Intelligencer.

8. R. Niles, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &c.

8. P. Niles, the American Newspaper Agent, N.
6. Corner Fifth and Chestunt Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advartisements for



our flag is flung to the wild winds free, it float o'er our father land. And the guard of its spotless fame shall be

CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS TO THE LAST PLANK WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Control Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will as mble at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th ernor and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, a

The Convention will, also, give expression to the sentiwould have averted present disasters, will, nevertheless, devote the historic patriotism of our great party to rescu the Constitution and the Union—the one, from usurpation -the other, from final disruption.

f. W. HUGHES, 6 Chairman Democratic State Central Committee. POTTSVILLE, May 26, 1863.

From the Southwest. The latest news from Vicksburg is that there has been no material change in affairs there since the 25th ultimo—the date of the telegraphic dispatches in another column. would appear that the attempt by our forces to take the place by asmence a regular siege of the town.

A Great Meeting.

The Democracy of Huntingdon county held an immense mass meeting at Huntingdon on Friday afternoon, to take action in reference to the gross outrage perpetrated on the Monitor office—the Democratic organ of the county-by a Black Republican mob about two weeks previous. chair Gen S. made a few eloquent and pertinent remarks, and the vast assemblage were further addressed and what the world has a right to expect." by R. L. Johnson, Esq., of Cambria, Hon. Geo. Sanderson, of Lancaster, J. A. Orvis, Esq., of Bellefonte, J. MILTON SPEAR, Esq., of Huntingdon, and others. A series of patriotic and able resolutions read by R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., were adopted by acclamation, and the meeting ad-Nearly \$1000 was raised and paid over to Mr. Owen, the proprietor of the Monitor, to enable him to purchase new materials, &c., to again start the paper without delay. The utmost harmony and good order prevailed throughout the day, and mocracy of Huntingdon county will at the ballot-box.

General Hascall.

the first letter. And not content man is well known .- Washington Cor. N. Y. with the victims supplied by his own province, he recently wrote a letter ARRIVAL OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM IN expressing his regret that his power d.d not extend to New York, so that he might suppress the papers of that city. We are glad to learn that this petty despot has been removed from the position in which he was doing so much mischief to the Union cause. It is apparent that the Government dared not appprove of his officious and arbitrary interference with the local affairs of the people. His immediate master, Burnside, ought to be turned adrift also. Both would be fit tools for the Emperor of Russia in his present warfare with the Poles.

A dispatch dated Mufreesburg', to-day, says:

"Mr. Vallandigham arrived here on an extra train from Nashville, last night. He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Major Wiles, Provost Marshal General, where he was received by General Roseranz, he was put in an open wagon and escorted by a body of cavalry to the outposts, and delivered to the enemy this morning. A single rebel private received him. Mr. Vallandigham saying: 'I am a cit'zen of Ohio and the United States. I am here against my will. I surrender myself a prisoner of war.'

The Tribune's Murfreesboro' dispatch says that Mr. Vallandigham declared himself to be loyal to the United States. He was given to understand by Gen. Rosecranz, that should he again return to our lines, the President's order to carry the original sentence into effect will be executed.

Hon. WM. TEMPLE, member elect to Congress from Delaware, died at his residence in Smyrna, on of June—the time for the assembling of the Thursday morning.

An immense Democratic Convention assembled at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th ult., at which, it was estimated, seventyfive thousand persons were present. Messrs. Voorhees, Merrick, and many other prominent gentlemen, were speakers upon the occasion. At one time there was great fear of an outbreak, on account of the presence of armed Federal soldiers, by the command of Hascall. particularly at the time of the passage of the resolutions. The meeting appears to have been gotten up for the purpose of denouncing six cents per yard. the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandig-

"Nobody Hurt."-It is estimated that from the commencement of the war 53,874 Federals have been killed, 117 029 wounded, 74.218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds; that 50,893 Confederates have been killed, 119 615 wounded, 52,-169 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from soldiers from the General they have tried and Messre. Gideon J. Tucker, John Hardy, A.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER. Some of the Republican papers are coming to their senses after a long period of delirium. They begin to find that the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are Constitutional rights which the American people will never consent to surrender, and this fact may is well be conceded first as last. The most oticeable change for the better we have yet

een is in Forney's Press of Thursday last.-

In the leading editorial of that issue, among

other things the editor says: We who are at home, and under the proection of an army and a Government, whose lives are saved from the angry and ambitious trong, and that the efforts of enemies to nullify and weaken its power by destroying the public peace are thwarted. This is our duty, and to obey it we should organize home campaign. Let every loyal man range himself under the law, and prepare to sustain the officers of the law in their duties. Let every attempt at riot or disturbance be defeated, o matter from whence it may come. Let us be patient, forbearing, confident. Let us have no more assaults upon newspapers, or upon obnoxious men, for violence only invites violence. Let us as citizens submit to any license that liberty of speech may engender; for lib-

erty of speech is a precious thing, and not to be tossed hither and thither by an angry mob. Whether it was the fear of having the poisoned chalice returned to his own lips sooner or later, or whether it was for any other reason, we cannot say; but certain it s that Col. Forner has taken the "sober econd thought" on the subject, and is now rilling that Democrats shall speak and publish their honest sentiments without subjecting themselves to arbitrary arrests or the loss of their property by mob violence. This is a concession which is worth something, coming from the source it does, and shows conclusively that reason is beginning to resume its sway in the leaders of the Republican party.

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH. The Radical journals for several days past have been jubilant over the acceptance by the Hon. Mr. Crittenden of his re-nomination for Congress. They trumpeted about his speech. public view his opinions and convictions in Mr. Crittenden, in his position in Kentucky, To refresh the memory of the Radical editors | mere parasites of the administration. on that subject, we copy from Mr. Critten-

comfort that we do: "Neither on this nor any other occasion sault has been abandoned, and that clamor; but when usurpations of power are General Grant has concluded to com- made dangerous, and when encroachments upon my liberty and the liberty of my constituents, and upon the Constitution intended to guard the liberties of us all, are made. I would have every man have spirit enough to declare his opinions and offer his protests -Without this freedom of speech there can be no lasting liberty : the Republic cannot exist. who could maintain a free government?-Nobody. A people who cannot discuss the the proper manner, according to legal and constitutional provisions, is what we want,

THE HISTORY OF VALLANDIGHAM. Now that the Hon. Clement Laird Vallandigham's name, as well as person, are public property, perhaps a few authentic facts in regard to his personal history may be acceptwas born in New Lisbon, Ohio, about forty He was chiefly educated at the years ago. journed with three hearty cheers for freside at home, and when twelve years of the Union and the Constitution.—

sge could read both Greek and Latin. He sylvania, but did not graduate, and devoted two years as principal of an academy in Snow Hill, Maryland. He studied law and was came successful in the profession. and 1846 he was elected to the Ohio Legisla. ture, and took strong ground in favor of the war with Mexico. During his last term he the meeting, take it all in all, was introduced and advocated in an elaborate one of the best and most enthusiastic we have ever attended. The DeConstitution of Ohio. He married in Marytire appealing a fearly acceptance of Harring and the present of the present; in both those wars which passed, and resulted in the present there was a violent, virulent, and vituperative appearance of the present; in both those wars which passed, and resulted in the present; in both those wars which passed, and resulted in the present; in both those wars which passed, and resulted in the present; in both those wars which passed, and resulted in the present; there was a violent, virulent, and vituperative and the present of th land, and settled in Dayton, Ohio. in 1847, give a good account of themselves | becoming the editor of the Dayton Empire. -In 1849 he retired from the journal, and de-voting himself again to the law, was emi-In 1850 he was a candidate for the judgeship of Common Pleas, but Gen. Milo S. Hascall, who was pro-slavery opinions defeated him, and in 1851 he was the Democratic candidate for sent by Gen. Burnside to rule the people of Indiana, has been doing a He run for Congress in 1852 and 1854, but 'smashing business'—a business was defeated by the Hon. Lewis D. Campbiol, if persevered in is profit. which, if persevered in, is pretty elections. He was a delegate to the Cincincertain to "smash the machine." - nati Democratic Convention of 1856, and sup-He suppressed one newspaper for criticising one of his orders; another for calling him a donkey, and a for calling him a donkey, and a his seat and was admitted, 180 again and was the same circumstances in 1858, and was third because in printing his name an R instead of an H was used as Seventh Congress. His course as a Congress-

Journal of Commerce.

EDITORIAL MEETING.

A meeting af the Democratic editors of the State will be held at Harrisburg on the 17th State Convention. We hope to see a full turn out of the fraternity upon that occasion.

The temporary interruption of the supply of cotton is leading to increased produc ion of flax and new manufactures of that article in combination with other material .-This business is being carried on quite extensively in Wisconsin, where specimens of flax fabrics, white as snow and also brilliantly colored, are being exhibited. Calico made of fifty per cent, of flax, cotton flaunel one-half flax, felted cloths, and a variety of other mannfactures of which flax is a component part, are being produced in considerable quantities The market price of the calicoes is said to be

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN. At a great Chase gathering of Leaguers at Utica, N. Y., a few days ago, several fragments of returned regiments were present, on special invitationamong them Col. Hawkin's Zouaves. This regimen appeared on the ground with a banner on which was necribed-" For President of the United States-GEN. GEO B. McCLELLAN."

All the Union Leagues that Chase, Seward, & Co.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND FREE The Tribune finds itself as a party organ in

a mighty unpleasant predicament, says the New York World. It sees that the proceedings against Mr. VALLANDIGHAM must ruin its party unless their damaging effect is by some means warded off; and it sees, too, that these proceedings are every way, and in all respects, indefensible. It, therefore, has recourse to a shallow and pitiful dodge. It makes a show of charging hostility to free discussion upon Democrats. And what is its argument? Why, that General BURNSIDE (heaven save the mark!) is a Democrat: and enemy that now menaces our borders, must that Judge Leavitt, who denied Mr. Valsee that the hands of the Administration are LANDIGHAM's application for a habeas corpus, is a Democrat! Democrats indeed! It matters very little what party a man, who could concoct the silly mess of inconsequential twaddle Burnside sent into the court in the shape of a protest against the issue of the writ, may or may not have acted with; he really has not brains enough, nor political information enough, to be capable of forming an intelligent opinion on any political subject. The politics of such men are merely the result of circumstances. They drift like chips on the water. You might as well call a poodle dog a Democrat (or a Republican either, for that matter) or an educated monkey a Democrat. General BURNSIDE, having disgracefully failed as a soldier and lost all manly self reliance, clutches at the only spar that can keep him affoat, which is abject servility to the administration. His first conspicuous exhibition of this despicable servility was immediately after his foolbardy dashing his army to pieces against Fredericksburg had unmanned him, when he meanly consented to make himself the scapegoat of the administration. He has never done a manly act since, and probably he never will.

Of Judge Leavitt we will say nothing, for we know nothing. His name has had an obscure place in the blue-book as one of the truly loyal, North and South, would quickly district judges of Ohio, for something like a quarter of a century; but it never found a ficult, of the Nation's salvation. sticking place in anybody's memory. He is or at least such extracts of it as it suited their probably sinking into his dotage; but who purpose to publish, carefully hiding from ever heard of him when he was in his prime? What has he ever done? At the close of a regard to arbitrary arrests and the freedom long life he is indebted to Mr. Vallandigham of speech. We can easily comprehend that for the momentary notice which the country, for the first time, bestows upon him. If Gen threatened as that State is by a new invasion, | eral Burnside's silly protest had any inflashould express himself strongly in favor of ence in controlling his judgment that fact Do resisting the invaders; but his care for the sufficiently gauges his intellect. What were Union and the safety of the State has not the political views of this man and Burnside made him blind in regard to the rights of years ago, nobody knew or cared to inquire; freemen, which are assailed by the Adminis- they were beneath curiosity. It is evident tration and those who act under its orders .- | that they are no Democrats now; they are

But the Tribune thinks it has found, in the den's speech the following extract. We hope wide range of our history, another example they may ponder on it and derive from it the of Democratic recreancy to the rights of dis cussion: namely, General Jackson's proceedings at New Orleans. To liken him to BURNhas it been my habit to make an outcry and SIDE is ridiculous. The cases do not resemble each other at all. When Jackson proclaimed martial law at New Orleans, it was on the eve of a battle. The enemy ware within eve of a battle. The enemy were within a constitution yet, and laws yet. To them I three hours' march of the city, and its fate doubtful. The city formed General Jackson's and fixed laws; give us the judiciary; arrest doubtful. The city formed General JACKSON'S and HALL Land, give us precamp; nobody questions the right of a milisentment or indictment by grand juries; tary commander to absolute control in his speedy and public trial; trial by jury, and at If every man should close his lips, and not camp. Judge Hall had himself assented to home, tell us the nature and cause of the acventure even a word against violated rights, the proclamation of martial law, and expressed strong approbation of it after it was issued public measures of the nation, and apply the When the movement was made in Congress necessary rebuke to secure correction of to refund General Jackson's fine, the old pawrongs, cannot be a free people, and do not triot, then in retirement at the Hermitage, law or against rightful authority, but to de-The meeting was presided over by General Spear, a gallant officer of the present war now at home on account of ill health. On taking the deserved to be a tree people, and us deserve to be. But it is not necessary that it be done with passion. You are a portion of the present war now at home on account of ill health. On taking the done with passion are people, and us does not become it; clamor doe WAYS BE SUBJECT TO THE CIVIL POWER.

> The Democratic party has always been the portion of the citizens of the country who afterward rallied around Jefferson that procured the introduction into the Constitution of the guarantee of freedom of speech and the press, and placed it at the head of all the able. He came of a Virginia family, his amendments. It was the Democratic party father was a Presbyterian elergyman, and he that broke down the infamous Sedition Law. Mrf Madison's celebrated report on the Virginia resolutions (always the corner stone of the Democratic creed) is a masterly vindicaspent one year at Jefferson College, in Penn- tion of the freedom of the press, and of the utmost license of public criticism. The Presidential election of 1800, which first admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1842, and he- brought the Democratic party into power, was In 1845 an agitation against the Sedition Law, which it rendered forever odious. The Democratic wars in which the country has been engaged its motives, and demanding its discontinuance; but in neither was any attempt made to combat this opposition except by its own weapons, in the exercise of that freedom of speech which the war party while using it itself conceded as an unquestionable right to

its opponents. consistent and honorable, how is it with the make their own comments. Republican party? That party is now for the first time in power, and it ought to blush for its recreancy to the principles it professed while it was a candidate for public favor .-It was then the pretended apostle of the habeas corpus, not tolerating its denial even to a fugitive slave; now it denies it to white freemen. One of its first mottoes was "free soil, free speech, and free men," which it subsequently parodied into "free soil, free speech, and FREMONT;" but the free speech was a mere electioneering pretense, as is proved by

the recent attempts to subject the people of the loyal States to an irresponsible and arbi-trary system of military domination.

and a military despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty! So far as New York is concerned, let it be proclaimed from the house tops that no man within her borders "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

With great regard, yours truly. Wäshington Hunt. MILITARY DESPOTISM.

It would appear that military despotism is not confined to the Northern States. They are afflicted with the same kind of rule south of Mason & Dixon's line. The Raleigh Standard pitches in to the despotic tendency of Jeff Davis' administration in the following fearless and independent style:

"We know that military despotism is mak" ing rapid strides in these States. We know that no people ever lost their liberties at once, but step by step, as some deadly disease steals upon the system and gradually but surely saps the fountains of life. We know that tyrants and their minions always prepare the nonular mind in advance for their naurnations. and that these usurpations are always based upon the plea of the 'general good,' or 'military necessity.' The argument now is, we hate Lincoln so bitterly that, in order to resist him successfully, we must make slaves of ourselves. The answer of our people is: 'We will be slaves neither to Lincoln, nor Davis, nor France, nor England.' North Carolina is a State, not a Province. She has 80 000 as brave troops as ever trod the earth. When she calls them they will come. If the worst should happen she will be able to take care of herself as an independent power. She will not sub mit in any event, to a law of Congress passed in deliberate violation of the Constitution. She will not submit to Mr. Davis being invosted with dictatorial powers; but she resist such a law by withdrawing from the confederation, and she will fight her way out against all comers, with a courage and an ardor which will eclipse even any former achievements of her sons during the existing war. For one, we are determined not to ex-

change one despotism for another." Such remarks as these, says the Patriot & Union, in a journal of the acknowledged ability and influence of the Standard, are truly encouraging. If a few Republican journals in the North, of equal standing, would pursue the same honest and manly course toward the administration of Mr. Lincoln and the class which that administration represents-and God knows there are quite as good grounds for it—the dream of despotism in both sections would soon be dispelled, and a union of the work out the problem, now so apparently dif-

IS THIS TREASON !

'The following are the closing portions of a speech delivered in the late Congress by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, which fairly states his position before the country:

"We seek no revolution, except through the ballot-box. The conflict to which we challenge you is not of arms, but of argument .-Do you believe in the virtue and intelligence of the people? Do you admit their capacity for self-government? Have they not intelligence enough to understand the right, and virtue enough to pursue it? Come, then, meet us through the press and with free speech, and before the assemblage of the people, and we will argue these questions as we and our fathers have done from the beginning of the Government. 'Are we right right, we wrong or you wrong?' And by the judgment of the people we will, one and all,

survived, and was still the supreme law of the any longer, limiting and restraining the men cusation : confront us with witnesses : allow us witnesses in our behalf, and the assistance of counsel for our defence; secure us in our persons, our homes, our papers and our effects: leave us arms, not for resistance to the time and in the manner appointed by Con-The Democratic party has always been the stitution and law we shall eject you from the champion of free discussion. It was that trusts you have abused, and the seats of power you have dishonored, and other and better men shall reign in your stead "

A STARTLING EXPOSE. At the anniversary of the Emancipation League in Boston, a few days ago, Wendell Phillips, who will not be satisfied until be makes the negro a god above all other gods, charged the administration with a deficiency of love for his dusky deity. Think of that. He made that cruel charge against an administration that has issued two proclamations and carried on a bloody war for one whole year in his sole behalf! The injustice was so great that even Senator Wilson, who is as callous as a rhinoceros, could not stand it. He defended the administration against the damaging party has been in power in both the great calumny, and, in reference to the action of the

Senate, said: " Many an officer had failed to receive prothere was a violent, virulent, and vitupera-tive opposition, fiercely assailing the war and slavery question. More than one man nominated for mojor-general have been rejected for words or acts against colored men. The reasons why men were promoted or rejected were discussed in executive session, but he had no right to reveal what was done there."

We make no comments on this disgraceful revelation from a Senator who is sworn to keep the secrets of the secret session. We simply But while the Democratic record is thus give his language and leave the public to

For The Lancaster Intelligencer

For The Lancaster Intelligencer.

EPHARIA, May 28th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: My attention has been called to the leading editorial of the Lancaster Examiner of yesterday. The article is beaded with the name of Rev. William T. Gerhard I believe the Examiner is at present under the proprietorship of John A. Hiestand, F. Heckert and E. M. Kilne. Jack speculates too much in beans to write editorials. Frank, I think, is a practical printer and civer fellow, but has no literary aspirations as far as I know. The conclusion I have arrived at is, that E. M. Kilne wrote the article animadverting upon the Rev. William T. Gerhard. So far as I could judge and ever heard of E. M. Kilne, I have come to the conclusion that he is not a very genial or amisable man. He has little of the milk of human kindners. His spirit is full of gall and bitterness, and mankind are a race for which he has a strong hatred.

The article in the Examiner, to which I have referred, is one of the meanest and most mendacious articles that

mere electioneering pretense, as is proved by its suppression as soon as the party came into power.

AN OLD WHIG SPEAKS.

At the great Democratic meeting held at Albany on the 16th ultimo, in reference to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, the following admirable letter from Ex Governor Hunt was read. It should be remembered that Gov. H. never belonged to the Democratic party; he was a leading member of the old Whig party, and this letter shows him to be a true patriot:

LOCKPORT, May 16.

Genilemen—I have received your letter inviting me to attend the proposed meeting at Union Square. It is out of my power to come, but I wish to avail myself of the occasion to declare my emphatic condemnation of the recent attempts to subject the people of the loyal States to an irresponsible and arbitary system of military domination.

the recent attempts to subject the people of the loyal States to an irresponsible and arbitrary system of military domination.

While we are willing to submit to the greatest sacrifices in a patriotic spirit for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union it may as well be understood that we will not consent to be bereft of any of our constitutional rights. We have lost none of these rights in consequence of the Southern rebellion.

The administration ought to comprehend that it is amenable to public opinion, and that its conduct and policy are a legitimate subject of popular discussion and criticism. It is for the perpetuation of free constitutional government, and for this only, that the country has been so willing to exhaust its best blood and place its vast resources at the disposal of the American peeple should allow the strength thus imparted to be turned against themselves, and a military despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty! So far as New York is like and in the licentary of the content of the content of the perpetuation of pressions and criticism. It is for the perpetuation of free constitutional givernment, and for this only, that the country has been so willing to exhaust its best blood and place its vast resources at the disposal of the mational authority. God forbid that the American peeple should allow the strength thus imparted to be turned against themselves, and a military despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty! So far as New York is

Mr. Sanderzon, I want to ask you one question, because you are a marter and more learned man than I am. This question I will excuse you from answering, if you do not wish to commit yourself. In this land of free speech, where the press is free, where every man's house is his castle, where the nigger is as good as a white man and fifty per cent. better if the white man is poor, in this land of provest marshals and greenback, abolition patriots, I ask, if a minister of the gospel who is true to his vocation of sincarely expounding God's word and calling sinners to repentance, whose wait in life as a minister or a man is examplary, I ask you, Mr. Sanderson, has such a minister of the gospel a right to vote the Damocratio ticket! If you answer my (question, you must do it at your own peril.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

RELIGIOUS.—The Ter-Centenary Anniversary of the adoption of the Heidelburg Catechism was commemorated with appropriate and interesting ceremoules in the lat German Reformed Church. East Orange street, oo Sunday last. The audience chamber was beautifully featoned with flowers and weaths, and the alter seemed to be imbedded in the offerings of Flora. At the cast end of the pulpit the year "1865" was worked in evergreen, and at the west end the year "1863" In front, worked in the same material, were the words, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." The whole displayed admirable tasts, and reflected great credit on the ladies of the church. The services were opened with a chaunt which was sung exquisitely by the shoir, after which prayer was offered, the Confession of Faith read, in which the congregation joined, and the sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. GERMARY, President Franklin and Marshall Collega. His text was chosen from the let Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, vir: 13. He divided his sermon into three parts, giving an interesting historical sketch of "The times and circumstances preceding the adoption of the Heidelburg Catchism," "The times and circumstances under which it was adopted," and "Some of the Theological doctries of the same." The sermen was abie, and was listened to with closs attention by the large audience. RELIGIOUS .- The Ter-Centenary Anniver

chism, "The times and circumstances under which it was adopted," and "Form of the Theological doctrins of the same." The sermen was able, and was listened to with close attention by the large audience.

The services were continued throughout the day. The Sabbath School connected with the church commemorated the same anniversary in the afternoon, and an address was delivered by Rev. Pr.f. Aprile. In the evening an able and eloquent sermon was preached to a large congregation by the pastor, Rev A. H. KERKER. able and eloquent sermon was preached to a large congre-gation by the pastor, Rev A. H. KEIMER. Rev. JOSEPE CASTIE, D. D., Presiding Elder of the South Philadelphia District, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. Durch, South Queen street, on Sunday morning next and in the Duke Street M. E. Church in the evening. Dr

DIAGNOTHIAN ANNIVERSARY .- The Twentyeighth Anniversary of the Diagnothian Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College took place, on Fiday evening last, at Fulton Hall. The hall was well filled.— From what little we heard of the storcies, we have no hesitation in saying that it was the best exhibition of the

THE DEMOCRACY AROUSED .- The Democracy THE DEMOCRACY AROUSED.—The Democracy of Marietta held a large and enthusiatic meeting at the Town Hall, in that borough, on Wednesday evening last. Address-s were delivered by Messra. J. W. F. Swiff and A. J. Samkason, of this city. After the usual resolution of thanks to the speakers, Charles Kellt, Esq., proposed three cheers for Gen. McClellan and the Union, which were given with all the fervor of true patriotism. The good cause appears to be progressing floudy in that region.

There was a tremendous outpouring of the Democracy of the southern part of the county, at the village of Quarryville, on Saturday last. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Isaac E. Histore, of this city, and his able, elequent and stirring remarks were received with enthusiastic shouts of applause by the assemblage.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—Honest SIMON CAMERON, of Winnebago and Renatorial bilbery notoriety, was in town on Saturday. We understand that a grand consultation was held between him and the leaders of the Abolition League in this city. Simon says "wiggle wagglo." SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

"Ooe more unfortunate,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to her death."

Mag. Stontanberger, a "woman of the town," committed suicide by drowning herself at Reigart's Landing, in
the Southeast Ward, on Sunday afternoon last. Ehe
jumped from the middle of the bridge over the Consectoga
at that point, and after being a short time in the water
was rescued, but although symptoms of life were observable, she died in the evening. The unfortunate woman
was said to be under the influence of liquor at the time
she committed the rash deed. Deputy Coroner Snyder
held an inquest on the body.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—Governor Seymour has appointed Alderman CHARLES R. FRAILET, of this city, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York, in place of A. H. Hood, Esq., whose term of office has expired.

INTERESTING TO HOTEL KEEPERS. -The Com-INTERESTING TO HOTEL REFERS. — IDG UO missioner of Internal Revenue has made the following claim concerning licenses to hotel keepers and liq dealers: "The act of Congress of the first day of Ji 1862, called the Excise Law, directs that 'every pi where ford and lodging are provided for, and fornis travelers and rojunners in view of payment, shall be garded as a hotel, inn or tavern, under the act.' In orther fore, to be entitled to carry on that branch of b meas which consists in accommodating travelers and therefore, to be entitled to carry on that branch of ousiness which consists in accommodating travelers and so
journers with fool and lodging for pay, the keeper mushave a license; and the class to which his hotel belongs
reckoned according to its rental value, determines the sun
of money which the license will cest him. If that value
is \$10 000 he must pay \$200; but if it is \$100, he mus
pay \$5. The license feels graded according to the rent or rental value, and there are three different classes to which
the fee assigned is less than \$20.

day) afternoon the quiet citizens of Marietta were startled and horrified by the report that a cold bloo led morder had been committed in their midst. The report proved to be true. The facts, as we have collected them from a responsible source, are as follows:

The victim of the murder was Charles Brady, who kept a referent along the vicer shore and was highly re-

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Manheim Sentinel says that Engineers have been employed most of the
time for some weeks past in examinations and surveys of
the proposed Branch Railroad from that place, via some
one of the several gaps of the mountain, to Cornwall Ore
Banks, I ebanon and Pinegrore. Some three or four very
practicable routes across the mountain have been surveyed.
That via Hammer Creek seems perhaps to have met the
highest approval, from its having so small an elevation to
be overcome, but has at the same time the objection of
greater length. The route up Chiquee Creek to White Oak
Mills, thence via Mount-Horc, and thus over the mountain, presents the very desirable features of developing the
valley of the creek, by furnishing an outlet for its mills,
&c. and of passing Mount Hope Furnace.

The surveys from the west end of Manheim, up Coffee
run, passing over into the valley of the Chiques, not far

The surveys from the west and of Manhelm, up Coffee run, passing over into the valley of the Chiques, not far from Mr. Abraham Stanfier's farm, meets with much favor from some parties. It advantages may be bri-fly enumerated: It is direct; it is of all di-coverable routes the shortest; and another important item is, it passes by way of Mount Hope Iron Works. A route up Sherer's run, from its mouth to Big River Gap, presents advantages of lighter grades than some others—a very desirable feature.

IMPORTANT TO JUSTICES.—Perhaps it is not generally known that by the amended stamp duty act all transcripts of judgments, from dockets of Justices of the Peace, will require a five cent stamp attached, which must be caucaied by the Justice giving the transcript. The person ordering the transcript with the provisions of this act renders the transcript worthless.

AN IMPORTANT BILL .- The bill relating to AN IMPORTANT BILL.—The bill relating to the payment of our working men in orders has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any iron master, foundry man, collier, factory man, or company, their agents or clerks, within this Commonwealth, to pay the weges of workmen or laborers by them employed, in either princip, within the commonwealth, to pay the weges of workmen or laborers, or other dealer or dealers in merchandize or other articles, whether connected in business with the said iron master, foundry man, collier or factory man paying to the said workman or laborers ob y him employed, or authorizing and directing his, heepor their agent or agents, clerk or clerks, to pay any part of the wages of his said workmen or laborers in an order or order or orders upon any such storkeeper, shopkeeper or other dealer in.

LITERARY .- Peterson's Magazine, for June, is a truly great publication. Its embellishments are elegant in every respect. "The Whisper" is one of the most beautiful engravings we have ever seen, and the Fashion Pla'e will be a perfect gem for the Ladies. The other illustrations, &c, are also excellent, and the reading matter is of the most chaste and factinating kind.

Subscribtion prince of the Margine and \$2 per annum.

PASSENGER AND MAIL SCHEDULE .- The different Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad leave this city as follows: Mount Joy Accommodation

Iows:

AERIVALS.

Through Mail from the East—1.21 a. m. and 2.23 p. m.
Through Mail from the West—3.30 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.
Way Mail from the East—10.55 a. m.
Way Mail-pm the West—9 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.
Southern Wail from Baltimore and Washington, 2.23 p. m. HOURS FOR CLOSING MAILS.

Rastern Through Mail, for Philadelphia, 1.80 p. m. and 8

p. m. Way Mail East, for Philadelphia and intermediate offices, New York and Northern and Eastern States, 1.30 p. m. For Harrisburg, and Cumberland, Franklin and Perry For Harrisburg, and Comberland, Franklin and Perry counties, at 10 a. m. and 8 p m. Northern Central, Juniata and Western New York, at 10 a. m. Way Mail West-For Landisville, Salunga, Mount Joy,

Elizabethtown, Middletown, Highspire, Hempfield, Mountville, Wrightsville, Maytown, Bainbridge and Fal-mouth at 10 a.m. For Columbia, York, &c., at 10 a.m. For Baltimore and Washington, D. O., at 1.80 p. m. and 8 p. m. Pittsburg Through Mail at 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m. For Columbia, York, Marietta and Harrisburg at 10 a. m

From the New York Express.

VALLANDIGHAM DISPOSED OF.

Under this title, the Washington correspondent of the Times (ditto the Tribune)
says:

"The President has approved the findings of the Court-martial in Vallandigham's case, but has ordered him to be forthwith sent beyond our lines. General satisfaction is expressed at the result, which so happily meets the difficulties of the case—avoiding the possibility of making him a martyr, and yet effectually destroying his power for evil. It is understood that Gen. Burnside has already executed this order. Vallandigham is probably beyond our lines.)—[Tribune.

What Blackstone says of such a Thing.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries upon the Laws of England, enumerates as among the

Laws of England, enumerates as among the they also may claim the benefit of that system of calculation. Wonder where the old Keystone would alienable rights of individuals:

The Personal Liberty that every Englishman may claim a right to is to abide in his own country as long as he pleases, and not be driven from it unless by sentence of the law.

The King, indeed, by his royal prerogative, may issue out his writ de exeat regnum, and prohibit any one of his subjects from going pronont any one of his subjects from going into foreign parts without license. This may be necessary for the public service and safeguard of the commonwealth. But no power on earth, except the authority of Parliament, can send any subject of England out of the land against his will, no, not even a criminal; for exile and transportation are punishments at present unknown to the common law; and henever the latter is now inflicted, it is either by the choice of the criminal himself to escape capital punishment, or else by the express direction of some modern act of Parliament. that no freeman shall be banished, unless by the judgment of his peers, or by the laws of the

land. And by the Habeas Corous Act 31 Car. 11., c. 2 (that second Magna Charta and bul wark of our liberties.) it is enacted, that no subject of this realm, who is an inhabitant of England, Wales or Berwick, shall be sent prisoner into Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, or places beyond the seas, (where they cannot have the full benefit and protection of the common law;) but that all such imprisonments shall be illegal; the person who shall dare to commit another contrary to this law shall be disabled from bearing any office, shall incur the penalty of a præmunire, and be ircapable of receiving the king's pardon; and the party suffering shall also have his private action against the person committing, and aiders, advisers, and abettors, and shall recover treble costs, besides his damages, which no jury shall assess at less than five hundred

Sir Wm. Blackstone clearly deems exile by force, and against law, as one of the highest crimes against Magna Charta, Habeas Corpus, because it puts the victim beyond the reach and ment of all concerned, magistrate, or military man, is to be disabled from bearing office, to incur the penalty of a premunire, and even to be incapable of receiving the king's pardon, who may have been countenancing such an exile. \$2,500 is to be the lowest penalty incurred by magistrate, or man, who thus acts as our drum nead court martial have acted; or as Gen Burnside, or Abraham Lincoln, is (apparently)

Under our Constitution, which embodies ments, the President, and all concerned, have

The crime against Vallandigham, is thus one of the highest crimes that an Administration of any English speaking Government, military or civil, can commit. If the victim military or civil, can commit. had been put into Fort Warren, the writ of Habeas Corpus might have reached him, and liberated him; but, to be safe even from that, he is exiled! There is no remedy for him! For the first time, this hitherto happy land of ours, instead of being the refuge of the exiled Irishman, the Pole, the Hungarian, the Italian, the Frenchman, has become the exiling land! What Despotism does in European countries, Despotism is doing here—exiling its political opponents.

And what crime has Vallandigham commited-but what Chatham, Burke, Fox, Rockingham, Canning, and others, committed in the British Parliament, from 1776 on to 1863, that is advising Peace as the best means of conciliating Rebellion in America. Vallandigham, indeed, stands almost in the same category with Burke and Fox. Vallandigham is no mere Demagague as was the Rritish Republic on the property of the same of the same as was the British Parliament, from 1776 on to 1863, that is advising Peace as the best means of conciliating Rebellion in America. Vallandigham is no mere Demagague as was the British Parliament, from 1776 on to 1863, the still of an artist, as Dumas unquestionably is. Few of his books better deserve perusal than The Conscript It is as good as any of the famous Count of Monte Cristo series. Mureover as everybody will want to read the Conscript to know what he will have to do when he goes hunting up the "rebs." We have no

blase caused his death. One of them, on the back part of the head, had evidently been inflicted by a harchet or axe, the sind help laid of en for some inches and the brain exposed; the other lo ked as if it had been inflicted with made their stand, to the terror of the British pope of the harchet or axe.

From the patition in which the body was found, it is supposed that he was stoopling down, in the act of drawing a glass of beer or ale, when the assassin struck him on the head. There was standing on the counter a glass of beer and a glass of beer or ale, when the assassin struck him on the british boots of the botts is explained by the fact that Mir. Brady was known to have money, at least 3000, which he carried in his boot, and to secure this was doubtless the object of the find his deed.

Deputy Coroner Brown, of Maytown, held an inquest on the body last evening, when Dr. Huston made the post mortem examination. A vardict was reodered in accordance with the facts as stated We understand that two others parties have been arrested on anspicion, the circuming that the guilty author or sultors of such a diabelical deed will be brought to justice.—We drawing the mreads and Fox. Vallandigham reads and Fox. Vallandigham reads and Fox. Vallandigham reads and Fox. Vallandigham reads and studied the classics, to inspire his eloquence, and love of liberty, so Vallandigham reads and studied the classics, to inspire his eloquence, and love of liberty, so Vallandigham reads and studied the classics, to inspire his eloquence, and love of liberty, so Vallandigham reads and studied the classics, to inspire his eloquence, and love of liberty, so Vallandigham reads and studied the classics, to inspire his eloquence, and love of liberty, so Vallandigham reads and studied the classics, to inspire his eloquence, and love of liberty, so Vallandigham reads and studied the classics, to inspire his eloquence and learning little of Greek and Roman liberty. His crime is the intellect God has given him. He is thus powerful, he is great any thing but Patriotism and love of country, RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Manheim Senti- or to show him guilty of one single crime, the great Chatham was not guilty of, or the classic and immortal Burke.

> VALLANDIGHAM "AN ELEPHANT." If we can credit telegrams, Mr. Vallandignam was escorted in a special train, from Louisville (Kentucky) to Murfreesboro' Tennessee,) on the 24th ult. There-"He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Major Miles, provost marshal general, where he was received by General Rosecrans and a number of other officers.

appeared to be fully composed, and abstained rom the expression of any disagreeable senti-"At 2 P. M. his southward journey com menced. Major Miles, with a mounted escort, started down to take him below our lines in Shelbyville. The prisoner was very cheerful, partment! and discussed his situation indifferently; but

"Upon taking leave of his companions, he said in substance: 'I am a citizen of the movements by the commanding general and United States, and loyal to them. I want you Admiral Farragut has shown what might be to understand that you have brought a prisoner to the Confederate authorities.'

To Colonel Webb he made similar remarks The former received him with a remark that he had read his speeches but did not like him : that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but he would permit him to remain at his post until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities. The flag of-truce party then left Vallandigham and returned.

It is deemed more than probable that in the face of the antagonism to the South he assumbled to the south he ed the enemy will refuse to receive him. He bale over several acres; along the road from that, should be arrange to return to our lines | each containing a half dozen bales, lined the in the same way, the President's orders to carry his original sentence into effect would who seemed to think the miller

of the last Congress, even, would soon nim,-to avoid which, purposely, and surreptitiously, he has been conveyed into the enemy's lines, by force.

Upon the whole, before the Administration

is done with "Vallandigham," they will find they have raffled, and won "the Llephant." has been the only sound to disturb the sleepy The Rebels will, in all probability, take him, monotonous air which usually pervades the as a show, to Richmond, to exhibit him there, and then hand him over to General Dix to be returned into our lines. If General Dix will send him to New York, we will escort him home, by the way of the lakes, in one grand boring parishes, informed me that the estimate ovation. No drum-head court martial can made by them of the number of bales opened touch him upon our free domain. Whoever up to the world in the country already occugoals him here, a habeas corpus will liberate bim from him! If, in Burnside's domain hundred thousand bales, and our advance (Ohio,) he is again ordered off to Fort Warren, would soon throw as much more on the market. his route will have to be, via Toronto, Mon-treal, Lake Champlain and the Vermont rail-aginable places, by the planters to keep their roads to the bastile of Boston. New York is friends, the rebel soldiers, from burning it, 'a free State," blessed be God.-N.Y. Express. and I have not heard of one that was not wil-

LIGHT DRAUGHT IRON-CLADS .- Fifteen new iron clade of light draught are to be immediately built. They are to cost \$386,000 to 395,000. Two of them to be called the Mantuc and Koka, are to be built near New York. We are getting up so many iron clads that the different classes have been somewhat fifteen, only the first named are afloat. The second lot will be launched in July or August, latter will materially differ from all the other how." yet, what the calibre of the guns will be.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE

calculation. Wonder where the old Keystone would be under such a count as that! The Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, famous now

calculation. Wonder where the old Keystone would be under such a count as that!

The Volunteer Refreshment Salcons, famous now all over the country, held their anniversary meeting yesterday. It was an interesting gathering, Shoriff Thompson officiating as President, and several reverends and other speakers addressing the large company assembled. At the close of the exercises the ladies and gentlemen present were invited to partake of the "soldiers' fare" liberally spread out. One of the salcons, since May 27th, 1802, has fed eighty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-eight men, and has admitted 305 sick and wounded so ders' into the hospital department, of whom 201 were discharged, and 12 died. We have no statistics of the other but presume the numbers of fed, sick, etc., to have been equally as large.

The Randall steamship project has a hard road to travel. Mayor Henry will again veto the bill passed by the City Councils, and Councils in turn have again determined to pass it by a two-thirds vote over the Mayor's veto. If we ever get a Liverpool steamship line it will be through fire and water. In the meantime the commerce of the port suffers, and the immense grain elevator, built at the foot of Washington street by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company with the view to its use for the unloading of grain into steam vessels, is compelled to have its stores transferred into ships and whatever cless is offered. A large ship is now waiting to take in a carge of corn for Liverpool.

The work on the new Chesnut Street Bridge, over the Schuylkill, is progressing rapidly. A great amount of the iron work has already been cast, and the contractors for the masonry work are hurrying up their part of the performance, so as to have the whole structure finished this season.

We turn now to our usual review of literary matters for the past week. Two finestories, for summer reading, are published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York; Petersons, here. The first is "The Scarlet Flower." by Pierce Egan, who is well known on both sides

neatly printed in the popular half-dollar pamphlet form.

A beautiful volume, externally and internally, is published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. It is "The Every-Day Philosopher in Town and Country" by the author of the Recreations of a Country Parson, etc. Of books by the genial Mr. Boyd we cannot have too many. They appeal to the common understanding and touch the common heart. Good sense and an elevating Christian philosophy breathe from every page, and after a dozen readings they will be found as fresh and enjoyable as ever. The author never fails to touch the secret chords of feeling and experience. Reader, possess yourself of the Every-Day Philosopher, a genial and profitable companion!

ion!

The same publishers issue, in a neat duodeoimo, John Stuart Mill's fine book, "On Liberty." Independent of its value as a political treatise adapted to the time, this work has a separate interest to the American reader. Among the few champions of our cause abroad Mill will be recognized as one of the most fearless and faithful. His voice has ever been foremost in our behalf at times when it was most potent to aid us. As to the work now given to the potent to aid us. As to the work now given to the American reader it will be found a clear and logical series of arguments on the liberty of thought and discussion on individuality as one of the elements of well-being, on the authority of society over the individual and kindred themes.

Well suited to the time is a new duodecimo from the press of Messrs Peterson Brothers, containing Dumas' novel with the ominous title of "The Conscript, a Tale of War." This work is full of the characteristics of the great French wizard, who is never so happy as when describing scenes of battle, and all the pussions of the heart that never the arm and lead to deeds of valor and fame. His scenes are

author's well known talent as a writer for the young has been well employed on this truthful work, which is intended as the first of a series of stories of the rebellion for youth. The reader may expect something

very good.

This week's number (990) of "Littell's Living This week's number (990) of "Littell's Living Ago" contains an even dozen of first-class articles and stories from the leading foreign reviews, the Athenaum, London, Spectator, etc. Driting to War, Gustavus Adolphus, The French Emperor, The Angel in the House, Nursery Novelists, etc., are some of the titles, showing the interesting variety which is furnished to the reader by the Messrs. Littell for the low price of a shilling a number. The Age was never so good as now in these times when the world moves so fast.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans Era of the 6th of May has the following highly important news: We have good reason for saying that a large part of the forces under Gen. Hunter, and most of the iron clads recently engaged at Charleston, are now on their way to this de We believe that in twenty days both Mobile

on approaching the nearest Rebel picket, commanded by Colonel Webb, of the 8th Alabama, some eight miles out, he became perceptibly importance of operations in the Department of the Gulf. The splendid success of recent achieved by an adequate force; and with the important additions to our army and fleet, above indicated, we look to the speedy accomplishment, in this department, of everything that can be desired by the friends of the

The following correspondence is dated there to Opelousas immense army wagons, road, each wagon driven by a jolly contraband, Reaching Opelousas, the first object that at-The original sentence was "Fort Warren," tracted my attention was a warehouse, with a rhere, if he were now, the "Indemnity act" large yard attached, piled high with a fleecy cloud, and the surrounding streets were filled with wagons, mules, and darkies, waiting to haul it away to some bayou landing, to be shipped from thence to New Orleans. To-day, the rumbling of wagons, bringing the defunct

> town. I expect the levee at New Orleans to A gentleman intimately acquainted with a majority of the planters of this and the neighaginable places, by the planters to keep their friends, the rebel soldiers, from burning it, ling and glad to have an opportunity for selling

One of our New England exchanges says: "In Connecticut, the enrolling officers en-counter more difficulty among the colored people than they do with the white popula-They are stubborn, and in many inconfused, and it is proper to state that of the officer had called upon a colored lady, to get the name of her husband, she bluntly refused to give it, and attacked the official with a broomstick, saying, 'There no use a tryin', and the third about Christmas next. The you can't make a soger out of a nigger, any-

If this negro had listened to one of the elo-They will have one turret each, and two guns quent addresses of Governor Andrew, of will be the armament, but it is not settled, as Massachusetts, she might have had a higher appreciation of her race.