garded as payments.

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receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancaste.

receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancas Intelligencer.

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And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER. In accordance with the resolution of the County Com adopted at their meeting Wednesday, May 28th you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the ity, 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 o JUNE next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of selecting six dele-gates to attend the Democratic State Convention, to meet 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

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

By order of the Damocratic County Committee. H. B. SWARR, P. MARTIN HEITLER, Chairman. LANCASTER, June 3rd, 1862.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

We hope our Democratic friends throughout the county will recollect the delegate elections which are to take place on Saturday next.-Let good men be selected by the people to represent them in County Convention, and let the delegates from the several districts also come prepared with their lists of Township and County Committee men for the ensuing political year, so that early steps may be taken to effect a thorough organization of the party in time for the fall campaign.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN. This gallant and accomplished officer has through his strategy and brilliant successes in the peninsula, completely knocked the noise

tionists in this city, at that time. The recent | [colored] schools to go on as heretofore." news from the seat of war in Virginia has ever they may do in private, that GEORGE B. greatest military commanders of the age.

GENERAL HALLECK.

Nothing could be more decisive and brilliant than the success of General Halleck in the South west. He has utterly destroyed and demoralized Beauregard's army almost literally, without firing a gun or losing a man .and deserters, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. What remains of the army with which Beauregard so long held him at bay before Corinth, is said to be dispersed over the coun try, a dispirited, disorganized and demor alized band of fugitives. "The result is all I could possibly desire," says Gen. HALLECK to the Secretary of War. He has given rebellion its death blow in the South west, and destroyed the military prestige of Beauregard, who is reported to have become almost frantic when he learned that Co!. Elliot cut the road on his line of retreat, and advised his men to save themselves the best way they could.

OF COURSE NOT: The immaculate editor of the Express-the patriotism-does not like the editorials in the last two issues of The Intelligencer. We did were not written to suit the foul atmosphere in which he delights to dwell. His low, nowardly flings at certain ladies of Lancaster. in his issue of Wednesday last, are charactermade to suffer for a too free use of his pen, for the purpose of defrauding a poor woman at Harrisburg some years ago? We submit to the dictation of no man as to how the editorials in this paper shall be written; but, even if we were so inclined, it would not be to the censorship of a convicted felon. This Sunday night electioneering, temperance reformer had better return to his former and favorite avoestion of chronicling the low dances, free-love gatherings, etc., of the purlieus of the city, for the faithful performance of which his better calculated for this kind of work, than he is for acting the part of a moral instructor. or editor-in-chief and dictator of the political Lancaster. But, every one to his taste. If and secure the possession of the place. the Abolitionists of this city and county choose to follow the lead of such a scurvy and unprincipled political mountebank, it is none of man and disregard his pestilent ravings.

THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND. Our loss at the two days battle of the Chickshominy is stated officially to be 5,730. The rebel loss is also thought to be very

General Dix has been transferred to ortress Monroe, and General Wook takes his

BULL RUN DECENCY! The Examiner-the organ of the Bull Run Abolitionists in Lancaster County—is very indignant because we find fault with Ges.

Butler's order placing the ladies of New Orleans of a level with the common prostitutes of that city. Wi do not wonder at this, inasmuch as the same paper has more than once within the last welve months and even in the very last unmakes and even in the very last unmakes exposed its low, groveling and unmanly propensity by inuendos and covert attacks upon improtected ladies in this city, because they happen to be of Southern birth—and this, too, at a time when their husbands and natural protectors are gal-

lantly serving their country on land and on sea. No gentleman would be guilty of such base and cowardly conduct, and a newspaper tants thereof." Viewed in itself, the liberation that indulges in these outrages on decency. and propriety is unworthy the confidence and thing more potent. It may have its influence patronage of a respectable community. We upon the millions who are still held in bondage patronage of a respectable community. The blacks, even if they be freed, would not have all proper regard for an honorable and manly opponent, but none whatever for a low, oraven, debased, unprincipled blackguardespecially one who makes it a practice to wage war upon defenceless women b

The weak attempt of the Examiner to justify General Butler by placing a construction upon his language which it will not bear, is simply ridiculous. The order is couched in the world. They will cultivate literature, plain Anglo Saxon, just as we published it last week, and means exactly what it expresses, and what every intelligent reader will understand. The language is "that hereafter when any femule shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she the atmost enmity, she will free her slaves shall be regarded and held liable to be treated and bid them help her fight the North. The as a woman of the town plying her avocation." We have italicised the portions of the sentence to which we invite special attention. And that it may be still better understood, we shall change the construction of the sentence and supply the ellipsis as follows: "She shall be regarded [by officers and soldiers] as a woman of the town plying her avocation, and held liable to be treated," [in all respects as such, by

officers and soldiers.

Could anything be more plain and explicit, and our only wonder is that General BUTLER. for whom we have always entertained a high regard as a soldier and a gentleman, should have so far forgotten himself as to issue the offensive order in question. That the Bull Run Examiner is the apologist of such conduct does not surprise us in the least; for since | FORNEY say on the subject? that paper has been in its present hands it has greatly degenerated in character, and now aspires to no higher dignity than to be the common sewer and receptacle of all the filth ably conducted; but since it is under the control of Bull Run refugees, Bean Speculato be the organ of the lowest and most upprincipled pot-house politicians of the Abolition school, whose sympathies for the depraved

negro override every other consideration.

GOVERNOR STANLEY. This gentleman, recently appointed military Governor of North Carolina, by the President, has, it appears, already given mortal offence to the Abolitionists, because he saw proper to adhere to the local laws of that State by closing the school opened in Newbern by a Northern Abolitionist, named Colver, for the education of colored children. Resolutions out of the Abolitionists both here and else- have been offered in Congress by SUMNER and where, and we no longer hear them denoun- Hickman, calling upon the proper department cing him as an imbecile and traitor. To be for information concerning the authority sure they still feel as bitter and malignant as under which Governor STANLEY acted, and a vinced that the Constitution is too strong for lengtation of Apolitionists from New York that he should have met with reverses instead and Philadelphia waited upon the Secretary of victories before Richmond, but they dare of War in reference to the matter. Sumner not express their true feelings on the subject. acted as spokesman, and, according to the They no longer attempt to brave public New York Tribune, "Secretary Stanton said to eat sugar or wear cotton that is grown opinion, as they did when he captured York- that he would not remain one hour a member town, by either refusing to run up their flags of an Administration which sanctioned such at all, or placing them at half-mast, as was proceedings as that of Governor STANLEY, and done by the Bull Run Abolition organ in read his visitors the letter which he had just North Queen street; nor do they now dare to written that functionary, after consulting with speak of him as deserving to have his throat the President, in which he was directed to ont, as was done by certain prominent Aboli- revoke the obnoxious law. and allow the

But this is not the Governor's greates dumb-founded these traitorous Abolitionists, offence in the eyes of the Abolitionists. He and they are forced to admit in public, what- has returned fugitive slaves to masters who had taken the oath of allegiance. That is, he McClellan is a true patriot (which they can- executed a law of the United States, one which not claim to be themselves) and one of the is daily executed and enforced in Washington City. It seems that one Nicholas Bray, residing near Newbern, who had sworn allegiance to the Union, proceeded to the town, recaptured a runaway slave and took her home. "At midnight, on Friday," says the Tribune correspondent, "some half a dozen soldiers, with the letter M [intended for Massachusetts] upon their caps, went out to Gen. Pope is pursuing the enemy South of the house of Bray, rescued the woman, set Corinth and already reports 10,000 prisoners fire to his house, and returned the slave to her home in Newbern." And this lawless act of robbery and incendiarism is told with exulta tion by the same individual who denounces GOVERNOR STANLEY for making Union converts

> and faithfully executing the laws! Can any one doubt after this what the in tentions of the Abolitionists are in the civil war which is now progressing? We leave the question to be answered by every intelligent reader. The "signs of the times" cannot be mistaken.

The details of the great battle on the Chickahominy, in front of Riebmond, will be Chickahominy, in front of Riebmond, will be TRAVAGANCE WHICH PERVALES EXPROUND IN TRAVAGANCE WHICH PERVALES EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOV hardest fought contests of the war, and is only equaled by the great battle at Pittsburg very quintessence of honesty, loyalty and Landing. The loss of life is heavy, but the result was a glorious one for our gallant army and its skilful and accomplished commander. not for a moment suppose he would, for they Pennsylvania was largely represented in the engagement-having some twelve or thirteen regiments-all of whom, officers and men, behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry. The 61st regiment alone lost its Colonel. istic. What better, however, could be ex- Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, nine pected of a creature who was convicted and | Captains and eleven Lieutenants, which fact alone goes to show the terrible nature of the

Rock, Arkansas, has been taken by our troops. (a portion of Gen. Curtis' command, probably) and that the State Legislature had scattered and the Governor had fled from the State .-Little Rock is the capital of Arkansas, is situated on the Arkansas river, nearly in the centre of the State, and about 100 miles west of the Mississippi. The Arkansas river, navsheet whilom justly earned the soubriquet of sigable by the largest river steamers to Little the "Bawdy House Register." He is much Rock, empties into the Mississippi about half Lehigh, the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, the way between Vicksburg and Memphis, about Juniata, and their tributaries, all rose so sud-150 miles from each. As Capt. Farragut has denly and to so great a height as to cause taken Vicksburg, some of his gunboats may pronunciamentos of the Abolition organs of visit Little Rock as they pass up to Memphis, made in the height of the consternation created

THE EFFECT. The thousands and tens of thousands negroes now coming North, of course have no our business. The Democracy despise the other means of living than their labor or very small wages, such as our white fellow citizens could not compete with, and consequently the latter must be the sufferers. The effect of this immigration on the laboring classes will be oppressive in the extreme. Yet this is the natural result of the intermed dling of the North with the affairs of the South When one set of men attempt to regulate the business of others, they generally bring evils upon some of themselves.

The emancipation of slaves in the District

that hereafter property in man will not be recognized. He hoped that soon the Government would be able "to speciain liberty throughout the whole land and to the inhabiof a few hundred bondmen may not appear to be much, but it may be auspicious of somethe blacks for emigration. They would be be subjects for emigration. They would be freemen in a free land, to remain in the same territory in which they were born. The whites have always looked upon the blacks with disdain, but the time will come when the colored race will not be frowned upon. When no longer held by despotism, throughout the Southern art, science, and manufactures will flourish with a degree of success heretofore unparal The freedom of the black must be obtained, no matter how-whether through the preservation or dissolution of the Union. fore the South will give up and be conquered by the North, against whom she will ever bear colored people have been refused when they wanted to fight under the "star spangled banner." They were told that it was for the Anglo-Saxon alone. But their freedom and liberty must be attained, and to get it, no matter under what hanner they rally. will even fight for Jeff. Davis, if, by so doing,

they receive their freedom. What do you think of it, white men? Is this the feast to which the laboring class of the North are invited? These woolly heads intendto amalgamate with the whites, and establish a society " far superitte to any ever produced by any nation in the world." And to accomplish this they do not intend to leave the country, either, nor do they care whether their freedom is obtained "through the preservation or dissolution of the Union."

Is this treason, or is it not? What does

PATRIOTISM -- ITS MISSION. What is the duty of the American Patriot in from office. As a consequence she would the present crisis? To save the Union and and a negro minister here, with all the and blackguardism which abound in the com- the Constitution. Why is the Union and the rights and dignities enjoyed by Lord Lyons munity. When Mr. DARLINGTON was at the Constitution in danger? Because a large numhead of the Examiner it was ably and honor- ber of the citizens of the United States at the South have rebelled against both, and a large to that. number at the North have called them "a tors, and their hireling blackguards, it is des- league with death and a covenant with hell." titute alike of ability and honor, and fit only Is there any moral distinction between the two classes of disunionists? None. How is the Union to be saved from these enemies? By converting them into its friends and would prefer that the Union should not be making them Union men. How is that to be accomplished? We can easily lay down plans for making Union men out of Southern disunionists, but to make a Union man out of a Northern abolitionist enemy of the Union is another affair, and reason shrinks from the task. There is a close resemblance between the two classes in their modes of reasoning and acting, and both avow uncompromising hostility to the Constitution. But the Southern rehel is a reasoning man, while the Northern rebel refuses to listen to reason .--The Southerner may, after becoming conhim, abandon his resistance and relapse into good citizenship, but the Northern rebel regards the Union as a league with death and a covenant with hell, and refuses on principle under the protection of such a Union.

THE CONFISCATION BILL. The confiscation bill which passed the House of Representatives on Monday week, provides that all persons found in the civil, military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States, shall have their property, real or personal, subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States The bill also provides at length for judicial proceedings in the premises, and finally authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling on the rebels to lay down their arms, which, if they fail to do in sixty days thereafter, all their property is subject to confiscation. All amendments to the bill affecting slaves of rebels were defeated. Provision is included for the benefit of loyal creditors, so that the latter may reclaim the amount of their debts after the rebel property has passed into the

hands of the government. hands of the government.

The bill received 14 majority in a House of 150 members, 82 of whom voted in the affirmative and 68 in the negative. Nine members elected as Republicans, viz., Messrs. Dawes, elected as Republicans, viz., Messrs. Dawes, Delano, Diven, Granger, Harrison, Horton, Nixon, Rice of Mass., and Train, voted against confiscation. Mr. Noell, of Mo., was the only Democrat who voted for the bill, and Messrs. Brown and Whaley of Virginia were the only other Border State members who voted for

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE. The following is the theory of the Repub lican party, as adopted at the Chicago Con-

vention in 1860: MENT; THAT A RETURN TO RIGID ECONO-MY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS INDISPENSA-BLE TO ARREST THE SYSTEMATIC PLUNDER THE PUBLIC TREASURY BY FAVORED PARTISANS, WHILE THE BECENT START-LING DEVELOPMENTS OF FRAUDS AND COR-RUPTIONS AT THE FEDERAL METROPOLIS SHOW THAT AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF AD-MINISTRATION IS IMPERATIVELY DE-

AND ON THIS!

After one year of Republican rule, the following is the testimony of Mr. Dawes, a Republican Member of Congress, as to the practice of the Republican party:

"IN THE FIRST YEAR OF A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, WHICH CAME INTO POW-ER UPON PROFESSIONS OF REFORM AND RETRENCHMENTS, THERE IS INDUSTRABLE RETRENCHMENTS, THERE IS INDUBITABLE EVIDENCE ABBOAD IN THE LAND THAT SOMEBODY HAS PLUNDERED THE PUBLIC TREASURY WELL NIGH IN THAT SINGLE YEAR AS MUCH AS THE ENTIRE CURRENT YEARLY EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE ADMINISTRATION WHICH THE PEOPLE HURLED FROM POWER BECAUSE OF ITS CORRUPTION."

THE GREAT PLOODS.

The very heavy rain of last Wednesday raised the waters in Pennsylvania to an almost unprecedented degree. The Delaware, the terrible destruction of property. Estimates by such calamities as the one that has desoleted a large part of our State, are unavoidably wild and generally exaggerated. But there is no doubt that the pecuniary less amounts to many millions of dollars. Canals, bridges, public charity. They are being employed at dams and railroads were swept away; towns inundated; furnaces, factories and mills stopped by the rising torrents; houses swept away, and worst of all, many lives were des troyed. The suffering and distress caused by the flood will be immense.

> W. J. ALLEN, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, in place of General John A. Logan,

When the bill establishing diplomatic interof Columbia was celebrated at the National source with Hayti was before the House of Hall, in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, by a Representatives, Mr., Cox, of Ohio, made a

> the New York, napers were printing the fact that the Haytian Congress opened on the 21st of April, the legate of the Pope, and the representatives of England, France, and Spain being present. The same news tells us of an resident Geffrard put down the rebellion in fewer days their we have used mouths for ours. Another district having given signs of

> rebellion, Geffrard gave the people 48 hours to return to allegiance—just what Buchauan ought to have done here in December, 1860." If this is meant to prove anything, it is that negro government is much better than a government administered by white men. Preident Geffrard put down a rebellion in Hayti in fewer days than we have used months for ours, therefore the government of Geffrard controlled by blacks must be much better than our Government controlled by whites. The logic is irresistible. Our Government should learn that the blacks are the boys to put down rebellion and act accordingly; and if our President is unable to accomplish the task before him with white armies, no doubt the Tribune

& Union. As some of our readers may wish to learn in what Mr. Cox's "blackguardism" consisted, we give the report of the proceedings:

Mr. Cox (Dem., O.) offered a substitute

and Count Mercier.

Mr. Fessenden (Rep., Me.) wished to know what objection the gentleman from Ohio had

Mr. Cox replied that he objected because it raised the black man to an equality with the white. He had thought this Government was made for white men. He recollected that the gentleman from Maine (Fessenden) said something like this the other day, namely, he restored than that slavery be continued. The gentleman would destroy the Commonwealth or the purpose of getting at a black man .-Mr. Cox in his argument, said that the people gnorance, corruption, and superstition for the ast seventy years. dress up the negro Minister, who might be sent hither in gold and lace, with light leggings and shoe buckles of the old style. and perhaps put a wig on his head, and send him o the White House to be the laughing stock of all who congregate there. He was not to o much the representative of Havti as of the free negroes of this city, and to whom they would look as the God of their

For The Intelligencer.

MESSES. EDITORS: Since the Republican party has been raised to power there have many strange doctrines been promulgated, and many new principles of action adopted, but none more alarmingly novel than the dogma that the Administration at Washington is the Government, and that all who stand in opposition to it are opposing the Government and, consequently, traitors to their country. These new measures of expediency have been carried so far that we have almost lost sight of our former principles of government, and the old Republican institutions of which we loved to speak and boast have well nigh lost their identity. We appear to be gradually drifting away from the old landmarks of the Constitution; the strongest tendency to a centralization of power,—and, in the midest possible construction, to the adoption of the vrinciples of the old Federal party—a fossil of the ages of Despotic power, and never in any form applicable to the development of true Constitutional liberty.

The sacredness in which certain powers of government have ever been held, and the affections of the people culminating in the broad principles of the Constitution, have proven to be the palladium of civil liberty, and the golden MESSES, EDITORS: Since the Republican party has been The sacredness in which certain powers of government have ever been held, and the affections of the people culminating in the broad principle of the Constitution, have proven to be the palladium of civil liberty, and the golden cords by which the Union has been held together and the people bound into one grand, fraternal brotherhood. The Federal Government is but the agent of the people of the several States thus unlied, and consists of three distinct and co-ordinate departments, viz: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—each equally entitled to the confidence and support of the people, and with equal, yet limited, powers under the Constitution are enabled to dispense their benefits, as well as to assert their authority to their constituency. The Executive cannot usurp the powers of the Legislative, nor disregard the authority of the Judicial, and of course cannot assume all the functions of government without a violation of those sacred provisions of the Constitution, and a breaking up of the whole scheme and ecience of our liberal government. Change the conditions of organisation and you change its nature.

channels, and we drift into the dark, deep waters of hope-less Bespotism.

But it is a contradiction in terms, as well as an adroit scheme of expediency, for the Black Republicans to stig-matize all Democrata as traitors and recessionists who may say a word against the policy of the Administration of President Lincoln. The cry of opposition to the Government in such cases is about as inconsistent and hypocritical as that of "No Party for the sake of the Union." It is palpably a scheme of expediency for the sole purpose of breaking up the organization of the Democratic party, in order if possible to save the fast waning fortunes of their own miserable party, which, in its principles and actions, is responsible for the lamentable condition of the country, and the unfortunate and destructive war now raging in

he land.

Freedom of the press and unlimited latitude of discussion upon the merits and demerits of the Administration are given to the Abolition cheets, that fairly freckle the face of the broad country North with black stains trees an and disloyalty; whilst a Democratic paper the tresan and disloyalty; whilst a D-mocratic paper that presumes to critifies the conduct of the men now unfortunately in power is charged with treason against the Government, a claum for the closing of the concern is raised, and the editor-must be silenced, or arrested, with a pack of Black Republican cure barking at his heels.

Leading Absiltionists, also, who have been meditaling, concecting and counselling treason for years, and the burden of whose lectures at present is to prove that disunion has been the all-absorbing object; of their lives, are not, only allowed free speech, but are tendered the hospitalities of the Administration; and the halls of Congress, as well as the Legislatic halls of some of the States, are freely given in which to voutilate the caverns of their musty Abolition brains. Whilst a Democrat, whose erred has always been a sarred devotion to the Constitution and the Union, is branded as a traitor, booted at and despised, and even imprisoned, if he presumes openty to raise his voice in opposition to a policy which he feels is drawing in forcibly all the guarantees of the Constitution, and withholding the principles of law and liberty so richly enjoyed in the past years of our National-life.

'If a Democrat ventures to predict a reverse to our arms in any of the pending battles ho is branded as a "traitor and secessionist." If he hasys a word against the President or any of, his Cabinet he is "opposing the Government."—
If he asserts or holds to the principles of the Democratic platform of 3800 he is regarded not only as a traitor but as a confirmed lunnatic. If he has the temerity to advocate party organization and discusses party principles, the vas-asis of Black Republican rule are about his ears and ready as a confirmed lunatic If he has the temerity to advocate party organization and discusses party principles, the vasals of Black Republican rule are about his sars and ready to bind him hand and foot and carry him off to some strong fort, in order to remove, his influence "against the Government." If we advise a near-friend not to go into the army, according to Black Republican laws we are traitors, and subject to all the penalties of that crime. I have actually been called a secssionist for refusing to walk to the railroad depot to see a noted Aboltion. Tool passing along in the cars. Why, the Sedition laws of the reign of terror in the administration of the elder Adams; are but the lights and shades of the picture now presented which is to represent the Government of the United States of America.

is to represent the Government of the United States of America.

All this, however, has its significance, and is resorted to for a well-digested and leading purpose and object. If the brawling Republicans, who are now seeking to muzzle and hoodwink the Démocracy, really believe and hold that to oppose the Administration is trason against the Government, then are they traitors of the deepest dye, for no party or set of men ever resorted to such extraordinary means to destroy an Administration as they did against that of President Buchanan. But their object even then was not so much to kill the President has the Vietney did against that of President Buchanan, But their object even then was not so much to kill the President has the kill the party, for they know that so long as that party organization which contains all the true, elementary, conservative life of the Government stands, the factious, infatuated, fanatical dogmas of their own organization must pass away as the vapor before the cum. This, then, is the true interpretation of their insane crusade against all Democrats who may oppose the conduct of the dominant party and its method of administering the affairs of the Federal Government. They well know that individual opinion, or even the opinion of the press in the abstract, cannot in any way effect the condition of the country; but that organization, that power-whole is a Euror to evil dicers, and to all the enemies of the true principles of the Constitution, and which is the medilment of every principle which can in any way perpetuate the status of the Government, the must be wiped out, or the Republican party as such cannot live to see the close of the administration of fits first and color President.

The loss of General Banks in his recent retreat to the Potomac, is placed at 34 killed, I38 wounded, and 1,043 missingand the rebel loss in the battle at Hanover ensure all negroes the enjoyment of superior Court House, at 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, privilege to those of white foreigners.—Freeand 1,200 taken prisoners.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CALL ACCEPTED .- Rev. D. STECK, for the CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. D. STECK. for the last four years and a half paster of St. John's Lutheran Church of this city, has accepted a call from the Lutheran Church of Dayton, Ohlo, recently under the pasteral care of Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Trinity Church, this city. Mr. Street vacates his present charge on the lat of July naxt. The best wishes of the citisens of Lancaster will attend fair. Exce his new field of labov, and while the congregation of St. John's will meet with a serious loss in being deprived of his serioes our Dayton friends will secure for a paster one of the ablest, most cloquent and estimable divines of the Lutheran Church in the country. Lancaster, and Dayton have made an exchange, and in this case theold adage is ture, that a "fair exchange is no robbery!"

WHIT MONDAY.—This, one of the gala days of the year hereabouts, occurred yesterday, and as usual the city was crowded with strangers from all parts of the county. With the circus and numerous other itinerant shows in full blast, our rural friends enjoyed themselves

DARING BURGLARY.—On Thursday morning last, shout two o'clock, one of the most daring robberies took place at Zahms' Jewelry Store, corner of North Queen street and Ceutre Square. The large show window is protected by shutters, which are closed at night, but the fastening is so light as to be easily removed with but little noise. But little apprehension could be entertained as to this fact, for the window itself is composed of glass plates three-eighths of an inch is thickness, requiring great force and some heavy instrument to break through it, and even then it could not be done without making noise enough to arouse the watchman who alseps in the store. About the hour mentioned, the watchman was awakened by a noise at the window, turned up the gas-light, which is kept burning low all night, and reached the window fronting on North Queen street just in time to see a hand and arm suddenly withdrawn, and hear the retreating footsteps of the robber, who had evidently broken the shutters open with little noise, then used a hammer or some like instrument to break the glass, and inserted his hand for a grab, which, was only too successful, as he secured two gold watches valued at \$150 or more, and escaped as stated. He had evidently made a reconnoissance of the premises by daylight, and knew exactly where the watches hung suspended in the window, and made his opening accordingly. Had there been no one in the store, he might have made a sweep of some \$1500 worth in the window. We hope that the scoundrel or secundaries who perpetrated this deed may be discovered and punished as they deserve, so as to be a warning to others.

The Fencibles' Band — The Seventh Bri-DARING BURGLARY. - On Thursday morning would not object to calling on President Geffrard for his valuable aid and counsel .- Patriot

Mr. Cox (Dem., O.) offered a substitute proposing that there be appointed Consul-Generals to negotiate treaties of commerce with Hayti and Liberia. The object designed was not so much to increase commerce, but to give a sort of dignity and equality to these black. He argued the Consuls were the fibre appropriate agents to promote the interests of commerce. He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he expected a minister in return from Hayti.

Mr. Gooch said that he wished to put Hayti on the same footing as other independent mations, and if that Republic should send a minister he should receive him just the same as England and France will do.

Mr. Cox said Hayti debarred all whites from office. As a consequence she would send a negro minister here, with all the rights and dignities enjoyed by Lord Lyons and Count Mercier.

Mr. Fessenden (Ren., Me.) wished to know THE FENCIBLES' BAND -The Seventh Bri-

OBSEQUIES OF A CHAPLAIN .-- The funeral of Rev. John McCorker. late Chaplain of the 55th Regiment P. V., which took place on the 5th inst., from the pastera residence of the Church of the Annunciation, Philadelphia was largely attended. Col. P. C. Ellmaker furnished in the characteristics. was largely attended. Col. P. C. Ellmaker furnished a military escort for the occasion consisting of a detachment of ten men each from Companies A. B. D. E. Fand G. of the First Regiment Reserve Brigado. commanded by Capt Pears I of Company F. The obsequies took place at Et Patrick's Church, at Twentieth and Locust streets. The deceased was a native of Skooryglass, in the parish of Winey, in the county Tyrone Ireland. Entering St. Charles Theological Feminary in 1848; he was ordained a priest in December, 1852. being then only in his 23d year. His first mission was at St. Patrick's in Philadelphia. In September, 1855, he was suppointed to the Catholic Church at Eliza bethown, in this county, where he remained until last autumn, when he was nominated Chaplain of the 55th Regiment. His death is a loss to his many friends in his former charge in this county, and also to the regiment in whose service he died. Let his name be inscribed high among those of our heroic sons who have failen in the great struggle!

COLUMBIA IN THE FIGHT.—Columbia was COLUMBIA IN THE FIGHT.—Columbia was well represented in the late fight on the Chickahominy—a large number of Columbians being 23d and 61st Pennsylvania, Conch's Division, which is mentioned as supporting. Casey. A letter has been received from Capt. Haldeman, stating that all the Columbians were safe, though they had been in the thickest of the fight. The cassuities he mentions among his men are: John Sherrick, of Washington, shot through the body and left on the field—either dead or a prisoner; Madison Moss, of Wrightsville, shot through the mouth and left on the field, probably a prisoner; James Shenberger, of Wrightsville, hurt by a shell, but not seriously. The Columbians in the 61st are also safe, having also borne the brunt of the battle.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.—The Union Guards, to his memo

adopted the resolutions of respect to his memory:

OMM NEAR FREDERICKSERURG, Va., }

June 1. 1862.

The death of our fellow soldier, Wm G. McCLain, of Lancaster city, having been announced this day to the members of "Co. B." (Union Guards.) 1-t Regiment, P. R. V. O., the company formed on its street, when the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolution That we have heard with deep regret of the Resolved. That we have heard with deep regret of the death of our late companion in arms, Wm. G. McClain, one of the original members of the "Union Guards."

Resolved. That in his death the Company has lost one of its most "efficient members, and there lives not in the ranks of the Volunteer Army of the United States a truer soldier; and we do furthermore bear testimony to the faithful performance on his part of every duty assigned him during his connection with us.

Resolved. That we do most sincerely sympathize with the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, offering them our condolence in the bereavement which God in His providence has deemed proper to visit upon them.

Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the newspapers of Lancaster city.

forwarded to the family of the deceased, and support forwarded in the newspapers of Lancaster city.

THOS. B. BARTON,
Capt. Co. B., 1st Regt P. R. V. C.

masting of the Union Fire Company And at a special meeting of the Union Fire Company, No. 1, beld in their Eogine Hall, Market street, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, as a Company, have been deeply bereaved Wightas, We, as a Company, have been deeply Dereaven at the untimely death of our late fellow member, Wm. G. McClain, who was among the first of that noble band, sent out from the ranks of the Union Fire Co., as the offering our Company would make to preserve intact that other "Union," and who exemplified in his death the many noble, manly traits of character that endeared him to us; And Whereas, He was the first to have "the silver cord broken," and unbered into the presence of his Maker, therefore be it broken," and ushered must be provided at a moment therefore be it.

Resolved, That in his death, occurring at a moment when life was most precious to him, to us, and more than all to his country, we have suffered a loss that cannot be repaired, while the nation has been deprive lof one of its hest and bravest defenders.

ned, That to his companione in arms, now in Resolved. That to his companion-in-arms, now in the presence of armed, dastard traitors, we tender our ria-cere condolence; to them he was bound by the closest ties of brotherly association and feelings, and while they will still be as closely observed and as prayerfully watched as though he was among them, we, here at home, have the sad congelousness of knowing and keenly feeling that their pest members.

Resolved. That to his family and relatives we tender our

Resolved. That to his family and relatives we tender our sincere expressions of deep regret and sympathizing concluence, and that while with them we mourn his loss, we must bow in humble submission to that Divine Power that "doeth all things well."

Resolved. That as an expression of our sorrow, we clothe our apparatus in mourning for thirty days, and in token of our respect for his memory attend his funeral in a body.

For The Intelligencer.

BUTLER'S APOLOGIST. BUTLER'S APOLOGIST.

The Examinar has turned defender of Gen. Butter's infamous proclamation to the women of New Orleans. He fears the verdiet of public sentiment and crumes to the recue with alacrity. He is aware that public opinion will not sanction any such flagrant violation of every principle (f propriety. The preclamation however is overlooked; the General is forgotten, and the whole article assumes a tirade of low, personal abuse of the "intelligencer." The subject of defence becomes too revolting. The proclamation itself is not allowed to appear. It is withheld, we suppose, on account of its monstrous character. Not even

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

We are indebted to Peterson & Brothers, Philidelphia, for the following new publications, viz:

The Stolen Mark; or the Mysterious Cash Box. By Wilkle Collins, Author of "The Woman in White," "The Dead Secret," "The Crossed Path," "The Fellow Marks;" & Sitter Rate," set. One volume, octavo, price 26 cents. The Two Penna Donnas. By George Augustus Sala, editor of "Temple Ber," and Author of "The Secret-Sons of Memmon." etc. One volume, octavo, price 26 cents. These are both highly interesting novels, well written, and camict fall to have a good run with the reading public. For sale at Westhaseffer's Bookstors 44 North Queen Street, we are also indebted to the same publishers, through the same agent, for the June number of their excellent and reliable Counterfelt Detector, an invaluable work to business men in these times of rotten banks and worthless paper money. This number gives a list and description of business men in these times of rotten banks and wornness paper money. This number gives a list and description of no less than 51 new counterfeits put in circulation since the first of May, among which are the following on the Faymers' Bank of this city, vis:

10s altered from 1s-vig. cattle in stream on right, dog guarding a key near centre, maid near water left, with hat

50s, spurious—vig large building, people, &c.

The Cleveland Herald, (Rep.) thus speaks of the Irish and other foreigners:
"We unhesitatingly aver that seven tenths of the foreigners that land on our shores, have less intelligence than full blooded Afri-

That sentiment prevails largely among Reiblicans, and their recent revival of Know Nothingism under an assumed and deceptive title, together with their steps toward emancipation, render it probable their success would

WAR NEWS.

count of the first Day's Battle.

The attack on Saturday, the Sist uit, was made by the steamy or our left wing and centre. The attack was sudden and overshelming. Their object was to turn our left field. The first indigation of any attack was sudden and overshelming. Their object was to turn our left field. The first indigation of an attack was should be supported by the property of the upon our pickets, stationed at the left of the road, and from these the come distance to the right, and the pickets were forced to full their out, and strawn up's line of battle. As the rebels advanced toward the open field, Captain Sprattle battery, Company H, of the 1st New York Artillery, under command of Colonel G. D. Balley, United States army, which commanded the road, opened a deadly fire with grape and canister, mowing a swathe through their ranks at every dischurge. The enemy continued to press forward, discharging volley upon volley, which was returned by our infantry; but the greatly superior odds against us compelled our men to gradually give way. The officers and men belonging to Battery H were badly cut up, and most of their horses being killed or wounded, the battery was abandoned. Fire was then opened from the batteries belonging to the 1st New York Artillary Regiment, stationed in the same field, a short distance in the rear.

At this time the enemy moved down the railroad for the

neid, when the strible connect ceased with the approaching darkness

The Battle of the Chickshominy—Account of the Second Day's Battle.

Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Barris Fills, Monday, June 2, 1882.

The rebel army still occupied the camps of Casey's and Couch's divisions on Sunday morning, with a strong picket force guarding the road facing Snead's house and the wheat field where our earthworks were thrown up, extending from our extreme left to the railroad, near Fair Oak Station. The distance from the point where our earthworks were located to the edge of the wood could not have been more than four hundred yards. This position the rebels held until day davade on Sunday morning.

To our right, on the other side of the railroad, the divisions of Gens. Richardson and Sedgwith were found, in a semi-circle, with their left resting on Gen. Hocker's right, at the railroad, and their left flanking the enemy. These divisions were composed of parts of the brigades of Gen. Blenns, Gen. French, Gen. T. F. Meagher, with four batteries of artillery.

Gen. Burns, Gen. French, Gen. T. F. Meagher, with four batteries of artillery.

Gen. Hooker's Division were camped in the woods fronting Snead's house, on the Williamsburg road, occupying the centre, and a little in advance of our right and left wings. On our left the remaining portions of Couch's and Casey's Divisions rested, with reserves of fresh troops extending to our extreme left, near the middle rord, under Gen. Keyes.

Gen. Heintselman was on the ground at the front as soon as the day dawned, accompanied by two sids. Gen. Hooker met him, and the two Generals sat down at the foot of the tree behind our breastworks, arranging a plan for the day's proceedings.

Hooker met him, and the two Generals sat down at the foot of the tree behind our breastworks, arranging a plan for the day's proceedings.

Generals Jameson, Keyes and Sickles arrived at the front soon after, and the fight of Saturday was talked over as one of no particular advantage to the enemy, as they had concentrated their main force upon this portion of our front lines, and the effect was more disastrous to them. Their loss in killed in Saturday's fight exceeded ours two to one, and of their number wounded it is impossible to form an estimate. Several of their men brought in as prisoners gave their loss in killed and wounded upward of three thousand. They made a desperate attack, it is true, and gained considerable ground, besides a large number of guns, camp equipage, &c, as trophies, which they immediately sent to Richmond to darsie the eyes of its pent-up inhabitants, who doubtless secretly wish to see the city fall into the hands of McClellan.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY. General Heintzelman, at 6 A. M., ordered a reconnoissance to be made by a small force on the left of the wood and to the right, toward the railroad. A Lieutenant with two cavaluymen crossed over the wheat-field behind Snead's house, and was about to penetrate the wood near the Williamsburg road, when the enemy's pickets appeared at his front. He immediately turned back and reported to General Heintzelman the close proximity of the enemy. In the meantime, the other parties sent out came in, and r. preted the enemy in great force in front of our right and left finanks.

General Heintzelman then ordered out Gen. Hooker's division—part of which had bean left to great the care.

and left flanks.

General Heintzelman then ordered out Gen. Hooker's division—part of which had been left to guard the camp, and a certain position on our extreme left. The regiments General Heoker brought on the field were the five regiments comprising the Excelsior Brigade, under command of General D. E. Sickles and the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey regiments. General Heintzelman having resolved to asteric the more read division from the ground of the first them.

the Scond Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was forming in position to the front of the wood the rebels opened a rapid and heavy fire upon it, killing two or three privales, and wounding about siz. Among those wounded at the first fire of the rebels was Lieut. Lawria (formerly an aid to Gen. Sickles) and Capt. Nolan.

The five of the ecemy immediately became simultaneously along their entire line.

The New Jersey troops fought splendidly, loading and firing without flinching from their position. General Sickles' regiments did great execution, advancing at every fire upon the rebels masked by the wood. However, it was plainly to be seen the enemy had every advantage, and it was resolved to clear the woods at the point of the bayonet. General Sickles rode along the front of his men, in the mid: to an iron hail which the rebels poured in and gave orders for the Second regiment, Col. G. B. Hall, to charge hayonets. No sooner was the order given than the men fixed rayonets. Colonel Hall gallantly led the charge—one of the most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a man shirked or straggled from the ranks.

The rebels presented a strong front to the gleaming bayonets of our men, not a mundred yards distant.

As the Second advanced on the double quick, cheering and shouting, the rebels held back their fire until our men were hardly one hundred feet from their line, when they fired a murderoux voiler into the ranks of the Second. and shouting, the rebels held back their are until our men were hardly one hundred fest from their line, when they fired a murderous volley into the ranks of the Second. It proved too low, and few were kiled or wounded.

Immediately after the rebels fired this volley, they broke ranks and fied through the wood. A few of their braves remained to resist our passage, but they were soon moved down by the steal from of the realist facenous Excelsion.

several of our men in front of nim, misuous aneath of his own regiment.

"Rally once more, boys!" he cried, but they corrected his mistake by presenting their bayonets and demanding him to surrender, which he did with all the grace and fluish that an original secessionist, as he afterwards informed me he was, could do under the circumstances. The rebels made two or three attempts to flank us on 'the left, after retreating from their centre, but they were beat back with great loss, our troops pursuing them for nearly two miles. Richardson's brigade, before the enemy's centre gave way, had a hard fight; the ground was hotly contested by great loss, our troops pursuing them for nearly two miles. Richardson's brigade, before the enemy's centre gave way, had a hard fight; the ground was hotly contested by the rebels. The Fourth and Fifth Excelsior Regiments were sent to support one of Richardson's batteries, but before the battery got in fair working order, the enemy began to show signs of a retreat. The rebel officers could be heard distinctly, urging the men to the fight, but they would run away. The Irish brigade fought splendidly, and routed the rebels at the point of the bayonet.

None of our forces on the left hads participated in the fight. The rebels were defeated, and driven back by Hooker's and Richardson's divisions.

Advance parties scoured the woods on both sides of the Richmond road, and succeeded in capturing nearly two hundred of the rebels, among them three Lieutenants.

At 11 o'clock the firing on both sides cased. The rebels had fallen back to beyond our original lines, leaving guards stationed to watch our advance, and also to bring their wounded off the field.

The enemy were driven from every position they occupied, by our troops. The main column resteds mile in advance of their position at the commencement of the fight. At about 12 o'clock General McCiellan rode up to the front, accompanied by his staff and body-guard, and met General Heintzelman scated at the foot of a tree. Little Mac democratically seated himself at the side of Heintzelman, on the ground, when his staff grouped themselves, resting on stumps of trees and logs. There was the Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, coming a select group of three, conversing quite animated by in French, and the other members of McCiellan's staff joining in with a little English.

"They fight on Sunday always," said the Duc de Chartres, Coming a select group of three, conversing quite animated. It is the selection of the selection of the selection was developed by half an hour, They fight on Sunday always," and the Duc de Chartres, Chemical Server wheel

"They fight on Sunday always," said the Duc de Chartres, alluding to the rebels.

Gen McClellan had been seated probably a half an hour, conversing with Gen. Heintzelman, when General Hooker rode up from the extreme advanced line gained this morcling, and as he was dismounting from his horse, Gen. McClellan rose from his seat, and advancing, shook him warmly by the hand, and congratuated him and his noble division in terms of the highest praise. A long conversation took place between them. It was plainly seen that no further advance was to be made that day, as no troops were ordered up to the front.

tion took place between them. It was plainly seen that no further advance was to be made that day, as no troops were ord-red up to the front.

At wilttle after one oclock, Gen. McClellan mounted his horse and rode along the lines of his troops, back and forth, until all the soldiers had a good opportunity of seeing him. Napoleon never was received by his enthurisatio troops with greater manifestation of delight than was McClellan by his army, showing that he possessed the confidence as well as the hearts of his men. They feel that they must ever be victorious under his guidance.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. They were immediately handed over to Provost Marshal Young, of Gen Hocker's Division, who sent them properly; guarded to Helnitediman's headquarters, at Farage's Station. Many of them were diersed in new clothes, captured in Casey's Division: a few days before the battle, but had not been distributed to the men. The result was that the enemy, who had been wearing faded, worn-out home spun, don't dieler, forms in our genteel uniforms. This was the cause of many serious mistakes, our men unfortunately mistaking them for our own.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD.

Gen. Sickles had several narrow escapes; he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight. Had those gifted Senators who refused to confirm his nomination but witnessed the enthusiasm of his troops when serving under him and his military qualifications for the office, they would do penance until re-elected.

The rebels during the fight had their sharp-shooters posted in trees to pick off our officers—a fact discovered in the early part of the action. One of these sharp-shooters had been wounded and lay down at the foot of a tree; as General Sickles was riding in the wood, he took deliberate aim and fired, but fortunately missed his mark. Some of had been wounded and lay down at the toot of a tree; as General Stokies was riding in the wood, he took deliberate aim and fired, but fortunately missed his mark. Some of our men rushed at the wounded rebel, and were about despatching him with their bayonets, when despatching him with their bayonets, when despatching him with their bayonets, when despatching him with their bayonets. As a stood watching the regiments of Hooker's Division; and the head of his company, Captain Johnson, belonging to the had of his company, Captain Johnson, belonging to the third Regiment Extesion. Capt. Johnson was in the battle of Williamsburg, where he acted with the most heroic courses, and was wounded badly in the left arm by a minie ball; as dangerously was be wounded, that the surgeons at one time thought an amputation of his arm would become necessary to save his life. The wound, however, took a favorable turn, and he is now in a fair way of recovering. At the head of his company marched this gallant officer, his bandaged arm resting the acting. As he passed by me smilling, an ald from Gen Heyes, who, with his staff, was on the opposite side of the road, rode up to me and inquired the name of the wounded differer. Lyave it to him; he exclaimed, "He is a brave man." If his country rewards her heides, Capt. Johnson's hame will stand among the foremost.

There were many incidenter illustrating fully the mettle of our men engaged in this knaggle: Many was private displayed deeds of heaver was warder of neared. The officer.

of our men engaged in this struggle. Havy a private played deeds of bravery worthy of record. The other bore themselves well, and shared the dangers in adve of their men.

THE REBEL COMMANDERS.

of their men.

THE REBEL COMMANDERS.

The rebel Generals commanding in this engagement, were Generals Longstreet, Roger A. Pryor, Hill, Broot, Howell Cobb, Rains, Huger, and five others, whose names I could not learn.

A STAGE AND FOUR HORSES CAPTURED.

A small party of our men reconnotiering, met an omnibus drawn by four ine bay horses, on the New Bridge road going at a speedy gait toward Richmond, and containing two officers. Driving the horses were two contrabands—Lieut. Lee cried out to them to stop, but no attention was paid to the summons, and he ordered the men to first! One of the officers jumped out and made good his cease in the woods. The other was shot as he had his head out of the window urging the contrabands to go faster. The driver now held up, and Lieutenant Lee mounted the box, first placing the negroet laside in charge of private Boyd, Onse Handrodth New York. The Lieutenant brought the sing ging from the wood on the Williamsburg road, where we ging from the wood on the Williamsburg road, where we ging from the wood on the Williamsburg road, where we ging from the wood on the Williamsburg road, where we ging from the wood on the Williamsburg road, where we ging from the wood on the Williamsburg road, where we ging from the most intense excitement and curiosity among the men. Many amposed it was sent down by General McClellan, from Richmond, with the news of his coccupation of the city. The stage is comparatively new. In size and shape if is about the same as our Broadway stages, perhaps a triffe lighter.

THE BATTLE FIELD. In company with Gen. Sickles. Ool Graham. Col. Hall and Lieut. Graham, I rode out upon the battlefield on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock. The some winessed here baffies all description. Caisonn, with horses shot, dead in their traces, ambulances, wagons, &c., filled the

read in front of Casey's camp. There were about two hundred of our wounded still lying where they fall on a day. Some of them snoke bind!

Division.

Division.

The two contrabands captured with the stare, had left Richmond on Sunday morning, with a party of gentlemen who had chartered the stage to take them out to see the fight. They have furnished the antiorities with much information relative to the number and movements of the rebel force; which is highly important. It is not impossible that General McClellan, with his Generals, will dise Late from the South-West-Great Naval Fight--The Rebel Fleet Destroyed--Battle of the Rams--Memphis Sur-rendered--The Mississippi Open.

The operator at New Madrid telegraphs that the st Platte Valley had passed there direct from Memph routs for Cairo. Our forces are in indisputable poss of the City of Memphis. [OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.] WARRINGTON, JUI

Advices have been received from Commodore Davis at Memphis, announcing a battle between his freet, sided by Col. Rilett's ram fictilis, and the reboil fiset of eight guaboats and rams. The engagement commenced at 0:00 on the morning of the 6th inst., and ended at 7 o'clock in the morning the result of which was the capture or sinking of saven of the rebel fiset; one escaped by superior speed. Col. Eliett, who is seriously, but not dangerously wounded, is highly complimented for gallantry and skill.

Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement, and was placed under military authority.

From Negley's Commande-Highly Inters highly companied immediately and the model of the mediately and the model of the mediately authority.

From Negley's Command—Highly Interacting and Important to Lancasterians

Gen. Adams Defeat-

From Negley's Command--Highly Intereating and Important to Lancasterians
--The Rebels Under Gen. Adams Defeated and Routed--Col. Hambright's Regiment Share the Victory.

Despatches have been received at the War Department
from Gen. Mitchell. dated at Hubisville, Alabama, June
6, stating that the expodition from his army, under command of Gen. Negley, had civen the enemy, commanded
by Gen. Adams, from Winchester, (Tenn.,) through Japen,
back to Chattanoga, and utlerly defeated and routed then
at that point. Baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies, have fallen into our hands, and still more important results may be expected to follow this movement [We were advised of the organization and object of this expedition a week ago, by our special correspondent, (the news being than 'contraband') who stated that Col. Hambright, acting as Brigadler General, was to take the advance, and of ourse the Lancaster County Boys would be with him. Their friends can rest assured that they have given a good account of themselves, while we have reason to believe the loss on our side has been very light.—ED. Express.]

From Fortress Monroe--From the Army of the Potomac---Federal Loss Five Thousand Wounded and Fifteen Hundred Killed.

FORTERSS MONROR, Va., June 4th. 5 P. M. I have a letter this afternoon from a gentleman at the Wide House, who says that the latest intelligence just from Gener-I McClellan announces everything as progressing satisfactorily, and that our troops are confident in their ability to drive the Confederates before them, and capture Richmond. There is no hesitation or unessiness in the army of the Potomac. It has entire confidence in its General and his Lieutenants, who have all proved themselves fit to command the divisions and corps to which they are assigned.

Officers who were engaged in the battles of last Saturday and Sunday testiff to the hotness with which they were badly worsted in the earlier part of Saturday's action. General Casey's division was really surprised and nearly surrounded. The menifought with great steadless and bravery for a time, but finding themselves almost fanked and in danger of being cut to pleces or captured, they became disordered, and left the ground in confusion.

The Confederates had attacked them with incredible fury and in overwhelming numbers. Officers and privates, who have some down from the field, all seem to agree that they continumbered us, four to one. A very intelligent Lieutenant, affithe 52d New York regiment, told me that be did to blame Casey's men for trying to save themselves.

rcc. That of the enemy is not known, but as our causen played on their desse columns with terrible certainty, opening long lanes through them with solid shot, shell, grape, canister and shrapnel, it is thought that their less will reach from ten thousand to twelve thousand. The fire of our musketry was steady and heavy, and in some places the Confederates were piled three and four man deep—one on the other—dead, with balls through their heads and breasts. They aimed low, and thus the large proportion of our wounded are struck in the lower extremittes Of those brought down on the State of Maine, yesterday, more than half are wounded in the legs, and often times the feet.—Philadelphia Impairer. From the Valley of Virginia.

From the Valley of Virginia.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia fragurer telegraphs from Harper's Ferry, under date of June 3d, that Fremont's advance attacked Jackson on Sunday last, that Fremont's edvance at tacked Jackson on Sunday last, extendine the Fremont were subsequently united, near Winchester. Banks and Sipel are again on the march down the valley. The present position of Jackson was not definitely known, but he was suppressed to have taken the mountain road, down through the gap, to that luray mountains. It is, however, admitted that he has, in all probability rescaped from the cordon of Federal troops that was encircling him. A special despatch to the New York Fapress says th

A special despaich to the New York Express says that Jackson, with the force under bis particular command, had succeeded in forcing bis way through the Federal columns which were converging upon him, and had passed beyond New Market, carrying off safely his spoils and prisoners. Generals E. Kirby Smith and Longstreet were in the Valley, but their exact position was unknown. Address of Gen. McClellan to His Troops

HEADQUARTERS OF GRN. MCCLELLAS'S ARM.

Tuesday Evening, June 3.

The following address was read to the army this evenin it dress parade, and received with an outburst of vocifieron heering from every regiment.

HEADQUARTERS OF REAL ADVANCE MRS. DAWAGE. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

HEADQUARERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POYOMA, CAMP HEAD NAME BRIDER, June 2, 1862...

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomoc:
I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of the capital.

The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past history, the result cannot be for a moment dombiful. If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Vorktown, and who so bravely, won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court Hones and Vest Daks now prove worthy of their e and Fair Oaks now prove worthy of th

panic and disorder.

I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enamy
has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let
us meet him and crush him here in the centre of the rebel-Soldiers! I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land.

Upon your valor, discipline and mutual confidence the result depends.

Gro. B. McClanlar,

Mejor General Commanding.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS AT SHILOH. The following letter from General McCook to Gov. Curtin was written soon after the battle of Shiloh :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, ABUT OF OHIO, FIELD OF SHILOH, TEXM.
April 15, 1862.
Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:
Sir: Both justice and inclination prompt me to bring to your notice the bravery, coolness and discipline of the Seventy-seventh regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Colonel Stambaugh's,) which was a part of the divis ion I had the honor to command in the battle of Shiloh. The only Pennsylvania regiment on the field, it bore without reproach, the hanner of the Keystone State through the thickest of the fight,

for her a wreath, which may, with pride, be

placed beside those gathered upon the fields

of the Revolution and in Mexico I am, sir, very respectfully Your obedient servant, A. McD. McCook. Commanding Second Division.

A BOOMERANG. On Monday last a lot of sick and wounded soldiers arrived in this place from Hagerstown and as soon as they reached the Depot, they were as usual surrounded by an anxious crowd eager to hear the news,. To a question asked one of the soldiers he replied. "Gentlemen I can tell you how you can put an end to this war very soon." "How?" "How?" eigerly inquired one, "Burn them ont?" chimed in another. "No," replied the soldier, "Hang all the Abolitionists in the North and the war will soon stop, them's the sentiments of the army." A profound silence ensued, and the crowd dispersed with faces as rueful as if they had just been attending the funeral of a dear relative. A rabid Republican remarked as he left the stoop, "That's a Breckinridge Dem-ocrat, I'll bet." "Yes," replied a bystander, "you can safely make that bet, for nearly the whole army are Demccrats." The Republican accelerated his locomotion and went off muttering unutterable things .- Chambersburg

WE BID YOU WELCOME. The editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Daily Gazette, in the course of an article on "De-

nocracy," says: Having hitherto battled against the old party, believing that is did not fully carry out the wishes of the founders of the Republic, we are convinced now that we did it injustice.are convinced now that we did it injustice.— Since the inauguration of the present regime Floyd's peculations sink into insignificance be-fore the mighty frauds daily perpetrated on the Treasury—frauds so glaring that the people stand aghast at their magnitude. Now that the country is rent in twain, the life blood of the country is rent in twain, the life blood of her, brayest sons poured forth like water,; and millions of dollars worth of property confided to the flood and flames, what is more competent to heal the wounds and bid the trouble waves be still than a great national party, such

as Democracy purposes to be? Though a young convert we will do our best to aid in the good work. Our labors shall henceforth be with the Democracy, and with them we will work for the perpetuation of our Union and Constitution, openly, freely and without fear, favor or affection.