47 E. M. Printerni. & Col. Apvarance Againt, ark life, New York City, and 19 State street, Boston.

8. Infly revision: & Co., the Agandation The Lancon authoriser, and the most influential and largest circular Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas, hey are authorized to contract for us at our lower with Agandation. No. 325 Broadway, New Yor re authorized to raceive advertisements for The Intel States and Company Lower Printers at Survey. r, at our lowest rates.

The American Newspaper Agent, when With and Chestunt Streets, Philadelphia, when Wifth and Chestunt Streets, Philadelphia, or a control of the Con

this paper, as our local and garded as payments.

Agraded as payments.

Agraded as payments. Advertising Agrady is located no.50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancau

receive advertisements and successive and successive advertisements.

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

B. Court authorized Agent for receiving advertisements,



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free,

COUNTY COMMITTEE MERTING. The County Committee met agreeably to the call of the Chairman, at the Hotel of Emanuel Shober, on Wednesday On motion the following resolution was unanimously

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Con is us a call to the Democracy of the city and county, for the election of delegates, on 8ATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1882, in the several wards, boroughs and townships of the county, to meet in County Corrention, at Fulton Hall, on WEDNEEDAY, the 18th day of JUNE next. On motion, the committee adjourned.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER. In accordance with the resolution of the County Comitee, adopted at their meeting Wednesday, May 28th, city, and boroughs and townships of the county, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of JUNE next, then and there to elect the usual number of delegates to a County Convention, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of selecting six delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, to meet n Harrisburg, on Friday, the 4th day of July next. The local committies are requested to give early notice in their respective districts of the time and place of meeting for

the election of delegates.

In accordance with the established usage of the party, the several districts will each nominate one person to serve or County Committee for the ensuing political year, and also nate their local committees to serve for the same period of time, and place their names on their respective credential. By order of the Democratic County Committee.

P. MARTIN HEITLER, Secretary. Lancaster, June 3rd, 1862. BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

From McCiellan's Army---The Rebeis Driven Back at the Point of the Bayo-net.

FROM THE BATTLE, June 1-12 o'clock, M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Generals Summer, Heintzeiman and Koys have been engaged against greatly superior numbers.
Yesterday at 1 o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank.
Casey's division, which was on the first line, gave way, naccountably, and this caused a femorary confusion. Casey's division, which was on the first line, gave way, unaccountably, and this caused a temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were left; but Geul's Heintzslunan and Kearney most gallautily brought up their troops, which checked the enemy, and at the same time, moreover, succeeded, by great exertions, in bringing across Sedgwick and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with the dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict
but was everywhere repulsed.

out was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom is General ew and Col. Lang. oss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be ener mons.
With the exception of Casey's division, the men behaved

to the exception of Casey's division, the men behave didly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made Second Excelsior made two to-day. (Signed,)

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

A Telegraph Station in the Air.

Washington, June 1.

During the whole of the battle of this morning, Prof.

During the whole of the battle of this morning, Prof. Lowe's balloon was over-looking the terrific scene from an altitude of about two thousand feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon to Gen. McClellan and in direct connection with the military wires, was successfully maintained. Mr. Parker Spring, of Lancaster, acting as operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported. This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnoissance has been uncessfully made during a battle, and critainly the first in which a telegraph station has been established in the sir to report the movements of the enemy and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McClellan must have been immense. THE "PRESS" -- A PROPOSITION.

The Lancaster Intelligencer must be a great eye sore to the Black Republican Clerk of the United States Senate. In last Thursday's issue of his veracious sheet he devotes a column and a quarter to the Intelligencer, interspersed with an occasional fling of bitter and vindictive malignity at ex President BUCHAN-AN, Judge CADWALADER, Hon. WILLIAM B. some degree of severity; but on a second perusal we entirely changed our purpose, for 000,000. He thought, taking all the odds and the following reason: It is very seldom that the readers of the Press are regaled with any truthful remarks in reference to passing abuse, and smile complacently at it too, if he naked truth. will continue to publish the articles he finds in the Intelligencer. Nor do we presume that the distinguished gentlemen above mentioned in the same manner he noticed us in his issue the present Administration. of Thursday.

EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

The abandonment of Corinth by the rebel army under BEAUREGARD concentrates the chief interest of the war on the great issue pending at Richmond. The retreat is, on the whole, a misfortune, as there is every reason to believe that, had the rebels awaited an attack, Gen. HALLECK would have won a great victory. The evacuation must have been in progress for several days, but the country is so thickly wooded that no vigilance could have detected the rehel movement

We publish in another part of this paper the proclamation of President Lincoln, supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in in which he assumes the responsibility of the Union army. On the steamer he took so to a large extent claims the censure passed became crazy drunk. When he got sober he upon Cameron by Congress, for the peculations and corruptions in the purchase of arms, pastoral charge, and his resignation was, of vessels, &c. It is a strange document, to say | course, accepted. the least of it.

of a new organ.

GEN. BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION. We publish below an extraordinary proclamation by General Burler, at New Orleans. In it he declares that any female who shall by word, jesture, or movement," insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, shall be regarded and treated as a common harlot! This was unnecessary, New Orleans is in the hands of Gen. BUTLER. It is at the mercy of the Union army and gunboats. A sneer from a secession female could not work such injury to the Union cause as to call for such an order as this. Nothing could so pointedly sting the people of the South to their very souls, Union men and all, as this treatment of their wives, and sisters, and mothers. Nothing could so effectually rouse the secession army to deeds of daring and desperation even, as this; and already the order has been read to the rebel army, and it is rousing the most intense feeling of revenge and of hatred. The Union cause did not require this unmanly attack upon females in New Orleans. The war is not with them or their sneers. If they were doing harm to the Federal army, the remedy was not to declare them prostitutes, with an order that they be treated as such, which the Southern men will look upon as an invitation

the right man to command at New Orleans? HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPT. OF THE GULF,) Headquartees of the Dept. of the Gulf, }
As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "Ladies of New Orleans," in return for the most corupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, jesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

to the soldiery to outrage the women of the

city. Better have imprisoned or put them

under guard. It is a most unfortunate and

injudicious order. Indeed, is General BUTLER

By command of Major-General BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY !

" LEHIGH HAS DONE BETTER!" Hon, J. D. Stiles, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Bucks and Lehigh District, (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Cooper,) has been elected by 584 majority-showing a large gain over the previous Congressional election when Cooper had only 143 majority. At the election in 1858 a Republican Congressman (Longenecker) was elected in the district by a considerable majority.

And all this, too, in the teeth of the pronunc amento of John W. Forney who, a day or two before the election, insisted that Mr. Stilles, whom he denominated a " Breckinridge Democrat" and a "Sympathiser with Secession. must be defeated at all hazards and the place given to a Black Republican of the Greeley stripe. But it was no go. The Democracy of Bucks and Lehigh know Forney, and his power for mischief is at an end in that region, as well as in every other part of Pennsyl vania.

The result of this election, taken in connection with other municipal and township elections throughout the State, and also the triumph of Col. CHARLES J. BIDDLE in Philadelphia last summer, should satisfy the Republicans that the charge made against the Democrats generally of being "Breckinridge Secessionists" is about played out, and that it is full time for them to cease their vile slanders and defamation of the Democratic party which has always been true to the Union, the Constitution, and the flag of our mouthed Republican brawlers of the Abolition

TRACERLED BY A GHOST.

lady who was grievously tormented by a position in the country. devil, our pity has not been so greatly aroused as at the condition of the editor of the Philadelphia Press. The ghost of the "Breckinridge democracy" is omnipresent to him, by day and by night, sleeping or waking, alone or in company, its sepulchral tones are in his ear, its bony finger threatens him, its ghostly arm waves him on. Like most nervous sufferers and hypochondriacs, he takes melancholy satisfaction in relating these things, but instead of boring but one or two, he inflicts has become a mere chronicle of blue devils. Can't the friends of our Black Republican Clerk do something for him? Is there

"No power in holy men, Nor charm in prayer—nor purifying form Of penitence—nor outward look—nor fast

that can avail? Is there no medicine, nor

balm in Gilead, nor catnip tea that can heal?

THE PUBLIC DEBT. In a debate on the tax bill, in the Senate, on Friday last, Senator Fessenden, (Rep.) of Maine stated that at the extra session last REED, and George M. Wharton, Esq. On summer and this session they had appropriated first reading of his tirade of abuse, we felt \$535,000,000 and over, and last March they strongly inclined to reply at length and with made the regular appropriations—not less than \$65,000,000 - and the debt was then \$120,-

be about \$720,000,000. This does not tally with the assertions of events, and therefore, by copying some half- Mr. Dawes and others, published in another dozen extracts from our paper, the editor, column, who have evidently been trying to unintentionally perhaps, has contributed throw dust in the eyes of the people in refersomewhat to the public enlightenment—con- ence to this matter. Mr. FESSENDEN does not sequently, we have no objection to stand his appear to be "in the ring"—hence he tells the

ends, the debt on the first of July, 1862, would

The Greensburg papers armounce the death will have any objection to being made the of General JAMES KEENAN, senior Proprietor targets of his poisoned shafts, if he will consent of the Democrat, and late U. S. Consul at to our proposed arrangement. Now, then, let | Hong Kong, China, in the 39th year of his the editor of the Press go ahead with his age. He died of Consumption, at New York, abuse. Let him open upon us his heaviest where he arrived several weeks ago from battery of malice and detraction, and let slip | China. General K. was a brave soldier in the the dogs of war. We shall bear it all patient- Mexican war, and held the office of Adjutant ly, so that he will but copy our articles, or General of Pennsylvania under Governor Crittenden, offered a compromise that in no even extracts from them, and let the readers Bigler. He was appointed Consul to Hong way affected the rights of any class of our of his paper have the truth in that way, as Kong in 1853 by President Pierce, and filled they can get it in no other from his pen. We that important and responsible position with hope to hear from our quondam friend often great credit and ability until superseded by

> ALL QUIET AGAIN. The military excitement, growing out of Gen. BANKS' retreat across the Potomac, has subsided. Two or three of our military comof Governor Curtin, when a dispatch was received from the War Department counter-

> manding the order. Of course, our brave vol-

pursuits of civil life. The Rev. Dr. TIFFANY, of Chicago, started for Pittsburg Landing with contributed appointment of Cummings, Morgan & Co., and much whisky to correct river water that he immediately returned to Chicago, resigned his

This is the same clerical demagogue who was prominent in the Dark Lantern party in A NEW DAILY.-S. A. Wylie & Co., of the 1854-5, and delivered an inflammatory Inquirer, propose starting a daily paper, in harangue against foreigners and Catholics in inquirer, propose starting a daily paper, in harangue against foreigners and Catholics in the Government. To such it is no doubt a this city, on the 1st of July, to advocate Re- Fulton Hall, in this city, during the hey-day luxury, but not so to the brave men whose publican principles and the policy of the of Know Nothingism. We have known this present Administration. We had supposed man for about fifteen or sixteen years, and that the Express was dark enough for the never believed that he had "more religion purpose of the Abolitionists, but it appears than the law allowed him," and the event re- Rhode Island, has been elected a U. S. such is not the case—hence the establishment corded above only goes to confirm us in that Senator for six years from the 4th of March ments are unsurpassed in beauty of tone, fine

TREASON AT THE BORTH.

The Abelitionists refusing to furnish mere Troops. We have again and again exposed and com demned the functical and treasonable policy of the abolitionists—as founded on the single idea of supporting this war as one of magro emanageation, and falling in giving it that character, of abandoning it and leaving the dovernment beipless in its efforts to grush out he rebellion. It may be that our readers have sometimes regarded our condemnation of this class of men as too severe, and have that degree of charity to the abolition leaders. Nothing is, or can be clearer; to my mind of the Tribune school, because the proofs have than that it is the duty of these people, at here abundant that that they took no interest in once to form a Government for themselves. been abundant that they took no interest in once to form a Government for them Tribune did in the beginning—a separation governmental powers of

Fresh evidence of the criminal dislovalty and death. Loyal citizens are prepared to respond to this call with patriotic alacrity. but the Tribune politicians treasonably de- themselves. clare that they "WILL DEMAND AN ANTI-SLA-VERY POLICY BEFORE THEY WILL FILL UP THE REGIMENTS!" We quote from the Tribune of the 22d instant:

the 22d instant:

Leading men from the East and the West alike express grave doubts whether their States will promptly furnish their respective quotas of men under the forthcoming call of the President.—

There would be no difficulty, they say, if the people were sure that the war was to be conducted with a single eye to the suppression of the rebellion, whether Slavery went down with that which it caused or not.

whether Slavery went down with that which it caused or not.

A war for the maintenance of Slavery, as this seems in some quarters to be, a war in which the recruiting officers are instructed to accept no loyal men whose complexions are dark, is not one they think likely to make evilistments rapid. Some name sixty or minety days as the periods within which it will be possible to raise the number required, while others say that their citizens WILL DEMAND AN ANTI-SLAVERY POLICY BEFORE THEY WILL FILL UP THE REGIMENTS.

We submit to all candid man—we especi-

We submit to all candid men-we especially ask Republicans who are willing to judge impartially of this declaration of a print claiming to be an organ of their partywhether this language is not disloval and treasonable? The Tribune proposes to cut off the supplies of the Government-to refuse it soldiers to overcome this rebellion and vindicate the supremacy of the Constitutionunless it will first proclaim "an anti-slavery policy." Is not this treason? And shall such a journal be permitted to afford aid and comfort to the rebels? - New York Argus, of

UNION PARTIES.

The Louisville Democrat, in a review of the resolutions and addresses of the "Union party" movement in New York, gives expression to the following sentiments, which we commend to the consideration of all "good citizene," without reference to past party distinctions:

What is this but the Chicago platform dished in a different form? No party but the Repub-lican party, is the plain English of this ad-These men recognize two antagonistic powers-one of slavery, trying to obtain the control of the Government, and another anti-slavery, which succeeded in the last race. it is requisite that the anti-slavery country-and that is more than these loud- power, having got the control, should crush the other out, so as to be troubled by it no

> their slave property, and the Government is to add to this pressure against slavery the temptation to States to get rid of it. These men exult that the operations of the army are against slavery, and that whilst Congres cannot in time of peace interfere with slavery n the States, it cannot be damaged by th military power.

We have here drawn out in full the Repubican creed, and it is now to be foisted upon the country under the name of Union; and all who do not swallow the Abolition programme are not for the Union. No doubt Conway, Lovejoy, Julian, Jim Lane, Giddings, all his readers with the recital, until his sheet has become a mere chronicle of blue devils. Union party. Men who have execrated the Union for a quarter of a century will act as

apostles of this new Union organization.

The Union men of this latitude don't recognize the legitimate existence of a proslavery power or its antagonist. denounce the doctrine that there shall be no more slave or free States. of any party to use the Federal Government against the institutions of any State.

Men North have long waged war upon the institution of slavery, and have generally failed. Some ambitious and unscrupulous men South, who have themselves already lost political influence, undertook to buoy selves up by the slavery question, and have got up this rebellion.

A genuine Union party will not recognize this irrepressible conflict between two powers or, in plain terms, between two sections of the Union. They intend to consult the interest of the white race in this affair, and leave the negro out, to be dealt with according to the Constitution: and we now admonish all Democrats and Conservative men in the free States to scrutinize these Union addresses and movements of the dominant party. have their old creed, let them take their old name and cheat nobody. The change of name, with the same creed and purpose, is a fraud.

THE REPUBLICANS ALARMED. The Republican papers are alarmed at the Democratic watchword, "ORGANIZE." We admit it has an ominous signification. the death-knell of a party noted for its iniquity and sinfulness -a party that has been nurtured by scheming politicians for personal advancement, and who would carry out its mas, even if it caused the overthrow of the

A short time after the inauguration, ample arrangements were made for their personal safety. The country was agitated from one end to the other, when a patriot and statesman, people. It unfortunately was rejected.— Peace, with all her blessings, was snubbed, and the power of might, not right, invoked. of habeas corpus—large numbers of persons sent to Forts McHenry, Warren and Lafayette without a hearing—the freedom of speech and of the press curtailed—printing offices mobbed —the decision of the Supreme Court treated The Marsh and Court treated for the most of the press curtailed—printing offices mobbed and a treated the most of the fort the most of the fort the most of the most of the fort the most of the m Lincoln's Administration, having no guarantee that their rights will be respected. These are the reasons why the Republican party is so unteers have again returned to the peaceful alarmed at the significant cry, "Organize!"
It portends the downfall of that iniquitous organization, and the reinstatement of the by Jefferson-a party that has always observand respected the rights of the States guar

> The Philadelphia Press says-"War the most expensive luxury of modern times." To style war a luxury is certainly a new idea, and all was accomplished in a few minutes, and but for the light from the Van Wyck the greatest excitement prevailing in the court committee would be inexplicable. Possibly however, Forney has been one of the peculajobbers and contractors who have grown by indulging in the luxury of plundering patriotism is not that of the hireling .- Somerset Democrat.

U. S. SENATOR .- GOVERNOR Sprague, of

ANOTHER STEP IS THE ABOLITION PROGRAMME.

In a recent number of the Ashtabula Sentinel, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Consul General to Canada under the present Administration, has a letter over his own signature, addressed to "J. J. ELWEID, Artifact Chartennester General U. S. A.," nowing duty at Beautort, South Carolina. In reserving in this letter

to the Carolina negroes, Mr. Ginnings says "I would call your attention to the faci that the Government which has so long op-pressed them, has abandoned them altogether. of this class of men as too severe, and have hesitated to believe them guilty of a crime so nearly approaching the treeson of southern, secession; but we have been unable to extend that the shorting leaders.

They are without any Government.

sustaining the Government in this struggle Indeed, they have ever had the right to abolish sustaining the Government in this struggle or alter the Government of South Carolina for existence, beyond their measure of success according to the Declaration of Independence, in perverting the contest into one for negro. but that Government baying abblished itself. emancipation. When that effort finally fails, and left the loyal people without a Governthey will be prepared to advocate as the ment, there can be no doubt as to the right of duty of these loyal people to re-organize the and recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

as to them shall appear the most likely to secure

Fresh evidence of the criminal disloyalty their interests and happiness. Do not, howwhich animates this class of radicals is just of the Democratic party, by declaring that afforded. The President appeals to the country for additional troops to fill up the ranks in their own way, by englaving other persons. of our armies in the field, thinned by sickness They may consult their own interest and happiness, but they must not invade the

> Now, sir, I suggest that the greatest service which you and other philanthropists, public officers and teachers can do your country, or mankind, is at once to rally these people to the formation of a State Government, or, if you please, to re organize the old State Governnent of South Carolina. Let a day be agreed upon at once; let these people elect good and oyal men to their legislature. let them convene and authorize a convention to amend the Constitution. Let a free Constitution he adonted and in ninety days or before Congress will again convene, let us have a free and loyal State Government in full operation, just as we had in California.

> This will inspire the emancipated people to obey their own laws, to educate their children, to acquire knowledge and become useful. It will silence that constant inquiry of conservatives, "What will you do with them when free?" These people must remain where they are to supply us with cotton. Every European nation now demands that they shall exercise their rights as men, shall cultivate the soil, and supply the people of other countries with its products, thus contributing to the wealth. the comfort and the elevation of the human family, while all Christian nations will protest against the removal of these from their from the land of their birth, their childhood and youth, from the place where they will be most useful to themselves and to mankind.

WHERE RESTS THE RESPONSIBIL-ITY OF THE COMPROMISE.

Forney,-over the signature of "Occain his answer to the address of Democratic members of Congress, gives an extract from a speech delivered by the present provisional Governor of Tennessee, appointed by President Lincoln, to prove that because "Six Southern men" refused to vote against the proposition to supplant the Crittenden with the Clark proposition, that therefore, the respon-sibility of the defeat of the Crittenden plan of compromise, rests with the Southern men.
What is a compromise? It is an amicable agreement between parties in controversy to settle their differences by mutual concessions. In that Congress every Democrat from the North, and all the moderate men from the South-both democrats and Union men-were

South—both democrats and one in favor of the Crittenden plan. It was opposed by the Republicans in a solid body. The extreme men of the South stood off—refusing to vote. Had they voted with the Democrats and Union men they could have carried either the Crittenden, or any other of the plans of adjustment over the heads of the Republicans and for not doing so, they are now charged They are to have no more slave States; no But, suppose they had voted, and then carried But, suppose they had voted, and then carried more slaves in the District of Columbia; no either of those measures would there have been more slaveholding influence; that is, slave—anything of Compromise about it? Certainly ot, for the reason that the Republicans, being a party to the controversy, and having opand resisted the measure of adjustment, could not be held as a party to that compromise. There could be no adjustment without the assent of the Republican party as repretherefore perfectly absurd to charge the defeat of that, or any kindred measure, to Southern secessionists; and it is equally obvious that the whole reanonsibility of the defeat of that. sented by its members of Congress. of that, or any single in declared in the second of the deceased, and the second of the second of the deceased, and the second of the second o bers of the 36th Congress. The offer was their acceptance until the 4th of March.— They refused to accept, and likewise refused alone responsible for all our troubles?

to offer anything instead. Are they not, then, In proof of what we have said above let us call the late Senator Douglas to the stand .-On the 3d January, 1861, he said:
"I address the inquiry to republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the

South, including those from the cotton States (Messrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a FINAL SETTLEMENT of the contro versy, if tendered and sustained by republican members. "HENCE, THE SOLE RESPON-SIBILITY OF OUR DISAGREEMENT, AND THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT, IS

WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY." Because certain of the Senators-who are now active secessionists and rebels-were then opposed to compromise—as were the abolitionists, and like the abolitionists desired to break up the Union, is no justification of the Republicans. By refusing to accept any of the measures of adjustment that were offered. they placed themselves in the same category the Abolitionists and Secessionists. Clearfield Republican.

EXCITEMENT AT EASTON, MARY-LAND.

BALTIMORE, May 28. Last Saturday Deputy Provost Marshal James S. McPhail, by order of General Dix. commanding this Department, proceeded to Easton, Talbot county, Md., to arrest Judge Richard Carmichael, Judge of the county, and James Powell, prosecuting attorney, upon

Marshal McPhail, with several officers, arrived at Easton on Saturday evening, and took lodgings at the Easton Hotel. on Sunday morning, the purpose of their visit was rumored, and a fellow named McNabb was actively engaged in exciting the people the attempt would be resisted by at least 100 armed men.

On Monday the excitement was intense, and Sectionalism, embittered by personal hatred threats of violence were repeated; still the and rancor, held full sway. And what are the officers were patient and quiet, but determined results? A disregardment of the sacred writ to make the arrest or die in the attempt .-The Marshal telegraphed the state of affairs to Gen. Dix, who sent 125 of the Delaware Regiment. They reached Wye landing yester

The Marshal met them, and gave an order for them to be in town in an hour. In the panies were nearly ready to start for the with contempt—and last, though not least, for them to be in town in an hour. In the seat of war, in accordance with the requisition the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, at a time when we needed the sympathy and co operation of the Union men in pathy and co operation of the Union men in self under arrest, and a prisoner. The Judge was present the court House, where the Judge was present ing, and told him that he must consider him self under arrest, and a prisoner. The Judge demanded his authority for such a proceeding, and was answered by the authority of the United States. The judge replied that he did not regard that authority under the circum-

Here a call was made for the sheriff, but nocratic party, as founded and organized the crier was soon stopped and one of the the House, I thanked God even for this war fefferson—a party that has always observe officers ascended the steps to arrest the judge. with its present and prospective misery and The judge resisted, and kicked the officer, who anteed them by the Constitution.—Crawford drew a revolver and struck the judge on the head with it, inflicting a severe wound.
Other officers arrested Mr. Powell and two

citizens. Wm. McNabb and Elixir Pascault. The proceedings were prompt and decisive, The military soon made their appearance outside, and after a short delay, the whol party, including his honor, were marched to the steamboat, and brought to this city, when

they were lodged in Fort McHenry. Who would be without a first-class Pianoforte, when they can obtain them for the small sum as advertised by Messrs. Grovesteen & Hale, in another column. These instru-

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT. McPHAIL -We had the pleasure LIEUT. MCFHAIL. — WE HAU SUC PROGRAM.

Posterday of taking by the hand our old friend Lieut War T.

HoPhail. of Company E. (Lancester Guards) 1st Regiment
Pennnylvania Reserves. This gallant, esteemed and efficient young office; had been seriously ill for some weekand arrived at his father's residence in Stranburg jabon.

A FENCIBLES' BATTALION.—The Fencibles having now more members than are required by the mill tary law of the State, have it in contemplation, we under stand, to organize a battalion of two or three companies By all means let the battalion be raised, and let the gallanged esteemed commander of the Fencibles be promoted to the Majorahip. A Fancibles' Battalion would be an honor and credit to the city, and we are sure Dapt. Franklink is just the man to command such a body of men. The Fencibles' have the finest reputation of any infantry company in the State, and a battalion of such material would collpse all others. A FENCIBLES' BATTALION.—The Fencibles

DIAGNOTHIAN ANNIVERSARY. - The 27th an versary of the Diagnothian Society of Franklin and Ma-nail College took place, at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening att. A large assemblage was present, and the carciage ere highly interesting. Keffer's Orchestra furnished the

DEATH OF ONE OF THE UNION GUARDS. -- Mr. DEATH OF ONE OF THE UNION GUARDS:—Mr. WHIMM G. MCCLIN, a private in Capt. Barton's Union Guards, died in this city on Thursday last. This was the first death which occurred in the ranks of this splendid company. Private McCLIM contracted a severe cold whilst on duty at Camp Flerpont last winter. It settled on his lungs, and he gradually grew wore, until death relieved him of his sufferings. He was a great tworite among his comrades, and the information of his death will be sad news to them. His decease, also, will be generally regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Peace to the young soldier's sabes.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Jakus Gixus, in East Strawberry stree; and was attended by the Artillery Cadets and the Union Fire Company, No. 1, of which latter organisation the deceased was a member. The Cadets fired the customary salute over the grave. The remains were interred in the Lancaster Cometery.

A TELEGRAPH STATION IN THE AIR .- Mr PARKES SPRING, who accompanied Professor Lowe, in his Ballcon reconnolssance at the battle near Richmond on Saturday, as Telegraph Operator, an account of which is given in another column, is a native of this county, and was for many years a resident of this city. 'He is a gentle-man of about thirty years of ago, and is considered one of the most accommissed Operators in the country. He

Pole and Flac Raising.—The Humane Fire Company, No. 6, raised a spleadld pole, over one hundred feet high, in front of their Engine House, Manor street, on Saturday evening last. A large and beautiful flag floats to the breeze from the top. The Humane "boys" are patriotic to the heart's core.

COUNTERMANDED .- The order calling out COUNTERMANDED.—The order calling out the militia of the State for the defence of the National Capital was countermanded by Governor Curtin on Tuesday evening. The volunteers in this city, who were ready and willing to go, heard of the countermanding order early on Wednesday morning. So much for the "big scare" which happened to "the powers that be" at Washington. The excitement "went up like a rocket, and came down like a stick." After a terrible amount of fuss the whole thing ended in—smoke.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A LANCASTERIAN. - We NARROW ESCAPE OF A LANCASTERIAN.—We find the following in the Williamsport correspondence of the Philadelphis Inquirer:
"When the army was encamped at Strasburg. Lieut. Edward Muhlenberg, of Best's United States Artillery, a' resident of Lancaster county, and one of the most intrapid men in the service, went-into bathe in the Shenandcah, accompanied by a private and servant. While enjoying themselves in the water, the enemy appeared upon the other bank, and commenced firing, killing the private and causing the negro to "skeds'ddlo." Finding the balls falling rather closely, Lieut. Muhlenberg called out to them to stop firing, in response to which the rebels told him to come over, and bring the two horses which he had with him:

come over, and bring the two horses which he had with him:

""All right,' said the Lieutenant, and in another moment he was swimming across, leading the snimals. In front of him, however, was a tree under which he rebels were exulting at their easy conquest. He brought himself into a direct line in the rear of the tree, and, suddenly turning, awam back to the shore he had left, and then running, in a state of multiy, at full speed, safely reached his camp. Lieutenant Muhlenberg belongs to the old Pennsylvania stock, and inherits all its valor. DROWNED .- A small boy, named James H.

Lutz, about four years of age, was drowned in the Conestoga on Saturday morning last. The drowning took place-near Graeff's Landing, and after considerable search the body was found. The little fellow had been playing on the rafts below the bridge. He was a son of Mr. John K. Lutz, who lives near the Conestoga. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday last, ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Un TRUESGRY 1885, an old man by the name of Daniel Hoffman, who keeps tuvern in the village of Neffaville, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in his barn, but before life was extinct a neighbor accidentally happened to enter the barn, and, noticing him, cnt him down. He gives as a reason for his foolish act domestic difficulties.

SUICIDE .- A man named Frederick Renka, SUICIDE.—A man bashed receive kenka, who had been a resident of the County Prison for some time, on a charge of attempting to fire the property of some citizen of this county, committed suicide there a few days ago. Further than his name, nothing with regard to his family connections, his previous history or his motive in committing the rash act is known. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above statement of the facts.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.-At a meeting of

adopted:

WHEREAS. It has pleased God, in His wise Providence to remove from cur Company, our friend and companion, David Miller, and we are deprived of an earnest and patriotic worker in the cause of humanity; therefore, be it Resolved, That while we bow in bumble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we mourn his loss as as ad bereavement to our Company.

Resolved, That in the decease of David Miller the Company have lost a brave compande and our country a velocity for the company have lost a brave compande and our country a velocity.

David Miller, and we are deprived of an earnest and pairiofic worker in the cause of humanity; therefore, beit

Resolved, That while we bow in bumble submission to
the will of Him who doeth all things well, we mourn his
loss as a sad bereavement to our Company.

Resolved, That in the decease of David Miller the Company have lost a brave comrade, and our country a valuable soldier.

Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with the Yrlends
and relatives of the deceased, who have been called to
morn his loss.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the
friends and relatives of the deceased, and be published in
the 7th Brignde Journal and Lancastor city papers.

TERRIBLE DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.—On
Thursday, sbout noon an old man named Wolfsraberger,
from Marietta, whilst returning from church at this piace,
was overtaken on the Pennsylvala Railroad, opposite
Simpson's boat-yard, by the first freight train west. The
whistle of the engine was blown as usual on approaching
the curve near the furnace. The cid man was at that time
on the right hand track or eideling, and, atarmed by the
whistle of the engine was blown as usual on approaching
the curve near the furnace. The cid man was at that time
on the right hand track or eideling, and, atarmed by the
whistle of the engine was blown as instake and
sounded the alarm. Wolfersberger then became aware of
his peril. He was on the main track on which the train
was appreaching. The engineer saw his mistake
and sounded the alarm. Wolfersberger then became aware of
his peril. He was on the main track which runs within
a few feet of Mr. Simpson's shop on the left. In his confusion, instead of returning to the sideling, he ran on the
track, evidently aiming to reach the upper end of the
shop and there escape to the left of the road. In his haste,
however, he caught his foot in a drain, or on a tie, and
fall localities on the railroad, and affould be arcided by
pelestrians, especially the old and feeble.—Saturday's Columbia Spy.

For The Laucaster Intelligence

For The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Mrssrs. Editors: An event, worthy of the age, came off in this borough on the evening of Thursday last. And what think you it was? A "Nigger" bail. Oh! I beg pardon—but, to use the words of the \$10 sheet of South Queen street, "on Thursday night the Odd Fellows' Hall in Columbia was crowded with the beauty and rasmics of the colored population of Columbia, and visiting delegations from Harrisburg. York, Philadelphia, Baitimore and Lancaster, all of which sent a full representation," (edor included,) with the friends of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Now, sirs, such an agglomeration of variegated colors I am sure was never before assembled in the Odd Fellows' Hall of Columbia. The Tribes of Africa are numerous every one knows—but to see them together eclipses astonishment itself. Copts and Arabs hand in hand—Turks and Jews dancing—Fellops and Mandingoes, with Holtentots and Comgo "Niggers," besides a few Thugs and Tone Hill darkies "dressed up to kill," as the sequel will show with other people's clothes on. One "Gongo" wench wanted a "head dress percistly like Mrs. Lincum's"—another "Hottentor" lady desired an outfit "decately simulat to Mrs. McClenar's"—and thus, sirs, they kept the institution of Bonnets and Dressmahers in a continual uproar for at least a month prior to the "Odd Fellows' Hall being crowded with the beauty and fashion"

The little episode that occurred in the street, as I learn, of which the learned editor of the Sx10 speaks, didn't amount to much. Some of the Foulais and Mandingoes thought they would go out and get a little "Tanglefoot"—the virtues of which article the learned editor frequently lectures his readers on!—and while in the street, as I learn, of which the learned editor and get a little "Tanglefoot"—the virtues of which article the learned editor frequently lectures his readers on!—and while in the street he Fs and M's made for the Hall and remained there, until, as the editor tells us, "the wee small hours of the morning"—t. e

tailed costs on! Arab Lliy Daffodlis! with dove-colored silks trimmed with siter lace and a floore-garden on their heads, walking with them!! Young Tow Hill darkies following after, and looking on with as much amazement as a goose might be supposed to look on the Greek alphabet!!! Why, sirs, the thing created an excitement similar to the arrival of Dan Hice's Girous in our town.

Now for the sequel: Yesterday one of the sweet duennas was arrested for appropriating to herself without permission of the torectoper silks, de., valued at \$30-for which benevolent act I have not the least doubt she will become a permission of the torectoper silks, de., valued the part year. Still the perminer on county charity for the next year. Still the double-refined editor of the 8x10 tells the men "of Columbia and Lancaster who delight in disturbing the enjoyment of others to take shame to themselves, if they are not test to shame, when a persecuted and down-trodden race-excels

THANKING GOD FOR CIVIL WAR. A correspondent of the New York Tribune

"The first act of record of this Government since the prohibition of the slave trade was yesterday made (the District Bill) distinctly in the interests of freedom." And, the writer continues: While looking at the scene on the floor of

with its present and prospective misery and Thanking God for war-for this civil war! Why the very ghosts of the patriotic slain, from Bull Run to Pittsburg Landing, must scowl, from their gory graves, and squeak and gibber at you, over such profanity as this !-God, whose name is thus taken in vain, was twenty five and thirty years ago, peaceably working out His ends, when there stepped in these devils incarnate of war agitation, who

have clad the land in crape, and fixed and fastened upon generations, and upon the country, a heavy taxation, that is to grind down labor as the slaves of capitalists, it may be forever! And this impious writer is thus thanking God for the emancipation of 2,000 negroes in the District, while 30,000,000 of white men are losing the habeas corpus, the freedom of the press, the right to bail, to trial by jury, &c., and to be ground in taxes therefor, FOREVER! - New York Express.

WAR NEWS

Corinth Evacuated The Entrenchments Occupied by Federal Troops -- The Re-bels Retreat Sixty-seven Miles to Oke-lon.

Washington, May 80.

o'clock this morning.

-{ERCOURD DISPATCH?]

A dispatch just received fully corroborates the former message that Golinth is evacuited by the reblas and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say that the enemy left last night for Okclon, a point about 67 miles southr of Corinth on the Mobile and Ohio reliroad. Official Dispatches from Gen. Halleck.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 30. The following has just been received at the War Depart

The following has just been received at the War Department.

HEADQUARYES DEPARTMENT OF HE MISSISSIPPI.

Camp on Corinth Road, May 23, 1862.

To Hon. R. M. Stankon, Scortcary of War:

Three strong reconnolbering columns advanced this mbrning, on the right, centre and left, to feel the enemy and unmark his batteries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven in with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest copposition. Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officars and a number of privates were captured. The fighting will probably be renewed to morrow morning at daybreak. The whole contrary is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

(Sighed)

H. W. Hallick,

way. H. W. Halleck, Major General. H. W. Halleck,

Major General,

Was Department,

Washington, May 30.

The following dispatches were received at the War
epartment this afternoon: Department this afternoon:

NEAR CORIFFS, May ou.

To Hon. R. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope's heavy betteries opened upon the enemy's pentrenchment systerators about 10 o'clock, E. M., and soon of drove the rebels from their advanced battery. Major W.

T. Sherman established another heavy battary yesterday afternoon within one thousand yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three-quarters of a mile of Corinth, which is in-flames. The enemy has fallen back of the Mobile railroad.

(Signed) H. W. Haller.

Major General.

railroad. (Signsd) H. W. HALLECK.

[SECOND DISPATCE] Major General.

[SECOND DISPATCE] NEL CORRERS, May 30.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Our advanced guard are in Corinth. Conflicting accounts as to the enemy's movements. They are believed to be in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth near the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

(Signed) H. W. HALLICK.

Major General.

The following despatch was received this morning at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR CORISTH, }

Hon. E. M. Stanton. Secretary of War:

The enemy's posttlon and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong, and he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an improve a mount of while and direct the stanton occupy. position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of the town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his flying troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at 3,000.

Gen Beauregard evidently distrusts his army or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are menerally much discouraged and demoralized. In all their engagements for the last few days their resistance has been weak.

Maior General Commanding Major General

From the N. Y. Times. GENERAL BANKS' CAMPAIGN. Sketch of Gen. Banks' Three Months' Campaign in the Valley of the Shenan-doah--His Triumphant March from Harper's Ferry to Staunton--His Disas-trous Retreat from Staunton into Mary-land.

at Harper's Ferry, and took up its line of march along the valley of the Shenandosh. The column numbered some thirty thousand men, finely drilled and well equipped; and was composed of regiments from almost every loyal State in the Union—from New England, from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and from the Northwestern tier of States as far as Wisconsin. Its work was to destroy or drive from the valley the Confederate force under Gen. Thos, J. Jackson, (comronly called "Stonewall" Jackson,) who had, during the winter, held possession of that section of Virginia extending from the Blue-Ridge to the shills in Berkeley county, and from the Potomas on the northeast to the southwestern limit of the State.

Gen. Banks' column set out in high spirits, anxious to measure swords with the Confederate foe, soldier and statesman who was in command. The day after reaching the soil of Virginia, the advance began. The enemy was driven from Charlestown, discomfitted in innumerable cavalry skirmishes, his whole army was defeated at Winchester, he was pursued to Strasburg, from thence to Mount Jackson, the terminus of the Valley Raliroad; from thence to New Market, to Harrisonburg, and to Staunton—a distance of over a hundred, miles from where he started; while a harassing sories of cavalry and infantry skirmishes was kept up along the whole line. Gen. Banks' work, so far as his own Department was concerned, was now nearly completed. He had only to advance upon Staunton, defeat or drive away the Confederates there, hold the railroad running across the Blue Ridge, and then his fine army would be ready for further operations wherever it might be needed. Suddenly, and while near this point, it was darkly given out from Washington that Banks' army as darkly given out from Washington that Banks' army as darkly given out from Washington that Banks' army as darkly given out from Washington that Banks' army as discussion; defeated a halt, and it leaked out from the telegraph that one half of the column (Shield's division) was on the from the time it set out. The advance, so gloriously and hopefully made in February, after all but accomplished its olject, ended in disaster and digrage to the National arms in May. For which whoever may be responsible, General Banks is not.

and strength of our troops, but they stoutly bore up under their hardships.

In the first days of March, General Banks began to push out detachments to occupy various important points off the line of the railroad, to prevent the possibility of the Confederates outflanking him. Now began a series of severe and harassing skirmlishes between our advance and the rear guard (Asbby's cavairy) of the Confederates, in which frequently several regiments of infantry took part. Skirmishes occurred at Berrysville, and a hundred other places. Indeed, every foot of ground was contested by the enemy, though he did not dare to give battle in force. On the 6th of Miarch it was ascertained that the Confederate Jackson's column was in full force at Winchester, behind formidable earthworks, mounting sixty guns and supported by field batteries. On that day we occupied Emithield, seven miles north-east of Charlestown. On the 7th, General Banks detached Colonel Geary's force, wflich marched down to Leesburg, drove out the Confederate Gen. Hill, with his whole command, from the town and the entrounding forts, and occupied the place. This brilliant achievement—swell-timed blow and a skilful manceure—gave us possession of a position which, up to that time, had been considered as one of the greatest Confederate strongholds, and had by them been often pronounced impregnable. They did not, however, attempt a defence, as General Banks had completely outflanked them, and resistance was useless.

From Charlestown Gen. Banks began to move forward toward Winchester, and his proximity to that point and Strasburg, from which he could menace the rear of the Confederates at Manassas, caused the evacuation of that world-famous stronghold on the 9th and 10th of March. On the 12th, Gen. Banks navanced upon Winchester, and his proximity to that point from this direction since the real of the mountains, preparatory, it was randy to weather a portion of Banks of the process of the process of the purpose of devouring the subsequent day advanced upon the r

by the standard winchester, for the purpose of devotes the standard value of the standard value of the standard value of the subsequent day advanced upon us with an army tent subsequent day advanced upon us with a narmy tent tent to the subsequent day advanced upon us with the analysis of the subsequent day advanced upon us with the whole region could have been advanced upon the whole region could have advanced upon the whole region could have advanced upon the whole region could have been advanced upon the whole region could have been advanced upon the whole region could have demonstrated the subsequent days, when, to the 9th of May, it was suddening and course, the subsequent days advancing upon the last Confederate position in the valley in high spirits and with great joy—the solider has advancing upon the last Confederate position in the valley in high spirits and with great long and the passed of the subsequent days advancing upon the last Confederate position in the valley in high spirits and with great days and was advancing upon the last Confederate position in the valley in thi ing the small National force he thought to be at that He attacked our outposts on Saturday, the 22d, and subsequent day advanced upon us with an army twelve thousand strong. General Shields—who,

very line of the river—and the remnant of Banks' array barsly scaping into Maryland. Thus begon in glory and closed in dissetter, the three mentils campaign in the Valley of the Shenandenh. And now the whole region is consmitted in the hands of the Confederates, and will again have to be won from them by the kind fighting of our array, den. Frement is now on the veryer of the Valley, and in the rear of Juckson, and we will doubtless soon have a glorious afterpiece to the inaurylefous drama just closed

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

are at least as brave as some other people, Horace Greeley for instance.

One thing in this new uprising of the people of Philadelphia, and Peonsylvania, and the whole north, is the suggestion which it must carry with stunning weight to the rebels in arms that the north is invincible in this contest, and that every new demand upon us is met with an alserity that brings back again the days of last April. Thirty thousand men cifered from this city alone on Monday lest; it is estimated that throughout the entire north over three hundred thousand brave patriots spring to arms at this single rumör of a fresh danger. Is there nothing in this fact to convince the leaders of this wheeler rebellion that their treason is hopeless?

The work of finishing the new iron frigute, "Ironsides," is pregressing rapidly at the Navy Yard, and her boilers and armament are in a state of forwardness, so that in five or six weeks at farthest, we will have the first grand from vessel of our new navy ready for see. Then we shall have one antagonist for the Warrior of England, La Gloire of France, or the walls of Fort Sumter. The other vessels at the Navy Yard are the Yorktown, Juniats, Monongabals, etc., all receiving extensive repairs. The principal shiphones is also being elegand and and the principal shiphones is also being elegand areas of the same and not in order.

cause you'd be the eighth blessed one who has been doin' on it a'ready this very mornin!"

Yesterday, when we paid our usual visit at the Methematic Exchange, what was our sural risk to behold in its old place the New Orleans Pleayune! It has dwindled down to a yellow, sickly-looking sheet, of no account whatever.

We are giad to notice a disposition in the great Foreign Reviews for the current question to an initial on matter.

down to a yellow, sickly-looking sheet, of no account whatever.

We are glad to notice a disposition in the great Foreign Reviews for the current quarter to say little or nothing about the Rebellion—a question which, singularly enough, they never did and never will understand. Thus the new "Westminster" hasn't a single word to say on the subject, and the London Quarterly, in so far as it does say anything, (audject Merrimac and Monitor) says it pretty nearly on the right side. By this means all these great periodicals will be especially welcome to readers this quarter. The Westminster contains fen masterly articles on as many themes.

The "London Quarterly" has nine papers, one on Hymnology being aboorbingly interesting, and one on the Training of the Clergy very applicable to this country as well as Kngland. A fine critical paper on Thornbury's Life of Tuner lats out the knout fier-ely, as it should; and Stanbor's Life of Pitt is genially roviewed. As we have said, both the Reviews are fine numbers.

Two fine duodecimus, both novole of different countries and periods, issued in one day, by one honse, from the pen of one author, is a feat not often accomplished. Yet here we have it, from the active press of Ticknor & Fleids, in the form of two distinct new novels by Mrs. Stowe, "Agnes of Sorranto, an Italian Romance," and "The Pearl of Orr's Island, a story of the Coast of Maine." These are both beautifully written novels, and we should be doing injustice to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields to omit saying that they are basulfully written novels, and we should be doing injustice to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields to omit saying that they are basulfully written novels, and we should be doing injustice to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields to omit saying that they are basulfully written novels, and we should be doing injustice to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields to omit saying that they are basulfully written oncyle, hearty New England life, many of the characters, and especially Capitain Kittridys, a regular old sait, being depicted with wonderf

the author. Her stories cannot be written or published too fast; a dosen a month would not more than supply the domand.

The same publishers issue a capital humorous bock, "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony," by Judge Haliburton. Sam Silch here is devoid of such of the coarseness characteristic of some of his works, and gives us a pure work of humor nicely whittled down to a point of astire that punctures but does not fester. The picture of the old skipper John Barkins, in the opening chapter is absolutely inimitable. The warm days coming on nothing could be better for a lounge somewhere in the shade than The Old Judge. A spirited new Indian tale, translated from Gastacl Aimard, the Cooper of France, is just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. "The Indian Scout" may be called a sequel to the Flower of the Prairie, by those who have read that work, but it is also an independent story, fall of dash, vigor and brilliancy. Almard is more like Mayne Reid than Cooper, his tales possessing a certain off-handedness rarely found in the more studied and elaborate works of the author of the Prairie. The Indian Scout is one of his very best works.

Still another of the tales by the author of East Lynne and The Channings is published this week by the Petersons, printed from the manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased from the suthor. It is called "A Life's Secret, a Story of Worman's Revenge." Written with groat power and feeling this fine tale exhibits how thoroughly Mrs. Wood it capable of depicting domostic tragedy. The more we read of Mrs. Wood the batter are we satisfied she is at the bead of living female novelists.

A very fine little volume is just published by Messra. Gonid & Lincoln, Boston, entitled "The Testimony of Christ to Christianity," by Peter Bayne. Mr. Bayne is well known every

Criticism. The present essay is full of the fervid plety earnest conviction of the deep importance of his subj which he characterizes The Christian Life. He has be a master.

The same publishers issue, in a fine crown octavo vol-ume, another of their valuable works for the biblicat scholar. mm, another of their valuable works for the biblical scholar. This is the "Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," by Brooke Foss Westcott; Professor Hacket, of the Newbon Theological Institute, presenting the work, as the American editor. It treats of every distinctive subject in the entire range of gospel study, with sufficient illustration in each to make it clear, yet being unencumbered with detail it crowds into the one-volume what might otherwise fill a dozen. It will prove a great assistance to the inquirer after ozen. It will prove a great assistance to the inquire ruth; we give it an honored place in our library of

GOV. ANDREW'S RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS. The following letter from Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts has been received at the War Department:

Boston, May 19, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir: I have this moment received a tele gram in these words, viz: The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise.

L. THOMAS, Adi't.-General." A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply.— Our young men are all pre-occupied with Still, if a real call for these regiments is made. I believe we can raise then in 40 days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make men feel that they were not soldiers but a

Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who wil kill and destroy them, by all means known to savages as well as civilized men, will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretenses, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg, will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and as fighting nen, while they themselves must never fire a the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting o manifest, and let them fight with God an human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. ANDREW.

Boston, May 26. The following is published this morning. By the Governor and Commander in-Chief

MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS: The wily and barparous horde of traitors to the people, to the Government, to our country, and to liberty. menace again the National Capital. have attacked and routed Major General Banks, are advancing on Harper's Ferry and are marching on Washington. The President calls on Massachusetts to rise more for its rescue and defence. The whole active militia will be summoned by a general order issued from the office of the Adjutant-General to report on Boston Common to morrow. They will march to relieve and avenge their brethren and friends, to oppose with fiery zeal and courageous patriotism the progress of the foe. May God encourage their hearts and strengthen their arms, and may He inspire the government and all the

Given at headquarters in Boston, at 11 o'clock this (Sunday) evening. May 25th, A. D. 1862. JOHN A. ANDREW.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We hear that nearly 75,000 troops are sick. disabled and missing—troops that are down on the pay rolls and who are under pay. It is rumored that a very large number of the troops that went down the Potomac to march upon Yorktown are in the list of the sick, and that they are not included in the above. The papers at the War Department fix the entire number of Government troops to be somewhere in the neighborhood of six hundred thousand. It is safe at least to deduct one hundred thousand from this number as incompetent for