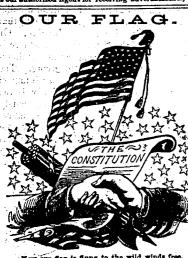
ACT APPRICATES AND APPRICATION ASSESSED.

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TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS. We give place in this week's paper to the able and natriotic speech of Hon. Ww. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and invite for it a careful perusal. Col. R. was the confidential friend of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and has pursued the policy on the war question marked out by that distinguished statesman in the last public addresses he delivered. Col. R's exposure of the tolly of the Abolition schemes pending before Congress is literally crushing, and cannot fail, as it deserves, to have a powerful influence on the public mind.

We also publish the powerful and unanswerable letter of the Hon. WILLIAM DUER, a distinguished citizen of New York, exposing the Union party movement gotten up by Republicans in that State-an exact counter part of which the same party are attemping to organize in Pennsylvania. Mr. D. was conspicuous in the Union movement of last year, and is one of the State Committee of that organization; but when he perceived that the movement, originally directed to patriotic purposes, was seized by the rank enemies of the American Union for partizan purposes, he refused to have anything more to do with it, and wrote this admirable reply to their invitation. Mr. D. was an old-line Clay Whig, and a very prominent member of that respectable party in its best days; but since the schemes of the Abolitionists have become so annarent in this recent Union movement, so called, he cuts loose from all connection or affiliation with them, and joins heart and hand with the Democratic party-the only true Union party of the country.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM: unprincipled fellow who writes the up the Union forever, is quite apparent. But editorials of the Express, and his no less prof- the radical Abolitionists seem to control ligate ally who spits his venom through the measures in Congress, and to have general columns of the smut machine in North Queen | sway over a large portion of the public sentistreet, feel very sore at the castigation administered to them by the Junior in last week's negroes, and the welfare of the whites, the idea enunciated at Chicago, and a complete people should pause and reflect upon this grave fulfilment of Lincoln's project of "lifting the people should pause and reflect upon this grave fulfilment of Lincoln's project of "lifting the people should pause and reflect upon this grave from the shoulders of all the Senior by abuse of the lowest kind. All these ebullitions of passion; coming from the source they do, pass us by "as the idle wind indeed they are determined to pay little or no agitators, who involved us in a revolution which we regard not." It is their vocation to wallow in filth and slime, and therefore excites no surprise from any one acquainted with their habits or dispositions. The one guilty of a crime which should cause him to be ashamed, if shame were not a stranger to him, to look any honest man or woman in the face-the other most of his time filled brim-full of lager, and ready to do all the dirty work that may be assigned him by his masters. Such are the degraded and debased specimens of humanity who, in their vile but impotent malice, attempt to drag others down to their own dirty level; and, in their low and groveling malignity, resort to every species of falsehood and misrepresentation, and are so lost to every principle of gentility and manly feeling as to spare neither age, sex, or condition in their tirades of abuse. For an honest and gentlemanly political opponent we have always had respect, but for such despicable, cowardly assailants, such thieves of character, (especially where they indulge in malevolent flings at women,) we entertain a malevolent flings at women,) we entertain a ning a stationary engine in a certain carpen-feeling of disgust and contempt. The abuse of these miscreants is more to be desired than their praise, and we have no objection what-

ever to be the target for their poisoned arrows. OUR BRAVE MEN?

Amongst the troops who greatly distinguished themselves at the battle of the Chickshominy, were the 93d and 104th Pennsylvania Regiments, commanded by Col. WM. H. Davis, of Doylestown and Col. James M. M'CARTER, of Lebanon. These troops were and he did not want him to do it. The man, in the thickest of the fight on Saturday, and suffered severely in killed, wounded and missing. Both commanding officers were wounded, and had to be carried off the field

WHO ARE UNION MEN!

All Democrats are Union Men. Those who are not Democrats are not Union men. If a voter is not a Union man he is not a Democrat; and if he is not a friend of the Constitution, which is our government, he is not a county, in this State, a few days ago, we were Democrat. All Democrats must be friends of credibly informed by several respectable the Union and the Constitution, and in favor gentlemen that the contrabands brought from of maintaining both with all the means in their power, or they are false to the foundation retreat across the Potomac, are found in great principles of their party.

Can our opponents say as much? Let their liamsport, and that they are being hired at actions answer the question.

"PROPERTY IN MAN."

The Republican Wide Awake orators and newspapers, in the campaign of 1860, vehe mently denied that there was any " property in man." With their usual consistency [!] they have totally ignored that proposition, by purchasing the big and little negroes of the District of Columbia at \$300 per head; and pending in Congress, and repeal those they they desire to extend the purchase by buying have already passed. If they will be honest, all the rest of the four millions of slaves in the Southern States at the same price per capita. year ago-to a struggle for the Union and the If negroes are not property, why, we ask, throw away hundreds of millions of the public It is they who are reviving old party feeling treasure in the purchase of them?

THE "MANSION HOUSE."-We paid a flying visit last week to the ancient Borough of Carlisle, and "put up" at the Mansion House Hotel (Railroad Depot) now kept by that prince of landlords, Col. HENRY L. BURK-HOLDER. We merely mention this fact, so that if any of our readers, in this county or Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston. This is elsewhere, happen to visit Carlisle, they may know where to find a first-rate stopping place in every respect. Burk knows how to keep a Hotel, and that is more than can be said of all who make the attempt.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. In a speech made in the House of Repre sentatives, on Thursday week, Mr. McPaka son, of this State, presented a statement of tion, held in this city on Wednesday last: the particulars of the National debt on the 29th of May, 1862, which foots up as the

tor Fessenden, of Maine, (a prominent member

of the Committee on Finance) estimated that

increased in magnitude, as we must hereafter

have a large standing army and a large navy.

Such a discrepancy as appears between

these statements of leading Republicans, is

they were before. It is important that some-

thing of an reliable character should be

given to the public, in order that the tax-

payers may know what they have to prepare

for. As it stands now, taking into account

the declarations of Mr. STEVENS and others

of the dominant party made heretofore on the

floor of Congress, as well as the position and

high character of Mr. FESSENDEN, whose fa-

cilities for obtaining correct information on

the subject are undoubted, we are disposed to

believe his declarations in preference to the

wild and random assertions of the will-'o-the-

wisp member from Adams county. If both

are correct, then it would show the extraor-

dinary expenditure of over \$200,000,000 for

the current month of June alone-that being

CONTRABANDS.

The country, says the Hartford Times, is

the walks, on the steps, and in the yards

about Washington. At Port Royal they are

so lazy as to be almost valueless as laborers;

but they will eat the rations, and lie around

loose, a burthen upon the army and the

treasury. Let the emancipation become gen-

eral, and the white population will be forced

to drive them out of the South, or to leave

Perhaps a hundred thousand or so will

come to Connecticut. The quota for Penn-

sylvania will be at least five times as many !]

Will the Abolitionists take care of them, or

turn them hungry away from their doors?

What effect will they have upon society, upon

flock into our towns and villages in such num-

the Western States-Kansas, Illinois, &c.

men that they will not support themselves.

We suspect that New England will find, one

well calculated to make sad inroads upon her

prosperity. That the doctrine tends to break

ment at the North. For the good of the

HOW THE THING IS WORKING.

We find in the Dayton (O.) Empire a communi-

plaints will grow in number as the months roll

MESSRS. EDITORS: As the Empire is the

organ and friend of white men, I wish through

men of the city of Dayton to the fact, that at

no time heretofore were there so many negroes

n the city as there are at the present time.-

Go where you will, you meet them, their dusky

employment on their arrival.

contraband at eighty cents per day.

For instance.

hands are negroes.

ed contraband.

traband.

faces greet you at every turn, and a majority

In one shop in this city, there are four negro

. A white man making one dollar a day, run-

that he wanted him to do additional work .-

ing, a grown boy. The man expostulated with

bim, and told him that he thought that the

negro ought to do it. White men of Dayton,

what do you think was the nabob's reply?— Why, that the negro was too tenderly raised,

of course, left, as any man of spirit would, and

ois place was soon supplied by a newly import-

Another Main street gentleman, having a

palatial residence, ground down a poor white man in his wages so low that he was compelled

o leave, to make room for a low-priced con-

The poor white folks about Dayton are

not the only sufferers from Negrophobia. In

a visit to the upper end of Cumberland

Virginia by General BANKS, in his celebrated

numbers between Shippensburg and Wil-

the former place and in its vicinity, at the

rate of five cents per day! What do our

HOW TO CARRY "NO PARTY."

If the Republicans desire to have no party

organization during the period of the war, they

can accomplish it very easily. All they have

to do is to abandon the Abolition schemes

and confide the war to what they professed a

Constitution-party dissensions will cease .-

and old party issues. The Democracy are

only acting on the defensive. It is not the

BEAUREGARD AT CHARLESTON.

Late accounts from Gen. HUNTER represent-

it to be his opinion that the rebels have given

up the Valley of the Mississippi, and that

BEAUREGARD'S late army is now garrisoning

not unlikely, and if true it will add fearfully

to the cost and trouble of taking those places.

No doubt every energy of the rebel govern-

ment will be put forth to defend Charleston at

Democrats who are reviving party issues.

white laboring men think of this?

This same nabob had also a negro he was rais-

its columns to call attention of the working

of the Constitution.

round:

themselves.

the difference between the two estimates.

whole amount \$491,448,984.11.

faithful representative in Congress, Hon. THADDRUS STEVENS, receives our unqualified approbation. That the thanks of this Con-This statement purports to have been furation are hereby tendered him, for his unnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, of coming exertions in the present Cong cos to which we have some doubt, and made public, suppress Rebellion and punish traitors; that it is with feelings of pride we see the leading one would suppose, in order to enlighten the people as to the real condition of our National occupies in the administration of the Governfinances. Now, this would have all been very well, and might have been credited if had it

We have more than once intimated that the stood alone and uncontradicted; but on the Republican party of this county was fast benext day, in the other end of the Capitol, Sena- coming abolitionized, and the unanimous endersement of Thappeus Stevens and all his niggerism in their Convention is proof positive the public debt would reach \$700,000,- that the deed has already been accomplished. 000, at the end of the present fiscal year, Henceforth, therefore, the Kepublican party June 30th, 1862, and he also stated that the will be known and recognized as the Abolition long since expressed a wish to see the Union "shattered into ten thousand fragments," rather than that there should be any attempt to compromise our national difficulties on fair irreconcilable, and is calculated to leave the and honorable terms, his followers, of course, people in as much doubt and uncertainty hold the same sentiment, and are, doubtless, with regard to the real amount of the debt as prepared to go the whole length of the most ultra Abolition school in destroying the Union.

STEVENS ENDORSED.

The following resolution was unanimously

adopted at the Republican County Conven-

We, therefore, charge the Abolition party of Lancaster county with being traitors to the Union and the Constitution, and as enemies to the white laboring classes of the North .-By endorsing Stevens for his efforts to free the negro and destroy the Union, they have voluntarily placed themselves in the same boat with that arch agitator and demagogue, and will have to "sink or swim, survive or perish" with him. We call upon the white men of Lancaster county, of every party,those who support themselves and their families by their daily toil-to mark this pestilent Abolitionist and his endorsers, to assert their manhood at the polls, and teach the whole erew a lesson which they will never forget.

WHAT WHITE MEN WILL STAND. A certain Mr. Rock, a negro, recently delivered an address in Washington to a large beginning to get a foretaste of the evils atand enthusiastic audience, in which we find tending released slaves. The contrabands are the following choice sentiments-applauded, now costing the Government one hundred too, by his white auditory! Where will this thousand dollars a day. They are lying upon

fraternization with the negro cease? "The black man was seen too near and enerally looked at through the wrong end of the telescope. In morality the black man is much the superior of the white man. The speaker referred to an anecdote of a native African, who, when accused by a missionary of being immoral, indignantly asked the question, do you take me for a white man? (Applause.)

The speaker spoke of the many position the blacks occupy at the North, and alleged that in Philadelphia the negroes had not only to support themselves, but the poor white trash that could not take care of themselves. (Applause.) All men associate with their equals, and every man had a right to choose his own associates; but if any man did not like him, the speaker, on account of his color, then he could only say such a person lacked labor, upon public sentiment here, when they good taste. He argued that amalgamation was a Southern plan, and the argument so bers as to become burthensome? Why are often used, that a white man would not allow making the severest laws to prevent a negro after the blacks as soon as they are emancinated from settling within their limits? Where are f this is to be the result to the blacks—first to the four million contrabands to go? Already be the victims of the white man's avarice, and then of the white woman's love—he pitied the enough has been seen to satisfy reasonable

gro." (Applause.)
We understand that this meeting was attended by some of the members of Lincoln's Cabinet, and by many of the leading Republicans in Washington. This speech, and the of these days, that emancipation is a measure manner in which it was received, is among he significant signs of the times-manifest ing the terrible change that is going on in public sentiment, moulded by the insane fanaticism that is now striking boldly at all the landmarks of society. The elevation of will be but the practical development of the question-and then act with reason, and in artificial weights from the shoulders men." Everything points now to the full realization of the mad schemes of the fanatical accordance with the dictates of humanity, if regard to the compromises and the principles is dear to us in the past, while it will destroy all our hopes in the future. To say that thi agitation is limited in its operation is absurd To man who studies the current of startling events can fail to see its tendency, and the tremendous influence it is exerting. The time cation on the subject of negro labor displacing white labor. We make an extract from it to of Congress is entirely consumed in plans and show its character. We presume such comprojects for the benefit of the black race, and passing measures whose object is to bring about their equality with the white. The organization of the Republican party was for no other object. As one of its present prominent supporters said in 1860—"Justice and liberty, God and man, demand the dissoslave-holding Union, and the formation of a new confederacy in which slave holders shall stand before the law as felons, and be treated as pirates are treated. The

will come the time when the black man shall of them seemingly strangers. I believe there is a branch of the Under ground Railroad in stand before the law, as he now stands before his God, as the peer of the white man, and operation here, for they all seem to get ready come into the possession of the civil rights of which he has so long been deprived." This atrocious sentiment was uttered by a man who uow holds a prominent position in the governblacksmiths. In a certain glue factory all the ment. Is it for this our blood and t are to be poured out like water? Let every white man ask himself seriously this grave question.—Newark Journal.

ISN'T THIS TREASON! A certain nabob on Main street, and a great We make the subjoined extract from the war man and encourager of our brave boys to Washington correspondence of the Lancaster volunteer, some time ago had a white man to Express, published in that paper on Friday work for him. One morning he told the man

> They "say" that the President asked friend if he (the friend) wanted to know how many troops the rebels had in the field, and on being answered in the affirmative proceeded to demonstrate that they numbered 1.280,000; for, said the President, we have 640,000, and all my generals insist that they are outnumbered by the enemy two to one.

Now, if the publication of this paragraph be treason, (and we suppose it is according to Abolition logic,) the Express will have to stand it-not we; for it is copied verbatim from that paper. But, whether treasonable or

Previous to the Presidential election of 1860, the opponents of the Democratic party applied to its members many epithets of derision; but among the catalogue of sarcastic appellations fixed upon us by Republicans and Abolitionists, none were uttered with such unction of scorn as those of "Union Savers" and "Union-Shriekers." The valiant orators of Republicanism were in the habit of pointing their wit and adorning their denunciations of Democrats in general by calling them Union looking back to the admonitions of Democrats then spoken and written against the success of a sectional party based upon antagonism to number of the States of the Union, and thinking that the Democrats were not only earnest the whole subject of Abolition sectionalism.

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION "_This is the title of a new Democratic weekly, the first number of which will be issued in Philadelphia, on Saturday next, by Thomas B. FLORENCE & Co. It is to be a large double sheet paper, and will be furnished at \$2 per annum. We wish the publishers abundant success, the more especially because a Democratic paper is very much needed in Philadel. phia at the present time.

The loss of life in some portions of our tate during the recent freshet was fearful. least. Meanwhile, it seems, Gen. HUNTER can eleven bodies found in the Swatara were buriproceed no further against that city until he ed last week. None knew them. Harris-

A BRIEF AND POINTED SPEECH

Vindication of Judge Douglas from Affi-In the Honse of Representatives, on the 24th Resolved, That the course of our able and of May, several speakers of the Abolition faith made speeches misquoting Mr. Douglas to support their peculiar views on amancipation and confiscation. Colonel Richardson replied to them briefly and to the point. He said ; Mr. Speaker—I propose to reply to a single point which has arisen during the progress of

Republican members have frequently quoted Judge Douglas within the last few days, and quoted him, too, for their own party purposes. And now I desire to remind them and the country that in all his speeches in reference to this war, Judge Douglas took the broad and statesman-like position that this war should be conducted for the preservation of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws—for nothing more, nothing less. His position is so clearly defined that a few brief extracts from his last speeches will at once vindicate yearly expenses would continue to be greatly party; and as their acknowledged leader has the truth of history, and place him in the proper light before his countrymen. At Springfield Ill., in a speech made before the egislature during the month of May, 1861, he said:

"The first duty of an American citizen, or of a citizen of any constitutional government, is obedience to the constitution and laws of his country. I have no apprehension that any man in Illinois, or beyond the limits of our own beloved State, will misconstrue or misunderstand my motive. So far as any of the partisan questions are concerned, I stand in equal, eternal and undying opposition to the Republicans and the Secessionists."

And again, in the same speech, he re-

"Hence I repeat that I am not prepared to take up arms or to sanction a policy of our Government to take up arms to make any war upon the rights of the Southern States, upon

institutions, upon their rights of persons or property; but, on the contrary, would rush to their defence and pretect them from assault; but while that is the case, I will never ease to urge my countrymen to take up arms to fight to the death in defence of their indefeasible rights. [Long continued applause.] Hence, if a war does come, it is a war of self-defence on our part. It is a war in defence of our own just rights; in defence of the Govern-ment which we have inherited as a priceless legacy from our patriotic fathers; in defence of those great rights of freedom of trade, commerce, transit and intercourse from the centre to the circumference of our great continent.-These are rights we must struggle for and never surrender." And in the last great effort of his life, his

speech at Chicago, made but a few days prior to his death, he said: "We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor woman and children be the victims. Savages must not be

let loose.' Neither Republican members nor Republican officials any where can find any thing in the above extracts, nor in any speech or letter of Judge Douglas, which will justify them in the slightest violation of the Constitution. On the contrary, every act of his public life, and even his dying injunction to his children, con-demns unequivocally all the unconstitutional legislation which you propose, and all the unconstitutional acts of which your party officials

The Republican party, through its President, through this House, and through the Senate, had given a construction to the Conetitution showing the absence of power to pass iust such bills as you are now advocating and intending to pass. In his inaugural address, after having taken his solemn oath to support a Constitution, Mr. Lincoln said:
"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination

The House of Representatives of the Thirtysixth Congress, a majority of whose members were Republicans, passed the following resolutions unanimously : "That neither the Congress of the United

States nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have the constitutional y the insane boldly at all IInion ' vada, Colorado and Dakotah, the Republican

party, by its own legislation, had recognized and approved the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which Judge Douglas regarded as essential to the removal from these halls of th most disturbing question of the country I do not presume that, when Judge Douglas thus strongly asserted the necessity of maintaining inviolate the Constitution of his coun try, he for a moment suspected that you would ever attempt the violation of the pledges wich your Republican Congress had given the neo reiterated. But the hills now under considers. tion propose to violate not only your pledges,

but, at the same time, the Constitution

forget your promises; you advocate those bills, and urge their passage through Congress. "WHAT WE ARE COMING TO." Under this caption, the London (Madison county, O.) Democrat of the 5th inst., has an

article from which we clip the following: Our own county is already beginning to enjoy the first fruits of the "good time coming." We are informed that a few days since a certain farmer, not many miles distant, has discharged all his white farm hands and had employed eighteen of the negroes sent hitherward by Col. Moody, at twelve and a half cents per day! Laboring men of Madison! this is only a foretaste of the blessings in store for you.

Sure enough! What are the white laboring classes of Pennsylvania coming to? In this city and vicinity hundreds of runaway slaves have taken up their quarters and have successfully entered into competition with our white laborers, by offering to work for low wages. We hear of numerous cases in our immediate neighborhood where white men have peen turned away by their employers to make room for "contrabands," whose services are obtained at half price. This may suit capital, but does it suit white labor? Is this incipient revolution in the labor of the North in accordnce with the glowing pictures of future pros perity, the warm professions of sympathy held out by the Republicans as a lure to the white laborers of the North when they unfor unately enveigled them from their allegiance to the Democratic party, which, alone, has ever represented and defended the interests of labor gainst the oppressive and usurping tendencies

of capital! Does "the dignity of labor," a cant phrase of the Republicans, consist in the degradation of white men doomed to compete for a day's work not, it is a good hit, and "Old Abe" shows with hordes of half-starved negroes, force upon us by the destructive policy of the Abe litionists? That policy is depopulating the fields of the South and leaving them to sterility and waste, while it is depriving the Norther laborer of his wages and quadrupling his taxes! How long will the people of the North lindly believe in the false pretences of these political mountebanks ?-Patriot & Union.

> THE DARK LANTERN PARTY. We clip the following important item of intelligence from the Harrisburg Patriot &

Union of yesterday: We know, upon the most reliable authority that Hosea Carpenter, the high priest of the savers and shrickers. The people are now Loyal Union League, accompanied by several of the high brothers, was at work last week organizing secret lodges in the city and county of Lancaster. The loyalty of THADDEUS Stryens and his adherents is so questionable the vital interests and institutions of a large and his re-election to Congress so doubtful that it has been deemed necessary to organize loyal secret societies in Lancaster to ensure the success of the great anti-mason-of the un in their endeavors to save the Union, but that compremising enemy of all secret societies.—
they took a very proper and prophetic view of Brother BERGNER, assisted by several of the occult magnates of Dauphin county, was there assisting at the incantations, and proved really useful in making the " fire burn, and cauldro

TROUT FACTORY IN CONNECTICUT .- Messes. Dunham, Kellogg & Ives, of Hartford, have a large trout factory in opperation in Glasten ury, Connecticut where trout are hatched by artificial means. The number now in th ponds is between 40,000 and 50,000, and rapidly increasing. When the stock reaches swear by the good old Constitution the number of half a million, they estimate a by Washington and his compatriots. yield of 50,000 pounds per annum. As they will bring in market from 25 to 50 cents per pound, this amount would afford a very pleasant net income. The fishes are fed regularly, and have a man in constant attendance.

Their food consists of small fishes and shad spawn in season. Millions of suckers are \$1200 more, that his lectures bring him about raised to feed the hungry beauties of the \$1000 cach, and he receives \$10,000 for the We have been informed that no less than Their food consists of small fishes and shad

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION will Semble in Falton Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) at I viclock, A. M. The following are the Delegates so far cioct, A. M. The following are the Delegates so far as ared from:

(Riy M. W. Ward William Morjon, John A. Schaurenbrand, William Diller, Dev. S. Weischans, A. J. Stelminson, Eng.

(B. R. Ward Samsel H. Beynoffer, Eng. William Lowiy, W. W. Brown, Eng. Hugh R. Dongherty, John Waldler.

(B. W. Ward Dr. D. McCornick, Henry Schenk, Philip Pitrpatrick, Abram Shank, Eng. Henry Schaum.

(B. E. Ward Col. William S. Amweg, Christian Wildunger, J. H. Hegener, Jr., John P. Delker, Bernard Flispatrick, Avid R. Potta.

[Lancaster Twp.—Benjamin Huber, Peter E. Lightner, avid R. Potta.

[Elisabethtown Bor.—H. T. Shults, Gabriel Young, John

avid K. Potts. Elisabethtown Bor.—H. T. Shults, Gabriel Young, John 7. Shaeffer, H. A. Wade, Esq., H. M. Breneman. FOURTH OF JULY.-The City Councils, at their meeting on Tuestay evening last, at the suggestion of the Mayor, appointed a joint committee from each body to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for cele-brating the approaching Anniversary of our National In-dependence. The Committee consists of Maj. Charles M. Howell, S. B. Rathvon, Charles F. Rengier, John B. Russel, William B. Wilson and John B. Bitner.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING .- Mr. A MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING.—Mr. MARTH ALBERT, an old citizen of the village of Neffsville, this county, came to his death from drowning in the Constitution, and the his determined the statement of the form of the first one for the purpose of proceeding to Snavely's Mill, where he intended spending a day or two with a relative. He had not got far below the hridge when he was missed by a gentleman who had noticed him passing along. On going down to the bank he found Mr. A. In the water with his feet just above the surface. He got him out, but no effort was made to resuccitate him as life was supposed to be extinct. But there was life remaining, and the old man lived until about 6 o'clock when his spirit took its flight. A grosser case of negligence where the life of a human being was concerned we have never before heard of. An inquest was held during the evening by Deputy Coroner Snyder, of this city. Mr. ALBERT was gentleman of about 75 years of age, and patriolically serveshis country in the war of 1812.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION .-County of Lancaster in the State Fow wow of Republicans, or modern Abolitionists, which meets at Harrisburg to-day. Perus Marris, Esq., Prothonotary of the county, presided over the deliberations. The Convention, which was composed mainly of village and cross-road postmasters and prospective candidates for the county offices next fall, was rather slimly attended, and very little interest seemed to be manifested in its proceedings. The following resolutions (which may possibly be useful for future reference) were adopted:

was rather simily attended, and very this interest seemed to be manifested in its proceedings. The following resolutions (which may possibly be useful for future reference) were adopted:

Recolved, That we cordially endorse all of the efforts of the administration to speedily suppress the existing rebellion against the laws and suthority of the United States; that, caused as it has been by Southern traitors, and by them waged in an outrageous and barbarous manner, we hereby upe upon Congress the speedy passage of a law confiscating the property of the rebels, and applying it to relieve the loyal citizens of the country from the burder that otherwise will necessarily be imposed upon them.

Recolved, That the successful exertions of Gov. Curtin during the past year, in preparing Pennsylvanis to honorably acquit herself in the present struggle for national existence, receive our earnest commendation.

Recolved, That we cordially acquiesce in the broad and liberal basis on which the State Convention, has been called and will be constituted, and tender the right hand of fellowship to all citisens who are willing to units, on equal terms, in a resolute effort to maintain the Commonwealth of Pennsylvanis in an attitude of firm support of the National Administration in its great effort of suppressing rebellion—vindicating the rightful authority of the Government, and establishing peace on principles of freedom and justice, in opposition to the efforts of an unpatricial for the propose of hampering the Government in its operations and shielding rebels and traitors from just punishment, in the hope of promoting their selfish and mercenary designs by an alliance with those who have aimed felon blows at the very life of the nation.

Recolved, That the course of our able and faithful repre-

fe of the nation.

Resolved, That the course of our able and faithful repretraitors; that it is with feelings of pride we see the leading and influential position Laucaster county now occupies in the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania is now, as she ever has been, ready to pour out her blood without stint or measure, in defence of the Constitution. of Liberty, and of Freedom to all mer. With McCleilan before Richmond, Halleck in the West, Burnside and Butler in the South, Fremont and Banks in the Mountains, the flag of our country has been gloriously upheld by her sons, who, on every battle field of the war, have added fresh and undying glories to the escutcheon of the old Keystone State.

of the war, have added fresh and undying glories to the escutcheon of the lot Keystone State.

Recolved. That in the Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, our present able and efficient Auditor General, we recognize the right man in the right place. His untiring devotion to the interests of the Commonwealth, his proved honesty, industry and efficiency in all branches of his onerous duties, all demand that a public officer, marked by such characteristics, should be continued in the station he now holds with so much advantage to the public interests.

The following persons were elected delegates to the State Convention, viz. Messrs. Michael H. Shirk, Day Wood, Elwood Griest, John H. Zellers, R. W. Shenk and Christian Colgan. The Convention then adjourned.

PROMOTED .- Among the confirmations in the U. S. Senate, on yesterday week, was that of our towns man Lieut. WILLIAM REPROLES as a Commander (on the retired list) of the U. S. Navy. Lieut. R. is a brother of the gallant Gen. John F. RETNOLDS, now commanding the lat Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

THE ECLIPSE .- A total eclipse of the Moon ok place on Wednesday night last, or rather Thursday orning, commencing at 12 o'clock and docing at 3 o'clock ne eclipse was witnessed by a large number of our citi-ne the design of the state of the state of the state ght, and our estronomic savens held high carnival. We Hundreds or eyes ..., and our satronomic savans held high carnival. we not heard of any of our friends being calipsed on the nion, and therefore presume that they guarded well not such a catastrophe.

Swords' Presentation.—The following an interesting presentation of swords to Lieuten-moan and Haus of Co. K. (Capt. Pyfer's,) 77th Regi-2. V, has been forwarded us for publication, and art it with great pleasure:

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, Miss., June 2nd, 1862.

mbers of Company K, 77th Regime The members of Company K, 77th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Capt. Pyfer's,) took up a collection among themselves, for the purpose of presenting two Swords, one to Lieut. Jonn C. Erroan, and the other to Lieut Janes A. Haus, of Co. R. The swords were presented to day by the Committee. The Lieutensats thanked the Company in suitable style for the tokens of respect, and for the confidence placed in them. We are certain that both swords will be used for the good of the company.

JOHN OBREITER,
SAMUEL C. WATSON, Committee.
MICHAEL FITZ.

[Volksfreund and Express requested to copy.]

FATAL CASUALTY.—An accidental death occurred on Saturday last, on the Reading road, about four miles from this city. It appears that some men of that vicinity were engaged in deepening a well, and one of them, named Chas Ehriner, while at the bottom, was overcome by the gas which had there collected, to such an extent that he was unable to get up, upon which another of the party, named Jacob B. Grosh, had a rope fastened round his body and went down to his assistance. He reached the bottom, fastened the rope round Ehriner, and gave the signal to draw him up, himself remaining at the bottom of the well until his friend was saved. Ehriner was raised, and presently recovered from the effects of the carbonic acid. In the meantime, however, his preserver, while trying to ascend the ladder, had suffered more severely, and before he could be retenned the poisonous vapor had done its work, and he was dead. What is remarkable about this occurrence is, that both men worked in the well a few days previously, which fact alone should be a warning to all, that even in so short a period death may be caused by the uncertainty as to the state of the air in the wells. Too much care cannot be exercised in going into vaults and wells, as there is frequently a quantity of this destructive fluid collected, and such accidents frequently occur. We have not heard whether Mr. Groch left a family. He died in the fulfilment of a noble purpose, giving up his own life to save that of another—an instance of practical benevolence but rarely furnished, and the more remarkable when found.—Wednesday's Express. FATAL CASUALTY .- An accidental death oc

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- We clip the following COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—WE CITY THE STATE OF THE S day last week Aaron Herr, a boy of 12 years, residing in West Hempfield township, shot a baid eagle near Cordelia Furnace. We did not learn the dimensions of the bird, but believe it was full grown. The youngster hawks at large game. We hope his success with so noble a bird will teach him to scorn gunning after the smaller fry of birds which are so mercilessly destroyed, to the great detriment of the farmer, all over the country.

RAIIRADA ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday morning the first freight east after the Lancaster and Columbia passenger train was thrown from the track, opposite Chiques Rock, by coming in contact with some cattle. The train came upon them at the curre where they attempted to save themselves inside the track, but one of them was caught between the cars and rock and crushed to death almost instantly. The other cattle were also fatally injured. The shock threw the train from the track, smashing a number of the cars. Exaggerated reports of less of life among train hands were received here, but we believe the only injuries were to Abraham Rife, brakesman, who suffered a broken leg and a burt to one of his arms, and to the fireman, who received some slight injury.

For The Intelligencer.

"OBSERVER'S" compliments to the editor of the Express, and would respectfully inform him that he barked
up the wrong tree when he charged him with attacking
Parson Brownlow in his communication. "Observer' has
never supposed that the Parson was an Abolitionist, whatever else his opinion of him may be, and therefore his remark about an "Abolition fool" did not apply in that direction at all, nor was it so intended. Gairs must have his
specs renewed, or he will get off the track entirely. Try
it again, Willis. Perhaps, you may have better luck at
guessing next time.

WAR NEWS

Port Republic-Desporate Fighting. Washington, June 11. Manuscron. June 11.
Advices received at the War Department state that Jack sonts army attached (see, Edialds', adva so on Monday meching, near Port Begablic "The conflict is said to have been maintained for four-hours by about 2,000 of our mea squinst the main body of Jackbon's army.

The enemy's force because so overwhelming in number that our advance was compatible to full beek, which it did in good order until it met the main body of Gen. Shields' command, near Conrad's Store. As soon as this was effected the enemy in turn retired. The fighting is said to have been very severe and the loss heavy on both ides.—No particulars have reached the Department. A private letter states that General Shields had previously succeeded in destroying a larve quantity of supplies belonging to the rebels, found at Milford and at Conrad's Store.

Store.

The damage by the recent rains, including the carrying away of bridges over the south branch of the Shenandosh

LURAY, VA. via Washington, June 10.

Col. Carroll, commanding the Fourth brigade, consisting of the 84th Pennsylvania, 110th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana and lat Virginia regiments, allogether about 1600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday. He immediately reconnoisered and found the enemy in the town; and a stirmish

nsued. Col. Carroll concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it

ensued.

Col. Carroll concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it not to be burned, putting gune in position commanding it. The night was passed quietly, but at it o'clock on Monday morning he was opened upon by some twenty heavy guns which the enemy had put in position during the night.

Our forces than tried to reach the bridge repeatedly, to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets, and had to retire. A large cavalry force then crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed, our men opposing them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss. Our numbers, however, even after Gen. Tyler's Third brigade arrived, were much inferior to the enemy, his force being at least five to one, and our position became untenable.

Ool. Carroll, discovering the force of the enemy to be so overwhelmings, ordered his command to fall back, our men fighting every foot of the way. After failing back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry were sent to attack us, but were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted about five hours.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is

ive hours.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is arge, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a considerable

large, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a considerable number of prisoners

Col. Carroll's horse fell during the fight. injuring him badly. Capt. Reilly, of Gen. Shields' staff, was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all for his gallant bearing during the fight.

Col. Buckley, of the 29th Ohlo, was badly wounded. His men charged three times to get possession of him, but he was carried off by the enemy.

Gen. Ashby, of the cavalry notoriety, was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle river, as we learn from prisoners taken. This was one of the meet hotly contested fights of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged. The men on both sides fought like demons. Capt. Keeph charged with a body of cavalry and held the bridge for a considerable time under a considerable storm of grape.

LATER—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Luzar, June 10.

LURAY, June 10.

Two regiments from the first brigade arrived in time to assist in covering up the retreat. The Pioneer corps also aided greatly.

Col. Buckley, who was left on the field wounded, in the hands of the enemy, has made his ecope, and arrived in camp.

hands of the enemy, has made his eccope, and arrived in camp.

Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Late Battle.

As far as ascetsined at Washington, up to Saturday, (we copy from Forney's Prers of yesterday,) the following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of Gen. Shields' advance guard in the late battle near Port Republic, vis: 8th Pennsylvania—killed, 1; wounded, 2; missing, 30, 110th Pennsylvania—killed, 1; wounded, 2; missing, 30, 110th Pennsylvania—killed, 1; wounded, 123; missing, 79. 7th Obic—killed, 11; wounded, 60; missing, 70. 6th Ohio—killed, 2; wounded, 60; missing, 107. 6th Ohio—killed, 1; wounded, 61; missing, 8 Battery H, 1st Obio—killed, 2; wounded, 6; missing, 8 Battery H, 1st Obio—killed, 2; wounded, 6; missing, 8 Battery H, 1st Obio—killed, 2; wounded, 6; missing, 8 Battery H, 1st Obio—killed, 2; wounded, 6; missing, 8 Battery H, 1st Wounded, 8 missing, 198. Total—67 killed, 350 wounded, and 564 missing.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

Hradquartes Army of the Pormag,
Saturday, June 14, 1862.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive
and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of troops
have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of
Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond toward the late battie-field. Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old
Church, during which Capb. Royal. of the cavalry, was
wounded—showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband who came in yesterday reported that a
force of about 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday,
proceeding in the direction of Frederieksburg. [This is
probably the force which appeared at Old Church.]

The rebels opened a sharp fire from artiliery at daylight
this morning in front of General Sumner. It lasted for
about three hours. We had only one man killed and one
wounded.

Official Dispatch from Gen) Frement. Washington, June 10.
The following was received at the War Department this

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,

ets. clothing and other equipments are putted in a directions.

During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. Stahl's brigade. Generat Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole caralry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed. Gen. Milroy made a reconnoisance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber.

(Signed.)

J. C. FREMONT.

Major General Commanding.

For The Intelligencer.

REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS?

MESSES. EDITORS: The above question is one of deep significance, and has been agitating the conservative element of our district for the last year or more. If we were to interregate every voter in the county in regard to his views upon the Slavery question, there would scarcely be one in twenty who would be willing to acknowledge himself an Abolitionist. And yet it is a fact known to every person in the county, who has sufficient intelligence to take a position, or to understand his own sentiments, that the only distinguishing feature in the conduct of our representative (Mr. Stryens) is that he is an open and avowed Abolitionist. The only idea or principle which has influenced him in every vote, and in all his speeches and actions in legislating upon any line of policy during the whole of the present Congress, has been the emancipation scheme of the extreme Abolition wing of his party. Indeed, he has taken the high ground, and almost said in so many words, that he would not consent to a restoration of peace, or a reconstruction of the Union, until freedom is given to all the Slaves of the South. So intent are the ultra mgn of the now dominant party upon_that policy, that in their legislative capacity, as well as in the broad sentiment of the party, their efforts are to creat the impression North that the war cannot be brought to a close until their emancipation scheme is consummated. To develop this fact, and by such foul means deceive the unwary in order to keep (by the force of public sentiment) the North united against the Bouth, is the leading characteristic of all their movements, the burden and pith of every argument, and the chief cause of the vulgar slang used by pleayane editors of penny newspapers and the smaller tribe of curs, who growl and smarl, and snap and fuss when a Democrat speaks of party organization, or advocates those principles which can alone restore peace and harmony to cur distracted country.

The question then comes up, how can this district be benefited by LANCASTER COUNTY PROPERLY REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS:

of the South into desperation. And at this hour when we stand amidst the wreck of a shattered, distracted and rulned country, when all our boasted prosperity is checked, and the industrial and commercial interests everywhere are almost destroyed, and when capital has shrunk to one-half its former administration of the market at half its former value, and when taxation is to bear us down for generations to come, can we stand erect in the general ruln and say that we have contributed nothing towards bringing this deplorable state of sfifts about? Can we say that the agitation of the Slavery question has not been the principal agent in driving the contending interests of the two divisions of the country into antagonistic extremes, and precipitated civil war upon us in the midst of unprecedented prosperity. If the agitation of the Slavery question has done this thing—and no same man of ordinary intelligence can doubt it—is the fact not patent to every voter who cast his ballot for Srzyras, that he contributed so much at least toward the general ruln? and, whether knowingly or not, he thereby belped to place one of the most powerful agitations in the country just in such a position as to give him great advantage in the prosecution of that Satanle scheme which must if it has not already destroy the country, if they succeed in carrying it to its final consummation. We recur then to the original question. "Is Lancaster Country properly represented in Congress?" Are the true interests of this district favorable to a line of policy calculated to restore the country to its wonted harmony, and again to open the avenues of peace and prosperity by the restoration of the Union as it as on a row se favorable to a continuation of this district favorable to a line of policy calculated to restore the country to its wonted harmony, and again to open the avenues of peace and prosperity by the restoration of the Julion as it is? or are we favorable to a continuation of this district favorable to a line of the vector of the Julion as ent sections of the country can never agree, and consequently no peace, no harmony and no Union can exist until one section is avenged and the other destroyed, or until the Government must fall with the wreck of its shattered and mutilated Constitution?

If the former is the pleasure and interest of the county of Lancaster, then we are not properly represented; but if the latter portrays our true position, then indeed are we more highly favored than most Congressional districts, for no man can better direct and conduct the destructive element which has unfortunately crept into the body politic than Thanburs Structus.

ment which has unfortunately crept into the body politic than Thanburg Structs.

The people of this district have a love for the Constitu-tion, and an abiding faith in all its provisions, and feel that so long as it is respected, and all its guarantees and powers stoutly enforced, the true interests of every district will be maintained and developed, the whole country will

is regarded at all, nor worst a contended. Gener forms have the appear ensewed, or he will get off the track entirely. The stagets, Willis. Perhaps, you may have better luck at speece the property of the garden, Willis. Perhaps, you may have better luck at guessing next time.

THE EDITORS BOOK TABLE.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for July, is one of the very best numbers yet issued from the enterprising publisher. It contains forty-one articles from the pens of some of the most glifted four literary reflect.

The stable plants and "Woodland Path" would be a face to be sufficient to the pens of the work beautiful engraving; we first the station plants and to excel in artistic finish and style.

The July number commence as new volume—hence this would be a good time to subscribe for the Magazine. Subscription price 2 per annual for the price of propose the four conservative representations and Landend the price of the pric

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Mayra Education is the great near the color of the Rebellion is the great near the color of the great near the color of the Rebellion is the great near the color of the great near the color of the Rebellion is the great near the color of the great near the color of the Rebellion is the great near the color of the Rebellion is the great near the color of the Rebellion is the great near the color of the Rebellion is the great near the color of the Rebellion is the great near the color of the PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

this evening at the Academy of Music. The immense building will be througed, and the fearless Parson will tell the story of his wrongs and sufferings to an enthanisatic audience. Not the least interesting feature of the occasion will be the presentation by the ladies of Philadelphia of a spleadid silk flag to Mrs. Sawyer, the heroic daughter of the Parson, for her gailant defence of the Stars and Stripes a year ago at Knozville.

A grand Fair for our noble charity, the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Baloons, is in progress this week at Concert Hall. Before the day of opening over thirty thousand tickets of admission had been sold.

Our literary budget for the week is unusually small.—The favorite old "Living Age" presents a goodly list of contents, (No. 942, for 21st of June.) Including one of those delightful practical chapters by the Country Parson; a well informed article on A Literary Lide; a story by Harriet Martineau; a fine tale from Chambers' Journal, etc. We only object to one thing in the number, the poem to John G. Whittier, copied from the Anti-Slavery Standard. It is positively blasphemous! Apart from this we have our usual word of warmest commendation for this number of the favorite "Life of Sir Walter Scott?" are now published from the press of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Inlis really superbe edition of this most charming blography cannot fail to attract the attention of book lovers. The essentials of neatness; compactness, economy and beauty are combined in its preparation, the several volumes having a weight and solidity about them which if not surgestive of London at least satisfy the reader that nothing more satisfactory could be desired.—The two present volumes cover a most interesting period of Scott's life, from 1817 to 1823. They carry the reader through the publication of Harold the Dauntless, Rob Roy, Mid Lothian, Lvuhoe, the Monastery, the Abbot. Kenil. Worth. Halidon Hill, Peveril of the Pesk, Quentin Dur ward and St. Ronan's Hill. The great author was in the very zenith of h

in lished papers are among the most delightful contribu-tions yet given to literature by their distinguished author. In the same number of "Maga" Chas. Lovar's rollicking works are lovingly considered in a review of some longth, while in the sketch of the Lives of Two Ladies we have a gossipy account of Mrs. Delaney and Piozzi, extracted from their autholographies. There are a half a dozen other articles, stories and sketches, all maintaining the high character of this savan among the neriodicals.

This is the only periodical of the kind published in America.

THE CONTRAST. Many of our Pennsylvania volunteers have fevers. Not being any longer efficient in the and transportation to the capital of Penn-sylvania. They arrive in our midst without a cent in their pockets. They ask for their pay-they learn there is no officer here authorized to pay them! They ask for rations to protect them from starvation-they are answered that there is no authority to is rations to them! They ask for transporta-United States Quartermaster cannot give them transportation! They beg their bread of our citizens: they beg their transportation of ailroad companies. The patriots of Pennsylvania who volunteered to fight the battles the Constitution and the Union against rebellion, who have been mutilated, or who have lost their health in the service of the Government, Feturn to their homes as paupers, depending upon public charity to save

them from pinching want, while the prompt payment of their dearly earned wages would nelp them onward to cherished homes and the consoling care of sympathizing friends. Who is to blame for this heartless desertion of our brave invalid volunteers? Has our Republican Congress done its duty in this mportant matter? While it authorized the discharge of sick and wounded soldiers by army Surgeons, did it make provision for their nediate pay, for transportation to their homes, for pensions, in reward of their pa-triotic services? Alas, no! they unfortunately are white men! Now mark the contrast. All the runaway negroes that find their way into the District of Columbia are fed at the expense of the white tax pavers of the North all the runaway negroes that hang about our armies in the field are furnished rations and live at the cost of the tax-payers of the North. At least one hundred thousand dollars per day of the people's money is thus expended to feed thousands of idle negroes, while the ick and wounded white volunteers of Penn-

sylvania are left to beg their way back to their We have in no wise exaggerated here the orlorn condition of our returning discharged volunteers, whose sufferings are daily witnessed and alleviated by our citizens, and whose numerous and frequent applications for relief to the Governor of Pennsylvania and to the Mayor of this city are as notorious as they are disgraceful to the authorities who neglect to fulfil the most imperative obligations of the country to her brave defenders .-

AN EPITAPH. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, concluded his speech of June 6th with the following: Weary in watching its mad designs of rev-

Patriot & Union.

olution—and its crizy crotchets of black free-dom—and for the self-preservation of my native State and the North from the black immigration with which it is threatened. I shall go to my home and ask the ballot to speak its denunciation. A few months and that expression will be had. On it depends the fate of the Republic. My belief is, that the people will write the epitaph of this Congress, nearly as Gladstone wrote that of the Coalition ministry during the Crimean war :

Here lies the askes of the XXXVII Congres!
It found the United States in a war of
gigantic proportions, involving
its very existence;
It was content to wield the sceptre of Power
And accept the emoluments of office, It was content to wield the sceptre of Power
And accept the emoluments of office,
and use them to overthrow
he political and social system of the country, which in peril; but it babbled of the

NEGRO:

It saw patriotic generals and soldiers in the
Lield, under the old flag;

Islandered the one, and in the absence of the other,
it destroyed his means of labor.

It talked of Liberty to the black, and piled burdens of taxation on white people for schemes utopian.

The people launched at it the thunderbolt of their wrath and its members sought to avoid punishment,

THE FINELE & LYON SEWING MACHINE of New York, have just introduced a new family machine, for which they charge but \$40. The machines of this company have been before the public for several years, and justly bear a high reputation. Some of their peculiar excellencies are set forth in their advertisement, which appears in another column.

No important War news yesterday.