at 15 000 consisting of Ewil's and Jankon's divisions. The fire of pickets began with light and was followed by the artillery, until the lines were fully suder fire on, both sides. The left wing stood firmly, holding its ground well and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke the lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back, as ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through the town in considerable confision. They were galckly re-formed on the other side and continued their march in good order to Martinaburg, where they arrived at 2:40 p. m., a distance of 22 miles. Our trains are in advance and will cross the river in

snemy but cannot now be stated. We are reinforced by the 10th Maine regiment, which did good service, and a regiment of cavalry.

Major General Commanding.

A privoner captured this afternoon sava the robel force in our rear is to be strengthened; that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two b inta Harper's Forry and Williampert. He confirms all we have heard in regird to the r-bd force here. We at pass the Potomac to-nicht safe—men, trains and all—I think, making a march of thirty-five miler.

Major General Commanding.

Major General Co To Hon. E. M. Straton. Secretary of War:

Colonel Kenlava comments of War:

N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

gressing, two companies of the New York carairy came to his assistance.

The fight commenced at 12 o'clock and continued up to night, when the infantry force succeeded in surrounding them. The first fight and repulse took place east of the Shenandoah, and, finding the force too great, he retreated to the west side, destroying one of the bridges, but was too hotly pursued to succeed in destroying the principal bridges.

He made another stand on the west side of the river, and Knapp's battery mowed the enemy down with shell and graps. They fired in all nearly two hundred rounds.

Col. Kenley received a musket shot. In the neck during the first attack, but continued on horseback until the

Col. Kenley received a musket shot in the neck during the first attack, but continued on horseback until the close of the day, when he was placed in an ambulance, perfectly exhausted.

The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal, his effort being to fail back in order—expect ing reinforcements momentarily from Gen. Banks.

A member of Kuapp's battery, who excaped, says that the Naryland regiment fought with indomitable bravery, and that Col. Kenley led them on frequently to bayonet tharges.

He also says that on the third approach of Ashby he

From Gen. McClellan. General McClellan's army is still marching on, and the morale and discipline of our army is schnowledged on both sides to be splendid On Saturday our forces had three skirmishes, near Richmond, in which they defeated the rebels. The 4th Michigan Regiment attacked, and, the despatch says, about finished, the celebrated Louisiana Tipera.

highly satisfactory to all conservative men, and equally unsatisfactory to abolitionists. we sincerely regret, at the same time,

himself a power which he once denied to Gen. Fremont on the ground that it was not conferred upon the Executive authority by the laws of the country. If Gen. Hunter's declarations, like those of Fremont, transcend the boundaries which the law has set up, how can the President issue them, any more than one of his Generals? Has he any more right to disregard the law than General Hunter? And we regret, also, to find an intimation -for such it certainly is-that he, as Commander-in-Chief, may yet do what he pro-

that the President should seemingly claim for

nounces void in the case of his subordinat It sounds to us like a threat to the South; like saying, "You had better abolish slavery peaceably, lest I do it forcibly." It ooks, also, like an effort to appease the abo lition friends of General Hunter, and reconcile them to the preceding paragraph of the proclamation. And finally, we regret that portion of the

proclamation in which he urges voluntary mancipation because the signs of the time indicate the overthrow of the slavery institu The "signs of the times," Mr. Lincoln, are understood to be in his keer ing. He could stop this clamor for a new Union in an hour. He could render hopeless the efforts which are being made to forcibly emancipate all the slaves of the country, by single word. If he were known to stand now just where his first message placed him; just where the Crittenden resolution—nay, and the where the Corwin amend-inent of '61—placed his party, not another word would ever be breathed in favor of the confiscation and emancipation bills now be-fore the two Houses of Congress. Why then does he warn the South against the state o emancipation." They could not if they would Why not, then, invite them in a single sentence, to come back to the old Union, which is the Union which the President swore to preserve? Are we so weak, so very weak, we must threaten to trample upon the Constitution, and obliterate State institutions, olde by a century and a half than the Constitution lf, as a means of suppressing this rebel lion? If we are not, then why are thes threats resorted to? But erough. Gen. Hunter is rebuked, and

his proclamation is void. We suppose we

ought to be satisfied .- Providence Post CAREFUL OF THE NEGRO'S HABITS .- We are formed by a correspondent from the "lower end," of the extreme care certain Abolition ists have over the morals of the colored man One of them had had a "contraband" in his employ for some months, and getting short of work, he sent him to his son, with a note saying, 'If thee has anything for him to do, thee wil find him a good trusty hand; but I advise thee not to give him anything but his viethals and such clothing as thee can spare, that is what'l did, for fear it might learn him bac In passing from father to son, the negro exhibited this note to citizens as he passed along the road .- West Chester Jeffer

onian TURNED UP ALIVE .- Some time since, Mr David Yohe, of Pigeon Creek, Washington county, went to the battle field of Fort Donel son and had disinterred (as he supposed) the body of his son, who had received a wound during the fight, of which he afterwards died and was buried. The body was conveyed home and re interred in the family burial ground, at Pigeon Creek, all the family being satisfied of the identity of the body, except a sister of the deceased. Last week Mr. Y. was astonished at receiving a letter from his son, whom he supposed dead and buried, stating that, after some weeks' treatment in the hospital, he had recovered, so far as to be able to rejoin his company, and expected to take part in the next battle. The joy of the family can in the next battle. The joy of the better be imagined than described.

ELECTIONS IN TOWA -On the 5th inst. the charter election took place at Des Moines, Iowa, and resulted in the choice of a Democra tic mayor and 12 out of 14 coun the last election the Republicans bad a large majority. At the charter election of Ottumwa. nearly all the city officers.

the end passed and of the store, about

THIST ANTENTH CONCRESS FIRST SECTION In the Senate to-day, a memorial was presented from the manchants of New York city asking for a general bankrupt law Mr. Without offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Intarior for information to result the Mr. The makes and number of type of the Senate nemorial was presented Yurk city asking for a adoption of his Substitute for the bill At the conduction of Mr. Summer's remarks various amendments were offered and rejected, and after further discussion of the bill by Mossrs Fescenden, Wade, Willey, and others, the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Bingham, from the special committies, reported articles of impeacement against W. H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee, and under the operation of the previous question the report, was agreed to, and a resolution was adopted-providing for the appointment of five managers 65 conduct the impeacement, &c. The House then went into Committee of the Wace on the State of the Union, and took up the many appropriation bill, when Mr. Richardson spake at length on the subject of slavery. The sum of \$48,000 was appropriated for rent and expenses at Newport, R. I., for a naval scademy. The bill was disastly reported to the House and passed.

Tuesdat, May 20.

In the Senate, today setting and the little House and passed.

In the Senate, to-day, petitions were presented from merchants of New York city for a general bankrupt act. Mr. Sumner gave notice that he should on Wednesday out up the resolution for the exputsion of Senator Starke. The Paolin Kariroud bill was taken up but its further consideration was postponed. The Confiscation bill was then considered, and Mr. Davis spoke at length in opposition to its passage. After having spoken for three hours and a haif Mr. Davis deterred the remainder of his argument until Thursday, after when the Senate argument until Thursday, after when the Senate i the House Mr. Blake, from the Postoffice

Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, to establish certain post routes. Petitions were presented from the principal imported of New York city for the extension of time to three years within which goods can remain in boad. Mr. Collar, from the Petroffice Committee. which goods can remain in bond. Mr. Collaz, from the Postoffine Committee, reported back the securte bill providing that no person by reason of color shall be disqualified from carrying the mails, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Before dispo-ing of the question the Confication bill was taken up, and the subject was further discussed by Messra, Elios, Noeil, Riddle, and Windom, who argued in favor of the passage of the bill.

Eliot, Nocil, Riddle, and Windom, who argued in favor of the passage of the bill.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

In the Senate to-day a communication was presented from the Department of the Interior transmitting the Census Report. Mr. Grunes, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. Farragut and the officers and men under his command. Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill amendatory of the postofice appropriation, which was passed. Mr. Wight offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting at an early day a bill providing suitable bounty for soldiers ennisted for three months and one year; also for pensions for the wildows of soldiers who die in the service. The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts was taken up and discussed. Mr. Foster offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Senate will on Thursday resolve itself into a committee of impeachment on the case of Judge Humphreys, and formally open the proceedings. Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the tax bill, and after a lengthy debate the motion was carried by a vote of 38 to 9. Several amendments to the bill, proposed by the Committee on Finance, were adopted, after which the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House Mr. Sedawick introduced a bill. were adopted, after which the Senaté went into excentive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the Honse Mr. Sedgwick introduced a bill,
which was referred, providing for the raising of
certain sunken vessels of war in Hampton Roads.
The Senate bill removing all disqualifications of
color in carrying the mails was laid on the table by
a vote of 83 to 43. The confiscation bill was taken
up, and the subject was further debated by Messrs.
Voorhees, Morrill, Kelly, and others. The House
then adjourned. then adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 23.

In the Senate the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the official reports of the late battles on the Musissippi river was adopted. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was inid ever, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to Inquire THURSDAY, May 23. rebels. The stin hichigan Regiment stacked, and, the despatch says, about finished, the celebrated Louisiand Tigers.

From the Southwest.

By telegraph from Cate we have graif ing intelligence. Fort Wright is probably executed, and before this is no doubt in the hands of the Rederal forces and could be the hand of the Rederal forces and could be the hand of the Rederal forces and could be the hand for the impriser to successfully shell. The Memphis papers of the lith shate that Commodore Parragul's fleet had arrived at Vicksburg, Mi elissippi.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. HUNTER.

We of course rejuice that the President has a promptly disavowed Gen. Hunter's insane abolition proclamation, and all other like proclamations, as not having the authority of the Government. We rejuice that he declares void the declarations which Gen. Hunter which the court adjust have received since his message of the lath of April, in regard to the present condition of Mexico, or the reported dissolution of the alliance of the European abolition proclamation, and all other like proclamations, as not having the authority of the Government. We rejuice that he declares void the declarations which Gen. Hunter makes in regard to slaves in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. In this respect the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln must prove highly satisfactory to all conservative men, and transportation of mails, and after debate it was passed by a majority of four. Consideration of the confiscation bill was then resumed, when Messes Relly and Voorbees resterated the pers Relly and Voorhees resterated the personal expres-sions they had uttered in debate on Vednesday, and thus the matter could thus the matter ended. Speeches were then made on the surject of configuration by Messrs. Wallace, Blair, Rolline, and Kerrigan during the afternoon secsion and by Messrs. Mensies, Fosenden, and Grider in

the evening. In the Senate to-day the resolution introduced by Mr. Sumner, instructing the Judiciary Committee to Inquire what further legislation is necessary to protect the property and persons of Althorn descent from unconstitutional science, was adopted. Mr. Witson introduced a bill for the re-organization of the courts of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Indiana. the courts of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Foster introduced a bill for a general backrupt act, which was also referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the bill amendatory of the act increasing the military establishment, which was passed. Tag Tax bill was then taken up and several amendments by the Finance Committee were acted on. After having reached the seventy-fifth section of the bill the Senate adjustred. enute adjourned. In the House consideration of the Confication bill

was resumed, and speeches were made on the subject by Messrs Sheffield, Sedgwick, Maynard, Blair, and others. An evening seas on was held, at which the bill was further debated, but no vote was taken upon SATURDAY, May 24. SATURDAY, May 24.

In the Senate to-day petitions were presented by Senators Sumner and Cowan, from women in favor of emuncipation. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President accepting volunteers under the act of the 22d of July, 1061, and to anthorize the acceptance of 200 000 more volunteers. Referred. Also, a bill to amend the fugitive-slave set. Mr. Harlan made a speech in favor of donating a portion of the public lands to agricultural colleges. The Senate then went into a consideration of the tax bill, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

ourned until Monday. In the House Mr. Wickliffe rose to what he In the House Mr. Wickliffe rose to what he considered a privileged question, and offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the conflict of
the civil and military authorities of the District of
Columbia, the resolution being to the effect that the
military should not interfere with civil authorities
in the discharge of their duties. The question was
not entertained. Speeches on the confiscation bill
were made by Messes. Kellogg, Harding, Phelps,
Lansing, Train, Thomas, Edwards, Richardson,
Whaley, Hutchison and Clements, after which the
House adjourned until Monday.

RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, May 25. There is a big fight in Baltimore among the inhabitants. The Secessionists having given expression to their joy at the news of the deeat of Banks' army, it so provoked the Unionists that they have arisen and are mobbing them. A perfect reign of terror per-vades the city; but the Union men have the best of it and some of the Secessionists are reported to have been handled very roughly. SECOND DESPATCH]

BALTIMORE, May 25.

chased as during the morning and some were knocked down. The Marshal and his police were on the ground in large force and several arrests were made, after which the crowd again thirned off and has since been quiet. DEATH OF JOHN DREW .- Mr. John Drew, the celebrated Irish comedian, is dead. It appears that on Tuesday last, he was walking in his parlor with his child in his arms, when he stumbled and fell, striking his head against the wall. Being so seriously injured as to be helpless, he was taken to bed, where he went

The crowd on Baltimore Street increased

after 3 o'clock, and several persons were

into convulsions, and so continued until half past four o'clock on Friday, when he died. YELLOW FEVER .- It is stated that the vellow fever has set in at Vera Cruz, and many foreigners have died, among them a number of officers of the French medical staff. The native physicians are more successful in its treatment than those abroad. The dread d disease bids fair to be unusually dangerous and

destructive this year. A FEARPUL DISEASE -- The Joneshoro (Tenn.) Express learns that a fearful disease has made its appearance in Carter county, Tennessee. The symptoms of the disease are similar to those of congestive fever or cold In a few hours its victim is dead plague. In a few nours its victim is dead.— Last Monday morning there were four corpses in one house. In the last ten days, twenty or thirty have fallen before it, and it was still on

Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D., one of the most venerable and widely known clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal denomination died in New York on Saturday morning week.

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