LANCASTER, PA. COCTOBER 21, 1862. CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES!

PAR'S. M. PERTABULE & ON'S ADVENTIGATE AGENCY. ST PAR'S ROW, New York: City, and 10 State street, Boston. St S. M. PERTABULE & On. are Agents for The Concessor Intelligence, and the most influential kind largest circula-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rules. AP MAPHER & ARBOTT, NO. 325 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive advantisements for The Intelli-gence: at our lowest rules. AP V. B. Paliaux, the American Newspaper Agent, M. B. corner Titth and Cheetout Streets, Philadelphia, is

payments. By WEBSTER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is located B. B. Nilks, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bost



THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE GREAT REACTION! As the returns come in from the several State elections held on Tuesday, the results the Abolitionists. Ohio, which gave Mr. Lincoln nearly 45,000 majority in 1860, has elected a Democratic State ticket by about

10,000-making a change in that State of 55 000. Indiana, which Mr. Lincoln carried and brotherly feeling-with the other Disby some 24,000, has also elected a State Damocratic ticket by over 3,000-making a gain of 27,000. And good old Pennsylvania, which was carried for Lincoln by some 90 000, has we think, elected the State Democratic ticket by a small majority—showing a gain of 90,000 in two years!

The total gain in these three great States i not less than 172 000 votes; and if to this we add the election of 14 Democratic Congress men in Ohio, 7 or 8 in Indiana, and 12 or 13 in Pennsylvania, and a change in the Legis latures sufficient to elect a Democratic U. S moral effect these results will have, the maguprising in these three great Central Commonwealths will be duly appreciated.

In two weeks more New York, New Jersey and Illinois will also speak in thunder tones, and then the doom of Abolitionism will be forever sealed. Let the powers that he at Washington take beed. The hand writing is already on the wall, and woe betide the traitors and disunionists both North and South. The great Democratic people have recorded their verdict, and it will not do for turn a deaf ear to its teachings.

LANCASTER CITY.

to its political integrity-notwithstanding the money of the Abolition leaders so freely dis- this Abolition county. pensed for the purpose of corrupting the voters, A noble majority of 343 for Gen. STRINMAN is the answer to these villainous sheets, and should cause the vile crew who spit their venom through their columns and from the stump, to hang their heads in shame, (if shame were not a stranger to them,) for their infamous conduct towards a large majority of their fellow-citizens. For months have the sterling Democracy of

Lancaster been stigmatized as "secession sympathisers" and "traitors," and mob law nd violence have been invoked against them by the cowardly miscreants whose patriotism [?] (about which they boast so largely) consists in staying at home to slander and villify their neighbors who are ten-fold better Union men than themselves! The Democrats have borne all this patiently, but patience ceases any longer to be a virtue. And if the cowardly scoundrels, who have been carrying on this game for the last eighteen months. know what is good for themselves, they will at once cease their malignant vituperations, or be prepared to take the consequences. We counsel no breach of the peace, but, knowing as we do the feeling that has been aroused in the breasts of Democrats by this wanton, long continued and unprovoked abuse, we warn the Abolitionists to keep a bridle on their tangues for the future in the old Democratic City of Lancaster.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The next House of Representatives will probably stand 54 Democrats to 46 Abolitionists, and the Senate 14 Democrats to 19 Abolitionists. This will give a Democratic majority of 3 on joint ballot, and ensure the election of a State Treasurer, and a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of DAVID WILMOT. This, itself, will be a great triumph, and will be bailed with delight by every true Union good conservative such as Mr. Cowan and a sound Democrat at his side in the Senate, Pennsylvania can again lift up her head in the higher branch of the National Legislature,

GENERAL GEORGE A. M'CALL. This veteran soldier, the gallant commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the battles before Richmond, was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Chester and Delaware district, and defeated by a majority of some four thousand votes! Comment is unnecessary. His defeat only goes to show the hollow-hearted professions of the Aboli tionists. What care they for the noble men who gallantly risk their lives on the battle field in defence of the Union? They are worse than nothing in their estimation, unless they will so far disgrace their manhood as to bow the knee to the dark spirit of Abolitionism -unless they will fall down and worship the negro idol that has been set up by Thaddens Stevens, John Hickman, David Wilmot and the other high priests of this one idea party.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, elected a Union member of the present Congress along with Mr. Maynard, but who was arrested on the borders, taken to Richmond, and then sent back, is out in a letter against the President's Proclamation. He was one of the strongest and ablest members of the Border States, and his bout with Pryor and other Hotspurs of the South will be long remembered. The Proclamations have alienated and disheartened thousands of such men in the Border

ABOLITIONISM TRIUMPHANT! We mean in Lancaster county. Thank God the State at large has crushed the mon-

day, and must now be cast aside to make room | who were seduced, and the peace men who alprerogatives have been rudely assailed. With the victors in an unprejudiced, honest public the one we had the inestimable privilege of opinion, for they championed the right, the are seen to be more and more unfavorable to the writ of habeas corpus—with the other this great right, inherited from our British ancestors, is denied us, and military power usurps the place of civil law and Constitu-

The Abolition party of Lancaster county, to the extent of its ability for mischief, has declared in favor of all the above-mentioned odious measures, and avowed its determination in the re-election of THADDEUS STEVENS. that this terrible war must go on-that negroism must be triumphant at any and every hazard to the Union. But, again we return thanks to a superior Power that the Democ racy throughout the State have given the monster of Abolitionism a death-wound, and we may now hope that President Lincoln Senator from each State, to say nothing of the will re-consider his course, take counsel from the warning the people of the three great nitude and importance of the great popular States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have given him through the ballot-box, and retrace his steps as quickly as possible until he finds his feet again planted firmly on the platform of the Constitution.

tional liberty. With the one we had Union

union and fraternal discord and strife.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS NOW ! "Every man who votes the Democratic ticket is a traitor." This was a general remark by the Abolitionists before the election, and nothing was too insulting to apply to bia," but the ultra Abolition strain of "John Democrats. Fortunately for the people and Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave." the Union, Abolition sentiments are not the FURNEY, the great Abolition leader, says so, even the Administration at Washington to law of the land, and the two hundred thou- and his word is law. The patriotic song sand Democratic freemen who cast their which celebrate the victories and clories of ballots for Messrs. SLENKER and BARR, and the country are to be laid aside as worthless The returns published in another column thereby recorded their condemnation of Abo- to make room for an ultra Abolition strain show that the old City remains true as steel lition treason and treachery, are not guilty of which deifies an old horse-thief of Kansas the crimes imputed to them. Dare the editors | who justly died upon the gallows in Virginia abominable falsehoods and atrocious libels of the Abolition sheets in this city say now, for an infraction of the laws of that State!promulgated for months against the Demo- as they did a week ago, that all who voted the Is this grateful to the ears of the men who eratic party by the Express, Inquirer, Exam- Demogratic ticket are traitors? We should fought in the war of 1812, or followed the iner, Union and Volksfreund, aided by the like them to try it on in this city, or even in

The truth of the matter is that the boot is on it properly belongs-to the faction who set the Constitution and laws at defiance, and under the sham plea of a love for the Union have dragged this great country from its lofty state to the very brink of destruction. Our hope is, that President Lincoln will take warning from this popular decision, throw off the trammels of the traitorous Abolition action which has thus far surrounded him and which has had so large a share in bringing about the disasters of the country, and resolve for the future to depend for support upon the conservative masses of his fellow citizens, who re devoted to the Union and the Constitution bequeathed to us as a priceless legacy by our

THE REBEL RAID. The Rebel raid into Pennsylvania, on Friday week, caused an intense excitement. throughout the country. The invaders having left the State, the people have quieted down, but much mortified that the daring rebels were allowed to escape. The movement across Maryland into Virginia, from whence they came, is certainly the most extraordinary and daring raid accomplished by them during the war. It appears that after reaching Chambersburg on Friday night, the rebels destroyed much of the property of the Cumberland Valley railroad, and seized a large quantity of clothing and other stores belonging to the government. From Chambersburg they moved to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and from thence to Emmetsburg, Woodsboro', Liberty, New Market and Urbanna, in Maryland, and then to the Potomac, which they crossed near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of ninety miles within twenty-four hours. General Pleasanton, with a large man and well-wisher of his country. With a cavalry force, pursued them during the latter part of their march, but did not come up until they had crossed the river. An artillery engagement took place at the river, the result of which is not known. At Hyattstown, in Montgomery county, seven of the Confederates were captured, being cut off from the main body of their force. The nearest approach o the Confederates to Frederick was at Woodsboro', which is only eight miles distant north, and liberty about twelve miles east. Monrovia station, where the railroad was crossed, is ten miles east of Frederick and fifty miles from Baltimore.

> The Hoosier State has done well. There is little doubt of the election of the State ticket | deserving, and we are sure no one would fill by a handsome majority; there is a gratifying | the Speaker's Chair with more ability and gain of Democratic Congressmen, and the impartiality. House of Representatives will also be Demo cratic. Very good. State ticket, Congressnen, Legislature, all Democratic.

OHIO ALL RIGHT.

The Democratic State ticket is certainly elected in Ohio by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The Demograts claim to have elected thirteen, probably fourteen of the twenty-one Congressmen, and a large majority of the Legislature. S. S. Cox, the able representative from the 12th district in the present Congress, has been elected from the 7th district, into which he was thrown by the infamous Abolition Gerrymandering of the last Legislature overcoming, it is alleged, a majority of nearly 3,000, by which they intended to overwhelm him. All honor to the Democracy of the

Notwithstanding the avalanche of Abolisionism which swept over us on Theeday, ster. Many had indulged the balief that the there were still some green spots left in the Old Guard would also out loose from the car county which deserve honorable mention. Old Guard would also out loose from the car county which deserve honorable menutary of this modern Juggernaut. We were not of We may menuton, in addition to the city, the city was a county menuton. the number who so believed. The majority of noble townships of Colerain Eden, Breek the people in this county have been so long nock. West Cocalico, Bart, and the Borough wedded to their idol that nothing can swerve of Washington. These are the most con-them from their faith. The Republican party spicuous because they gave Demogratic ma-here, made up as it is of the fag end of all jorities; but there were also others which did factions, has swallowed Streems and all his extraordinarily well under all the circumestilent heresies with a perfect gusto, and is stances. We might name Drumore, Little now, to all intents and purposes, an Abolition Britain, Fulton, and many others, but it is party. This will be their designation bere unnecessary. In nearly every district in the ofter. Some of them may quirk and equirm county the Democrats did well, but they could under the cognomen; but, as they have made not hope to contend successfully against an their bed, so they must lie. They have vol. army of Federal office holders and expectants and the Mississippi opened from end to end, their bed, so they must lie. They have vol. army of Federal office holders and expectants and the Mississippi opened from end to end, their bed, so they must lie. They have vol. army of Federal office holders and expectants. The real wood down much yet to do, but if Bragg. position, and they will be held up to the mark must be added the pulpit, which was used in

in all time to come. They can no longer call many instances, and the subsidized press, themselves a Whig party or a Peoples' Party, and the workmen who were intimidated by or a Union Party; these have all had their their Abolition employers, and the laborers for the negro. There are but two parties now | ways vote but never fight, and then some faint in this county and State-the Democratic and idea can be had of the force arrayed against Abolition parties. The one is founded on the the Democracy of Lancaster county. In ad-Constitution and advocates the equality of all dition to all this the Democrats were stigms. the States—the other is purely sectional, tized as Secessionists and traitors, pointed out tramples under foot the Constitution, and on the streets and highways, their business would ignore the equal rights of fifteen interfered with, their families insulted, their sovereign States of the Union. The one children ostracised—yet none of these things s founded upon the sternal principles of moved them from the faithful discharge of truth and justice—the other on error and their duty, or shook their faith in or devotion ninstice. The one guided the Ship of State to the old Democratic party. What a conaccessfully for more than sixty years—the trast this with the mean-spirited cowards in other, in less than two years, has stranded her the Abolition party, who, from behind the on the shoals and quicksands of sectionalism. war power of the National Administration, With the one we had peace and prosperity as shot their poisoned arrows unseen at the men a Nation-with the other we have war, blood- who they were afraid to meet in open day, shed and desolation. With the one we had and who suggested "strong ropes," and such light taxes, and those only of an indirect like appliances of tyrants and bullies, for those character in the shape of moderate duties- who differed with them in opinion. The with the other we have an army of tax as- Democrats of Lancaster county made the sessors and collectors, and enormous burthens fight copen, manly one, and their noble imposed upon the people. With the one we conduct is worthy of all commendation. had the right of free speech and a free press Though in a small minority in numbers, the with the other both of these Constitutional moral of the victory is with them, They are

> Lancaster county for their steadfastness, constancy and devotion to principle.

Union, the Constitution and the laws. God

bless the stern, unyielding Democracy of

AN ABOLITIONIST JUBILANT: On Tuesday night, after the Abolition success in the City of Philadelphia, Col. FORNEY was serenaded by the crowd. After thanking them for the honor [?] conferred upon him by their visit, he told them that this triumph meant a forfeiture of all slave property in the Southern States, and ended his jubilant speech by requesting the Band to "play our grand NATIONAL HYMN. 'John Brown, whose soul is marching on." [We quote from his own paper of Wednesday.] The Band complied with the request, and the Press further says: "The procession, upon leaving, marched slowly down Fourth to Walnut, and down Walnut, the Band playing, in accordance with the request of Col. FORNEY, the hymr commencing 'John Brown's body lies moul of each verse would join in the chorus, and well with his country.

These examples should teach our people the sound of the music discoursed by the Band, together with that of the many voices,

was grand." From the above it appears that our " grand National hymn" is not hereafter to be the "Star-Spangled Banner," or "Hail Colum-"Star-Spangled Banner" from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, or from Palo Alto to Bu ena Vista in 1847? We think not. It canno the other legat present, says the Constitutional | be that all love of country has been presse Union, and the term traitor is applied where out of the people by the black hand of Abol tion tyranny.

PROGRESS -- HANGING. The abolition Jacobine are progressing rapidly on the road to anarchy and blood Gov. Blair, of Michigan, advises the sending to France for a guillotine to cut off the head of those who oppose the diabolical schemes the abolition demagogues; and Gen. Cassiu M. Clay, late Minister to Russia, and now fancy Major General, receiving pay but doing no service, has condescended to name victims to be immolated. This blatant demagogue, whose greatest military exploit was the surrendering of his command to a band of ragged, cowardly, half-armed Mexicans, in a po litical speech at Brooklyn, said he blamed the President for not hanging Gov. Seumour and others! The abolition papers talk in the same strain. And what has Gov. Seymour done to merit hanging? At the request of Gov. Morgan he took the position of Chairman of the Enlistment Committee of his county. and has made speeches and contributed large sums of money, and labored hard to promote the objects of the Committee. But while so doing he refuses to vield his political principles, and has the temerity to maintain his integrity and to stand firmly by the Constitution In other words, he refuses to how the knee to the abolition god and to join in the treasonable schemes for the destruction of the Union and the ruin of the country. For this they cry out, "hang him! hang him!" But these cowardly demagogues must beware. There is a point, nearly reached already, beyond which it is no: safe for them to go. Let them take

COL. WILLIAM HOPKINS.

We are rejoiced to know that this veteran Democrat and honest man has been returned to the Legislature by a largely increased majority. The people of Washington county have done themselves honor in thus honoring their distinguished fellow-citizen. : No better or purer legislator can be found in the broad limits of the Commonwealth. At the commencement of the last session he was the unanimous nominee of the Democratic caucus for Speaker of the House, but failed a few votes of an election. We take it for granted that at the ensuing session, when the Democracy will have a clear majority, the post of honor will be assigned him without a dissenting voice. No man in the State is more

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGRAM. This intrepid Democrat and fearless defender

of the Constitution was defeated in the Third District of Ohio, owing to the gerrymander made by the late Abolition Legislature of that State. His successful competitor in General SCHENCE, whose military services to the country aided his election, as was proper they should.

But the Democracy of Ohio will do full justice to Mr. VALLANDIQUEM. His commanding talents and unfinding devotion to the scarcely a doubt, give him the seat in the U. S. Senate which will be vacated by that notorious Abolitionist, BEN WADE, on the fourth of March next.

THE BILITARY SITUATION. The Union forces have won a victory in Kastucky: Of that there can now be very that doubt. Bragg's forces are in retreat, Roggale's guerrilas have been scattered, and principles of the defeated which the principles of the defeated principles of the most desired to be most desired to be really as well as west will fall interest possession before the first of Navember. Such in the prospect so far as the operations of Gen. Built army requires to extend

Bacil's army promises to extend. Nor is this all. The recent victory at Corinth gives us possession again of the Memphis on road, together with as much of Northern Alshams and Mississippi as we can occupy with our troope. If the navel force is in readiness Vioksburg ought soon to be ours, almost over. Battles are yet to be fought, positions taken and occupied, but an over-whelming Union force in the West ought to occupy the whole country down even to the Nothing but official imbecility like that which has cursed us hitherto can prevent this In the East all as yet is quiet. Our army

is being thoroughly reorganized for the final So much depends apon the coming conflict in Virginia that we must insure all the onditions of victory before our troops move Opposed to Gen. McClellan is the grand army of the rebels, led by all its ablest leaders. It s a veteran army, composed of men who have been under arms—some since the commence ment of the war, and the residue since last spring. To oppose this veteran host General McClellan has an army half veterans and half aw recruits. These last must be drilled and prigaded, and everything must be got in need be no stoppage between the Potomac and the James. Nor will there be, after the order to advance is given. The first heavy rain that swells the Potomac may be the signal for the novement of our grand army. But we shall

It is curious to notice that the Union generals who have been under a cloud of popular displeasure for the past summer months are one by one redeeming their reputations. Gen. McClellan, who had been charged with timid-ity, want of capacity and skill, took the eastern army, disheartened and demoralized by defeat, and in a series of brilliant movements outmancovered and beat a victorious enemy .-His reputation will hereafter be sacred to his countrymen.

So, too, with Gens. Grant and Rosecrans. The former is the hero of one of the greatest, as indeed it was the first, victory of but his carelessness at Shiloh got him into disrepute which his recent masterly combinations at I u-k a and Corinth ought to remove. The wily rebel Price fell into a trap of Grant's setting which has lost him his army and the con-federate campaign in the Southwest. Gen. Rosecrans also was practically set aside after his Western Virginia campaign, as being too slow, although he was never defeated and had driven the rebels out of all the country between the Ohio and the Blue Ridge. His recent victories at Corinth and I-u-k-a show him to be a brave and skilful field officer.

Last of all comes Gen. Buell, whose reputed slowness and want of enterprise had passed into a proverb. He won Shiloh on the second day, but, to say the least, since then he has been unfortunate. It may be that the immense territory he was required to guard called for more troops than he could spare, and that he really was not to blame for being unable to mplish impossibilities. His recent move ments show skill, dash and celerity. he whip Bragg handsomely, and redeem Kendering in the grave.' The crowd at the end tucky and Tennessee, he will ever after stand

in criticising the operations of generals in the field. Success is, of course, desi rable in all cases, but the greatest generals have lost as well as gained battles and campaigns. "All is well that ends well."—N. Y.

u	THE	TAT	E TICKET.	1							
"	DEMOCRATIC MAJOR	RITIES	ABOLITION MAJORITIES.								
٥.	Adams,	500	*Anegueny,	4 384							
В	Armstrong,	500	*Chester.	2,354							
	Bedford,	500	*Dauphin,	954							
of	*Berks,	5,914	Delaware,	1,300							
3,	*Bucks.		Franklin,	250							
n	Cambria,	1,200	Indiana,	2 000							
8,	*Carbon,	700	*Lancaster,	4,939							
- 1	Centre,		Lebanon,	850							
ß,	Clearfield,	1,000	Viofflia,	150							
-	Clinton,	300	*Pniladelphia.	2,801							
10	Columbia,	1,400	Snyder,	400							
ie	*Cumberland,		Somerset,	1,000							
to	Fayette,		Union,	500							
	Fulton,		Erie,	1,500							
11-	Greene,	2,000	Huntingdon,	400							
٥t	Juniata,	. 300	Surquehanna,	800							
d	*Lehigh,		Tioga,	1,300							
- li	*Luzerne,		Potter,	600							
11-	Lycoming,	1 200	1								
	Monroe,	1,500)	,							
	*Montgomery,	1,647	1								
	*Montour,	471									
og	*Northampton,	2.464									
ď.	*Northumberlas	nd, 977	'								
	*Perry,	42									
g	*Schuylkill,	1,554	l l								
ds	Sullivan,	350) .								
of	Washington,	600									
u8	Westmoreland,	1 500)}·								
	York,	3,000)								
8	There are a			*\ 070							

Those counties marked with a (*) are

We are glad to learn of the unanimous omination by the Democrats of the 9th District of New York (comprising part of New York City) for Congress of Anson HERRICK, eq, the editor of that live newspaper, the New York Atlas. Mr. H., through the unortunate division of the party in that district four years ago, was defeated, but now that he party is united we expect to hear of his riumphant election. Mr. H. will be a valuable acquisition to the Congressional delegation from the Empire State. He is a bold, fearless, out-spoken advocate for the cause of truth, right and justice. .: Let the Democracy of the 9th District be but true to themselves. and they will have the right kind of a repre sentative in the National legislature-just such an one as we know the " Deacon" to be

We have heretofore (says a cotempora ry) pointed out the unconstitutionality of the emancipation proclamation of the President, and upon the ground, among other reasons, that if emancination could ever be treated as a "war measure" at all, it could only be when declared by a commanding general within the zone of his actual opaertions. We find this is the view of Hon. Joel Parker, of Cambridge, Mass., whose eminence as a jurist has long been established, and whose opinion, inas much as he is a Republican, may probably he regarded with more favor by the members of that party than the expression of our own

Chief Justice Parker save :-"The military commander has no authority to emancipate the slaves, except as a part of his military operations, and these cannot extend beyond the actual power of the force under his amand. His mere proclamatic pation, as a means of suppressing the insurred tion, is entirely nugatory. So far as his milite ry area extends, so far martial law prevails. and martial supersedes, for the time being the municipal law, in those particulars in which there is a conflict between them."

THE RESULT.

The Harrisburg Patriot of yesterday claims 14 Democrats to 19 Abolitionists in the Senate, and 54 Democrats to 46 Abolitionists in the House. This will give the Democrats a majority of 3 on joint ballot.

The same paper claims the election of 13 Democratic Congressmen, 9 Abolitionists, and 2 Independents. It also speaks of the result on the State ticket as involved in doubt.

GEORGE M. STEINMAN. This gentleman made a noble run for Congress, beating Mr. Stevens in every ward in this city, and reducing his majority some three or four hundred in the county. Mr. STEVENS is elected, it is true, but it must be a mortifying reflection to him to think that he is the lowest man on the Abolition ticket.

Official Vote of Languages City

OMERIC AGES OF TERS	251	er	Cit	7•	_
	ا ا	-1	ा	- 11	
CANDIDATES.			\setminus	H	
Descrate in		-1		B W. Ward.	اير
Roman.	ş		2	311	8
Republicans in	¥	F	E	ĔΪ	A
STEAL CLIFE.	ы	В	ای		2 1
	ا ا	-		. Til	0
	-	20	_		1
dealing Chatres	1	1	\sim 1	¥3]	1319
HOMAS E. CHORRES.	285	208	230	883	1319
Surveyor General.	1:	r · 1	- 1	1	
ames P. Barr	271	424	236	384	1315
VILLIAN S. Ross	287	311	22	196	1021
Congress.	281	423	239	382	1324
HADDEUS STEVENS	272	300	218	191	981
HADDEUS STEVENS.	1_:	L-:	-1-		
braham Peters	37	424	230	383	320
Or John Martin	127	421	236	381	1818 815 1285
A. J. Caldwell	267	416	231	3 6	1285
REMIAMIN CHAMPREYS	283	318	230	200 2 1	1036
H. C. LEBNAS NATEABLEL MAYER	981	3 5	210	100	1023
Di. H. B. Bownan District Attorney.	283	:09	225	198 191	1012
District Attorney.	11	1	,		
David G. E-bleman Jens B. Livenesion	12	111	37	341 245	1232
Omnty Commissioner	H. e	d	d:	1. 31	العالم الم
County Commissioner. John M. Miller	281	183	243	376	1340
DAVID KEMPER	26	301	2.0	203	989
Directors of Poor.	27	1431	214	367	1317
Joseph M. Watts	1 27	434	241	370	1323
SAMUEL SHOCH		7 303	220	203	1603
LEONARD PICKEL	1123	301	222	203	1007
A. Z Ring alt.	1 29	0 434	240	379	1319
Jonathan Diffenderfer	1128	u 43:	239	375	1325
GEORGE LONG				20%	
A. G. GROFF	25	120	7218	198	986
Christian Hoffman	27	3 43:	2 241	376	1322
Christian Hoffman	28	1 30	22	.02	1010
				1	1000
John L. Lightner	127	4 20	41	1376	1001
	- 1				
THE DRAFT COMMISSION	ER'	3 O	FFIC	CIAL	RE-

THE DRAFT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICIAL PORK.—The Draft Commissioner, Junes L RETR LDS. TO THE THE PROPERTY OF THE P

RETURN OF LIBUT. COL. DUCHMAN .- Li RETURN OF LIEUT. COL. DUCHMAN.—Lieut. Col. JOHN H. DUCHMAN, of the 79th (Lancaster County) Regiment. P. V., returned home on Sanday week, having resigned his commission on account of ill health. The Colonel has been in the service one year, and has shared with the 79th all the dangers, exposures and fatigues of an harrasting campaign. His see and the condition of his health would not permit his remaining any longer, and very reluctantly he, reinrued home. As an efficer Col D. ranked among the best in the service, his-long experience in military affairs being much to his advantage. He is a strict disciplinarian, but kind-hearted and generous to a fault. His men loved him, and we know the fact that Col. Hamsight and his brother officers parted with him with extreme regret.

fault. His men loved him, and we know the fact that Col. Hamsinger and his brother officers parted with him with extreme regret:

Since Col. D's return some cowardly fellow has started the report that he returned home because he was a coward and therefore afraid that he we wid have to take part in the late battle at Perryville. The facts in the case are, that the brave old Colonel renained with the Regiment in Tennessee and Kentucky for months awalting a battle, but none ever took place; that he consulted with Col. Hambient before leaving Louisville, stating that if there was any prospect of the Regiment soon being engaged in a battle he would remain. Col. H. stated in reply that he did not think there was any prospect, as the enemy were on the retreat; and there was nealing of a battle at Perryville or any other place in Kentucky at the time, nor were our Generals apprehensive of such a battle. What the reason is for any man, who is too cowardly to shoulder a musket and fight himself, to thus slander a brave, gallant and accomplished officer is more than we can divine, unless it be that Col. D is a sound, uncompromising, Constitution Union loving Democrat, and a cordial hater of everything that tends to dissolve this Union. Col. Duomaar, forty-eight years age; this fail, was one of the gallant young men of Lancaster who marched to the defeace of Baltimore. A man that has served in two wars to pretect his country's flag, should certainly not be subjected to the taunt and sneer of being a coward by stay-at-home patriots.

DEATH OF CAPT. BOONE — Capt. SAMUEL J. BOONE, who commanded Co. C, 79th Regiment, P. V., was killed in the late bittle at Perryville, Ky. Capt. B. succeeded to the command of this Company after the death of Capt. John H. Dysart last winter. He also served in the three workship exprise setting as along bears of the late. Capt. John H. Dysart last winter. He also served in the three moinths' service, acting as color bearer of the old Jackson Rides. Capt B was a citizon of the Gap, in this county, where he had been engaged in the mercantile business. He was a brave, gallant and intellig at officer, and one of the most wa minearted and genial of companious. His death will be universally regreted in the sastern part of the county, where he was as well and favorably known.—HENRY Z TERN SECOND Libertheant of the same company, and Lieut Joseph Hazzash of the same Regiment, were also killed in this battle. The former officer was a resident of York, and the latter, we believe, of Washington county. "Peace to their ashee."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR -Capt. W. D. Power of the U. N Navy, is at present in this city, and stopping with the Rey. Mr. Resemilles. Cept. Power is the officer who had command of the U. S gunboxt Esexy, and it was he who had the severe tilt with the rebel ram Arkanssa, and came off best.

THE DRAFT.—The draft commenced on Thursday last. We have not room this week to publish the list of names of those thus far drawn. We shall endeavor to do so next week, or at least prolish, part, and continue until the whole number are published.

THE 79TH IN BATTLE. - The people of Lancaster county may well be proud of their sons in the field, for the gallant Reserve-have been through many a hard-longht battle and never finched, and now the 79th has, after many severe marches, encountered the enemy, and nts agree that they acted like veteran, and won able glory by their noble bravery and heroic courng the many accounts of the battle at Perryville. e find the following in regard to the part the 79th tock

we find the following in rights to the deeperate encounter:

"STARKWZATHER INT; LINE.—Finding Terrill wavering, Gen. Rosseau has illy got Starkweather into line on the left of Col. Harris and immediately in the rear of Terrill', late position. Capt. Stone's let Kentucky and Cart Bush'.

4 h Indiana batteries were planted on a bill locking down late preition. Capt. Stone's let Kentucky and Cart Bush' 4 h Indiana batteries were planted on a bill looking down upon the valley far to the front. The lat Wisconsin. Lieu tenant Colonal Bingham, and the 79th Pennsylvania, Col Hambright, were posted to support them. The 21st Wisconsin, Col. Sweet, was in the front of the batteries, de ploying below the hill; and the 24th Illinois, Capt. Mau commanding, to the right of the 7sth. Pennsylvania, rest ing on the lett of the road to Benton. The pacie strickel troops of Terrili fled past th m, and hardly had they don so than the rebels charged upon Sfarkweather and wer bloodly repulsed. They came up in overwhelming force. so than the rebels charged upon Starkweather and were bloodily repulsed. They came up in overwhelming force, the list Pennessee, formerly Col. George Manry, (now the Brigadier General commanding this brigad-) making the charge, being in the lead. The lat Wisconsin and in 70th Pennsylvania, with the batteries alone, repulsed this whole brigade of Manry. The lat Tennesse colors were captured by the lat Wisconsin, and Brigadier General George Manry, and the Lieutenant Colonic commanding the lat Tennessee, were killed by the 24th Illinois in the woods on the left. Gen. Manry and Gen. Jackson fell in the same part of the field."

That this is you more than justice to the gallant men of Lauc-ster county we may feel certain, for a di-tirguished officer writing from the field of battle says that the men stood not like men, but like statues of Iron, and that their bravery and cologonale she admiration of ail.

—The following is a list of the killed. wounded and missing in Companies A. B. H. and I of the 79th Regiment. A return from the other companies has not yet been received, but we fear, from private letters which have come to hand, that the loss has been beavy:

Private Augustine J: Tucker.
Wouwed.

Private Augustine J. Tucker.

Whith Private Augustine J. Tucker.

Officers—2d Lieutenant Edward McCaffrey, alightly;
3d Sergeant John Dean, (color bearer) wounded in the
wrist; 4th Sergeant Christin M Grasff 5th Corpoval Jos
Gutschall, 6th Corpoval Joseph D. Mulholland 8th C.r
poral Henry Patton, Thompson Bowman, D. un mer.
PRIVATES—John Cross, Charles DuBols, Namuel Dunlar
Christian Dean, William Gemperling, slightly; Albert (
Gast, Samuel Leley, Jacob Lipp, John McGoire, Dani
Melley, Abrham Patton, John Pyle, Emanuel Rud;
Henry C. Rote, Jacob Ruter, Andrew J. Yackley.

COMPANY B.

Rilled

COMPANY B.

Rilled

GFFICERS—2d Corporal Ell Cramer.

PRIVATES—Abraham Bear, William Eckert, Philip Myers

A. Meythaler, Kruest The s.

**Wounded.*

OFFICERS—2nd Sergeant William Blickensderfer, 1st Corporal F H. Sener, in leg serfously; 4th Corporal John A.

Keller, in breast serfously; 7th Corporal Wm. T. Olark.

PRIVATES—Poter Boas, in breast serfously; Jonas Dostman, G. Diffenderfer, serfously; James Gallazher, serfously; William Lint, seriously; James McCrea, Harrison Ross, seriously; John Remick, serfously; J. W. Stark, serfously. COMPANY H.

PRIVATES—Samuel Bear, James Fields, enuft, Lewis H. Jones. renoft, Lewis H. Jones.

Wounded.

OFFICESS—3d Corporal David Wynehold, 5th Corporal Calvin Fmith. 6th Corporal Michael Kilburn.

PRIVATES—John Balsier, David Barr, Martin Bleecher, John W. Brown, Brice Clark, supposed dead; John Campbell. John Dugan, George Elliot, Jacob Gongway, John Kautz George Myers, James A. Nimlow, Benjamin Philips, Henry Rice, James G. Root, George Stelgerwalt, mortally; Henry Stuart, Thomas Westley, Daniel Witmer.

Mixing

tally; Heury Stuart, Thomas Westley, Daniel Witmer.

Missing
OFFICERS—5th Sergeant Andr. w Shult.
PSIVATES—Elhanan Elizy. Jacob Hoover, Geo. W. Kurtz,
Joseph Overdorf, Juhn Wilh-lm.
COMPANY I.

Killed

OFFICERS—1st Corporal Abraham Ulmer.
PRIVATES—Benjamin H. Hillman, Samuel Heintzelman.
Wounded.
OFFICERS—1st Lieutenant Robert M. Dysart, 5th Sergeant
Wiltiam D. Steigerwalt. 2d Corporal William Echternacht,
mortally; 4th Corporal Robert D. Wigglu.
PRIVATES—David M. Bear, John J. Frick, Stephen Gross,
mortally; George W. Horn, Bei jamin Hultshouse. Ellis
leachy, Samuel P. Morton, Michael Shindle, Bolomon
Shupp, Jacob M. Shissler, Daoiel Ulmer.
Mixing.
Benjamin I. Brown, John Donderick, Heston P. Cooper,
Jacob Kopp, Reuben Walter, Benjamin F. Watson.

THE CONTRABANDS IN MARIETTA

THE CONTRABANDS IN MARIETTA

MAYITTA Cet. 15th, 1862.

There are generally two sides to a story. So there should
be in regard to the sarival of the Contrabands on the swo
of the election. The gentleman that invented the story of
of their being sent for by the Hughes faction, is so find o
displaying in literary abilities, (if he has any.) that whet
he cannot write the truth, he generally resorts to false
hood. As to their being met by seme of the leading Hughe
men, and drawn into line, I am sorry to say it is incorrect
they walked up the street as though they could not tel
wWhite Latoring Men? must certainly have been made! to
himself. They passed very faw houses but his own; an
if the Hughes faction were unkind enough to have the pro
Coutrabade brought here, and not provide for them, he

colored brethren, thrown open his house, and made them welcomes. This gentleman has a peculiar way of doing busines. This gentleman has a peculiar way of doing busines. When the Wide Awakes passed his house two years ago, he would close the doors and windows, and would not lock at them at all; not only this, he write buriesques on their songs, and was really in favor of anything but Republicanism. But, now, what a change! He is a Stevens man, and why! For self interest, of course. He has sons who he is anxious should have something to do, and imagines that Stevens will assist him; that we'll see. "So he thinks if the money had been given for some patriotic purpose." Doe she give so much! I am sure that the Higher faction (as he pleases to term them) have done more for the relief of the Volunteers than the grand boasters of Abolitionism of this town. Not only have they given more monay, but more men have gone. I can hear of but she Wide Awakes from here that are in the Army. They remained at home to elect their Abolition leader, and they have succeeded. Now I hope all that have turned their coats will get offices, but I also sincerely hope hereafter when this gentleman writes, he will be hourable enough to atlek to that turn, and not turn his coat so often. writes, he will be honorable et and not turn his coat so often.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November is just published.
It is handsomely embellished with original engravings designed expressly for the work. Every lady should procure a copy of this popular magazine. See advertisement in another column.

	DISTRICTS.	BRECLED.	BERETS.	ABMY.	DIBCHAROED	DEAD.	BA\$18.	QUOTA.	BEQUIRED.	TO BR DRAFF	PORKION REG	BXOBS
	Adamstown Brecknock	89 250	10 71	16 17	1	1	79 179	30 68	14 51	64 162		
	Bart	242	73	50	. 1	3	169	64	14	120	3	ļ .
	Clay Cocalico, Kast	234 270	65 75	22 20		3.3	169 195	64 74	42	147 175		
-	Cooling Past	363	76	27	2	1	287	109	82	262		
	Cocalico, West	388	75	25	- 1	2	313	119	94	289		į
	Conestogs	452 422	70	108	4	3	3·2 371	145 141	37 64	278 294	2	
C	Concy	350	30	113	1	3	320	122	. 7	206	-	
`	" Lower Ward	675	118	135		1	557	212	77	422		ı
	Coleraine	302 520	104	38		- 1	198	75 153	37 43	160	2	1
٠,	Drumore	267	46	110 28	1	٠.,	403 221	84	54	294 193		1.
	Donegal, West	618	113	121		2	505	192	71	384	1	
	Erri.	578	193	108		٠ 6	385	146	38	281		
	Earl, West	376 406	112 133	31 48	1	١,	264 273	100 104	69 56	234 226		ľ
	Earl, East	205	41	- 60	-i		164	62	2	105	1	L
	Elizabeth	194	48	25		Ε.,	146	55	30	121		ľ
	Elizabeth Elizabethtown.	162	23	34	1		139		19	106	2	ľ
	EphrataFolton.	- 503 369	134 112	49 99	2	1 4	374 257	142	93	327 158	11	ļ
	Hempfield, West	841	143	193		8			72	506	14	l
١.,	TRIDDeter, Med.	373	115	58	1.	1	258	98	40	200		ļ
	Lampeter, East	498	164	93		١.	334		34	241		١.
	Little BritainLeacock	319 403	91 114	73		3			29 34	171 215		1
	Leacock, Upper	418	120	74			298		39	224		1
	Lancaster twp	182		42			132		. 8	90		١
	Manheim twp	511 184	129	58 52		1 2			87	325 84		l
	Manheim Bor	337		99					11	195		į
ŀ	Marietta	457		174	L¦:	4	426	163		252	: 3	3
ľ	Mt Joy two	1 940							76	258		J
ŀ	Mt Joy BorParadise	45					312			191 200		1
	Penn	. 000	91	2			263		77	243		- 1
	Providence	249 34				2	185			141		ļ
	Providence	66					2 278 1 53			184 458		
ŀ	Rapho. Sadsbury	31	3 55				3 258					3
Ŀ	Falisbury	1					2 55			432	:	
	Strasburg Bor	20 40					2 17 1 31			102		
	Strasburg twp					լ ,	10			87		
1	LANCASTER CITY						į .	1	1	- 1		
l	North West Ward						3 1,13			629		8
L	North East Ward						720 5 75			423		23
Ì	South West WardSouth East Ward	1					5 72			407		٠,
1,	Manor	95			0 4	1 :	2 75			641	t¦1:	2
ľ	Hempfield, East						2 39 2 44					
-	Warwick	1			<u> </u>	<u>-</u> -	<u> </u>	2 168	69	<u></u>	_	_
١	Total	Zo, 19	#80U	910	+ 11:):TT	18,340	il.		113,34	.9	

COMMISSIONER REYNOLDS'AOFFICIAL TABLE.

WAR NEWS.

Battles in Kentucky.

A portion of the army of Gen. Buell in its pursuit of the rebels from Louisville south, had a severe and protracted fight at Perryville, on the 8th, which re-sulted in a complete victory of the Union arms. protracted fight at Perryville, on the 8th, which resulted in a complete victory of the Union arms. Perryville is south-east of Louisville, some seventy-five miles. A despatch from Gen. Buell, from that place, to Gen. Halleck, dated the 9th inst., says:

"I have already advised you of the morements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown.

My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired towards Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. The centre corps, under Gen. Gilbert, moved on the direct road from Springfied to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th intant within two miles of the town, where the

7th intent within two miles of the town, enemy was found to be in force.

The left column under Gen. McCook, came upon

the Nashville road about 10 o'clock yesterday 8th inst. It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed.

At four o'clock I received a request from General McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left At four o'clock I received a request from General McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. Crittenden, which was advacing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

advantage on the left.
The several corps were put in position during the night and moved to the attack at six o'clock this

night and moved to the access and a second morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear-guard. The main body had fallen black in the direction of Harrodeburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is Generals Jackson and Ferrill, I regret to say, are mong the killed.

D. C. Buble. General's Jackson and Ferrill, I regret to say, are among the killed.

Major General Commanding."

A despatch from Louisville says that our force engaged in this battle was about 15 000 infantry, 2500 cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery, with some reinforcement towards the close. Our loss was 500 or 600 killed, 2300 wounded, and 440 prisoners. Among the killed were Gens. Jackson and Ferrell, and acting Brig. Gen. Webster. Gens Rosseau, Sewell, Sheridan and Lytle, and Col. Pope were wounded.

wounded.

A Louisville despatch of the 12th says:
The rebel loss was 1300 silled and wounded including one Gen. unnamed, and fourteen Colonels and Litut Colonels. This number of killed and wounded in the colonels with a rebel medical director, of Cheatam's

admitted by the rebel medical director, of Cheatam livision.
The rebels were so crippled on Wednesday, that they could not carry away seven pieces of artillery that they had captured. We captured 106 000 rounds of their ammunition.

A despatch of the 10th says Gen. Buell's forces drove Gen. Bragg's nearly ten miles on Thursday, with great claughter. The rebels are retreating in disorder, and our fo.ces are following closely in pur-mit.

A despatch from Louisville dated the 12th says:
Private despatches from Lebanon say that a great

A despatch from Louisville dated the 12th says: Private despatches from Lebanou say that a great battle was fought yesterday between Harrodsburg and Danville—heavier than that of Wednesday. Gen. Welford, of the Federal army, took 160 wagons and 1000 prisoners. The rebels are retreating to Camp Dick Robinson.

Another despatch says:
The train of the 2d division of Gen. Buell's army was captured on the 10th, near Lawrenceburg, Ky; also a train of sutler's stores. Maj. Braddord, Quartermaster Cassill and 75 privates of the 77th Penn. regiment, Col. Stambaugh, are among the prisoners. In another part of the State, at Frankfort, the rebels were deteated. A despatch of the 9th says: Morgan entered Frankfort yesterday morning at 7 o'dtock with his own and Scott's cavairy, 3000 strong, meeting with no opposition. This morning den. Dumont moved on them from Shelbyville, and at noon routed them. The rebels are said to be disat noon routed them. The rebels are said to be dis persed, wandering over the adjacent hills, endeavor-ing to avoid Dumont's pursuing forces. If not all captured, the command will be qumpletely broken up. The receis destroyed the turnpike bridge before

up. The receis destroyed the turnpine of the part attacked.
A despatch of the 12th says:
Squads of Gen. Dumont's men under Col. Miller, cap ared 2 pieces of artillery and 150 rebels at Versailles, yesterday.

The battle at Corinth.

The battle at Corinth, Miss, resulted in a decided and important victory to our arms. The position is a very important one, and the large amount of Government property there added to the value of the stake. The preparations and efforts of the enemy for its capture were made in proportion to the object to be secured. The correspondent of the Missouri Democrat gives the following details of the battle:

On the merning of the 3d our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force about six miles northeast of Corinth, and before nine o'clock the engagement become general and flerce, and a sanguinary battle was fought. Our men under Gen. Roseorans stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery, but regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backward, fighting desperately. The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every inch of ground they gained. They endeavored to outflank our inferior force, and we were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished. The enemy were now inside our breastworks pushing us backward toward the town, when darkness put as end to the fighting for the day. During the day's fight our

ward toward the town, when darkness put an end to the fighting for the day. During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy, must have largely exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Mis-souri battery were captured; Brig Gen. Hackleman fell mortally wounded at the bead of his men; and tell mortally wounded at the head of his men; and the same evening Gen. Oglesby was shot.

About four o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more heavy esmonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time two rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of seven guns was captured. A portentous quiet soon occurred, and it was evident some movement was being made by the enemy. The Western sharpshooters, under Col. Burke, were ordered forward as akurmishers to feel the enemy. At half-past nine they met him three-fourths of a mile in advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. Immediately a murderous fire was opened on this heavy line by our skirmishers, who slowly began to retire.

heavy line by our skirmishers, who slowly began to retire.

The woods seemed alive with rebels, and it appeared impossible for the gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat over the three-quarters of a mile which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence. For a few minutes the engagement became general. Our battery opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass: Their slaughter was frightful, but with daring recklessness they pushed impetuously forward. They charged our works desperately, ibvoke our likes of infantry and captured a small fortification in which a battery of the let Missouri was planted. All seemed lost, and a temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corintifi. But new batteries were opened upon them, and our men under marched into the streets of Cofiniti. But new catteries were opened upon them, and our men under the direction of courageous officers and stimulated by their example, fought desperately, and the advance of the enemy was checked. They was red and then fell back. Our lost battery was regained, and once more it burled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved, and the enemy in full retreat. Our loss was comparatively small during the fear-ful charge. That of the enemy was full twenty to our one killed. Among the killed left on the field were Brig. Gen. Rogers of New Orleans, Col.; and Acting Brig. Johnson of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not earned. The enemy were commanded by Van Dorn, Price

The enemy were commanded by van borned Vilipigne, with their respective army which swelled their number to 50,000. which swelled their number to 50,000.

It is impossible to give a list of the casualties.

Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four takes prisoners.

Another account says our loss in this battle was about 500 killed and 1000 wounded. The retreating enemy were pursued, with the results following.

at Corinth became evident to Gen. Grant, orders When the character and probable issue of the fight at Corinth become evident to Gen. Grant, orders were issued for the march of Gen. Hurlbut from Boliver to intercept the enemy's retreat. Gen. H. came up with the enemy's videttes about 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, and skirmisbed considerably. Towards night Gen. Ord arrived with fresh troups, and about seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th, prepared to advance. About half a mule from the camp of the preceding night the enemy disputed our advance, first with cavalry, then with infantry, and finally with artillery. The road led our troops along a lane, narrow and winding, though forest and swamp, and over steep hills, where artillery horses were unable to hault the guns, and the men brought them over by hand. The enemy posted their artiller upon the brows of the hills, and their infantry in the forest and jungles, but the determined valor of our brave men overcame every obstacle, and they were driven back again across the Hatchie, in the direction of Corinth. The bridge they had not time to burn, so sorely were they pursued.

direction of Corinth. The bridge they had not time to burn, so sorely were they pursued.

On the north side of the river and about half a mile distant they made a stand, and here was the turning point of the engagement. The enemy were beaten back until their advance was reached by Roseorans, who was pursuing on the Cherwalla road. The particulars of this fight have not been received, save that the enemy were beaten and utterly routed. A large number of prisoners were taken and several valuable batteries of artillery.

Our entire loss in the battle of the Hatchie will probably make 500 killed and wounded, with a full proportion of officers.

roportion of officers. Gen. Hurlbut took 400 prisoners and 1000 stand of arms, two full batteries and caissons for another.

Among the rebel prisoners is an aid to Gen. Van
Dorn and several of his Colonels.

Among the rebel prisoners is an aid to Gen. Van Dorn and several of his Colonels.

Gen. Ord says on Sunday we lost several hundred in wounded, probably more than the enemy. We have taken several thousand stand of arms thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new muskets of English make.

The fighting on Saturday is described as desperate in the extreme, the rebels rushing up to the mouths of the cannon. Many of them were blown to atoms. Gen. Ord was severely wounded.

Gen McPherson is now conducting the pursuit, and it is supposed the enemy is moving in the direction of Holly Springs, Miss.

A dispatch from Curinth says Gen. Grant recalled Gen. Rosecrans from the joursuit on the 9th. The latter reports the enemy dispersed, demoralized and incapable of further mischief. This dispatch adds:

The enemy spiked and abandoned eleven guus. Three caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and bargare trains were cantured. Our

The enemy spiked and abandoned elevel according to their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory was incontestably one of the cleanest of the war. Altogether we have 2000 prisoners, incl ding Ware killed. Our loss was 350 killed and 1200

SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR ALLEN, OF OHIO. A large meeting of the Democracy of Ohio was held at Chillicothe, on the 4th inst., at which ex-Senator Allen delivered a speech, in the course of which he presented the following picture of negro emancipation in consequence of the President's Proclamation :

Suppose that the contemplated emancipa tion should be inaugurated successfully, seven or eight hundred thousand negroes, with their hands recking in the blood of murdered women and children, would present themselves owour Southern border demanding to cross over into our State, as Ohio's share of the freed slaves -seven or eight hundred thousand negroes, without money, without food and w personal property of any kind, who, in virtue f nature's law, were compelled to eat and b clothed. Then would come the conflict between the white laborers and the negroes. The negroes would enter into such competi-tion with the white laborers that the latter would have to abandon the field of labor here -make way for the negroes-or maintain their ground by waging a war on the negroes, that would result in driving them from the State, or in their extermination. It was hard o compel a white man who earned seventyfive cents a day to contribute twenty-five cents of that sum to be expended in schemes to buy the freedom of the negro. He won't like that. The fanatics claim that these schemes are prompted by philanthropy. Carried out, they would end in the death of he negroes. If it were possible to colonize the negroes in Central America, where it is proposed to colonize them, they would starve, and if emancipated and not removed from

ur country, their extermination was sure to Until the negroes shall be recognized as socially the equal of white men, they cannot their equal. None of those fanatics, who claim to be acting in behalf of hilanthropy, would consent that their some and daughters should intermarry with the From the marriage alta negro. From the marriage altar spring our political privileges; if not equal there, we are not politically equal. No objections are internosed to our sons and daughters intermarry ing with Englishmen, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, &c. We all belong to the same family. We are simply the advance guardthey are the guard—our fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. All these intermarry, and soon the blood becomes melted into the great pool of American blood. Not so with the negro. He does not belong to the same family. God created him differently. That be is different is palpable to the philosopher. f not the theologian, and why he was created lifferently is immaterial for us to know: it is ufficient to know that he is different, without seeking to obtain the affidavit of the Almighty

GENERAL M'CALL. The people have decided that General M'Call should not represent them in Congress.
Why should the President not decide be should not represent them in the field? The time has come to dispose of doubtful men.

The above is from Forney's Press of the 15th. The renegade, swelling with exultation over an imagined sweeping victory, presumes to suggest General M'Call's dismissal from the army to the President. When that brave soldier was fighting the battles of the Union on the Penineula, he was not a "doubtful man"-but the moment he consents to the use of his name as a Democratic candidate he pecomes, in Forney's estimation, a traitor, no onger to be trusted with military command. The President will hardly dare to take the step recommended. If he another in the same direction, and effectually damn himself in the opinion of the country aud the world, by discharging every Demodratic soldier in the ranks. nore than three hundred thousand of them there who care little for Abraham Lincoln. and despise his Abolition principles as much as General M'Call does. The President they obey—the Union they are faithful to; but there is not a man of them who would not to morrow it a change offered, vote Mr. Lingoln corrow, if a chance offered, vote Mr. Lin and his Abolition cabinet out of office, and fill their places with men capable and honest.