The Lancaster Intelligencer

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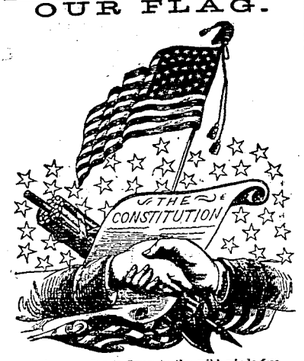
OUR FLAG.



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free,
Let it float o'er our father land;
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be
Columbia's chosen band.

"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS 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 Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will assemble at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate Candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, at the ensuing election.

The Convention will, also, give expression to the sentiments of Democrats of the State, who, while *their* policy would have averted present disasters, will, nevertheless, devote the historic patriotism of our great party to rescue the Constitution and the Union—the one, from usurpation—the other, from final disruption.

F. W. HUGHES,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

POTTSVILLE, May 26, 1863.

Important from the South.

There was a terrible battle fought at Port Hudson, on the 27th ult., without any decisive result. On that day, the town having been previously invested by Gen. Banks, an attempt was made to storm the works; but, after a loss of some four thousand men in killed and wounded, he was compelled to retire to his previous position. One of the negro regiments was badly cut up, having lost about 600 men. The fight, it was thought, would be renewed on the next day, but no later intelligence has been received. In the attack, Generals Sherman and Neal Dow were wounded, and Cols. Cowes and Payne killed. The officers suffered severely. Reinforcements were being sent to Gen. Banks from New Orleans. The force of the rebels in the fortifications is estimated at from 10 to 12,000 men.

From Vicksburg.

General Grant at the latest accounts was still investing Vicksburg, but no event of startling importance had occurred till the 3d instant—the date of the latest dispatch.

Army of the Potomac.

A reconnoisance in force across the Rappahannock was made on Friday last, some skirmishing occurred, and a number of rebel prisoners were taken. The Confederates still hold Fredericksburg.

The True National Policy.

Under this head, the New York *World* of Tuesday last publishes a letter from Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, a refugee from that State in the earlier days of the rebellion on account of his strong Union sentiments, and more recently Clerk of the House of Representatives. The letter is addressed to a number of citizens in Memphis, Tennessee, and is well worthy a careful perusal by every sincere friend of his country. We give it a place in our columns to the exclusion of much other matter, believing that it will fully make up in interest for any lack of variety in this week's Intelligencer.

The People Speak.

An immense mass meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphia was held in Independence Square, on Monday evening of last week, over which the venerable ex-Chief Justice LEWIS presided, for the purpose of protesting against the arbitrary and unconstitutional arrest and banishment of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Judge LEWIS, ex-Senator BIGLER, Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Hon. PETER MCCALL, GEORGE W. BIDDLE, Esq., CHARLES BUCKWALTER, Esq., GEORGE NORTHROP, Esq., and CHARLES INGERSOLL, Esq., and strong and telling resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The *Ledger* says it was one of the largest meetings ever assembled in Independence Square, and the *Age* and *Evening Journal* estimate the numbers present at not less than 30,000 freemen.

TO BE REMEMBERED.

It is a fact to be remembered that every Republican paper in Pennsylvania has directly or indirectly endorsed and applauded the arbitrary arrest of citizens and their confinement without specific charge of crime and without trial—that they have approved of the suppression of Democratic newspapers by military force and their destruction by mobs, and that they have sanctioned and applauded the outrageous proceedings against Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. They have thus taken ground against the freedom of speech and the press, and in favor of the destruction of all the safeguards and guarantees of civil liberty—in favor of the forcible suppression, by military power, of the sacred right of the people to discuss the merits of public measures and public men. Let this great and disgraceful fact be remembered. The day will come when the editors of these papers and all who join with them in approving these outrages upon popular freedom and constitutional rights, will repent of their doings in sackcloth and ashes.

A Backing Down!

A few days ago General BURNSIDE issued an order suppressing the Chicago *Times* for publishing the truth, and at the same time, and for the same reason, prohibited the circulation of the New York *World* in his Military Department. The issuance of this tyrannical mandate caused an intense excitement in Illinois, and the danger of an outbreak of popular indignation was imminent in Chicago. The Legislature of Illinois also took action in the matter, and the arbitrary proceedings of BURNSIDE were denounced in unmeasured terms in that body, and by the people every where.

This being the state of the case, the Administration at Washington became alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs, and, acting upon the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valor," the President was constrained to revoke the unconstitutional act of his pet General, and thus riot and bloodshed have been prevented in Chicago and elsewhere in the Northwest. But is it not a humiliating position for the Administration to be placed in?—Either BURNSIDE was right or wrong in issuing the offensive order. If *right*, he should have been sustained by the President, regardless of consequences—if *wrong*, (and no sane man doubts it,) Mr. LINCOLN should have conciliated public opinion by promptly dismissing him from the army. He has done neither, and therefore the Administration will be held responsible for this and all the other tyrannical acts of its subordinate.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

If there is any one right of the American people more fully established than another, it is the right to discuss the measures of our rulers. This is a right as old almost as the Anglo Saxon race, and its infringement has never failed to create popular resentment, whether in a time of peace or time of war. Only in November last, the leading spirit of the present cabinet officially confessed this right in answering one of the charges against the present Administration circulated in England. It was in November last that Mr. Seward wrote to Minister Adams as follows:

"In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the Administration at any time existing as distinct and separable from the Government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of one without the thought of disloyalty to the other."

This sentiment was expressed avowedly in the name of the President. By what miracle is it that the President, Cabinet, and whole Republican party, are now flourishing bayonets and filling prisons to repress this "habit" which Mr. Seward declared to be even essential to the stability of the Government? Did or did not Seward assert a truth when he wrote that letter? What is the occasion of this falsity to the first principles of the Government, of this betrayal of freedom, and of this self-stultification on the part of the authorities of the land? For ourselves, we can see no justification for it in morals or justice, in military or political necessity. It is a wanton abuse of power—an unprovoked and gratuitous assault upon civil liberty, which no circumstances can excuse and no logic palliate.

FREE SPEECH.

In a speech before the Emancipation League in Boston last week, WENDELL PHILLIPS said:

"*Thank God for McClellan, for Cameron; thank God for defeat. With a man for President, we should have put down the rebellion in ninety days, and left slavery where it was.*"

This, says the *Post*, is freedom of speech in Massachusetts, and that without a squad of soldiers to drag him from the speaker's stand. What was the scene a few days ago at the capital of Indiana? The Democrats held a Convention, where they desired to express their sentiments on the war. The soldiers of the Government, with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, did all in their power to suppress free speech. Speakers were crowded out of their places by soldiers, they were dragged from their stands, they were arrested and dragged off, and locked up, and Abolitionists made great noises, and prevented speaking being heard. A member of Congress was forced from a stand at the point of the bayonet. Swords, bayonets and cannon were used to awe men into speaking favorably of the Administration and its policy.

But how is it with PHILLIPS in Boston?—He thanks God for defeat, says the President is not a man, and he speaks in peace!

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Albany, N. Y., on the 28th ult. There was a full attendance. The resolutions readopt the declaration of the last State Convention in regard to the support of the government to suppress the rebellion. They declare that while peace is desired by every patriot, it must be on a basis of the restoration of the Union under the Constitution; that the present Administration is not any more capable of making such a peace than it has shown itself to conduct a successful war, and that any attempt to urge it to a peace will only enable it, in conjunction with the Davis government to consummate a separation of the States, to which the Democrats will never submit. The resolutions then refer to the declarations of the Loyal League Convention, which they construe as placing the military above the civil power, and accept the issue, proclaiming the determination to stand by the Constitution and against all such slavish and despotic doctrines. They admit the jurisdiction of military law within the lines of warlike operations, but declare every attempt beyond those limits to prostrate civil power by military force treason to the country and Constitution. They indorse the sentiments of the Governor's letter to the Albany meeting.

THE BERKS COUNTY CONSPIRATORS.—The parties arrested some time ago in Berks co., Pa., charged with belonging to a secret society to resist the draft, &c., had a final hearing in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The United States Commissioner, after argument, discharged Messrs. Reed, Seidle and Muthart, while Messrs. Philbert and Oxemender, who had attended the meetings, were held in $1,000. Dr. Illig, having acted as Secretary, was held in $1,500 bail, and Huber in $3,000 bail to answer at court.

VALLANDIGHAM AGAINST THE ABOLITIONISTS AND SECESSIONISTS.—It appears that both the Northern Abolitionists and the Southern Secessionists refuse to have Vallandigham upon their premises. They are both afraid of the effects of the strong Union principles which he so eloquently inculcates, and are anxious to get rid of so potent an advocate against the cause of disunion. The Democracy, however, will stick to Val., dead or alive, North or South, and see that his principles are carried out.

☞ Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON will accept our thanks for Vols. 1 and 2 of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

This brave and accomplished officer (now in retirement by the act of the President) was invited to the great mass meeting held at Newark, N. J., on the 30th ult., called in reference to the case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. His reply to the invitation shows him to be a patriot and a statesman, and is creditable alike to his head and his heart. It is as follows:

NEW YORK, May 29, 1863.

SIR:—I am honored by the invitation of your Association to be present at Newark, on Saturday, the 30th inst., and to address the conservative people then and there to be assembled. Apart from the consideration that my education, being exclusively military, has not prepared me to address my fellow citizens, other than as fellow soldiers, I beg leave, under all the circumstances, to decline your very respectful and kind invitation.

The dispassionate exercise of the guaranteed right of free speech cannot be yielded by any American citizen, in time of war or in time of peace. If there be anything worth contending for—anything the value of which cannot be estimated, it is this. It has been well said by one of our most eminent statesmen, born in my own native State:

"Without freedom of speech there can be no lasting liberty—the Republic cannot exist. If every man should close his lips, and not venture even a word against violated rights, who could maintain a free government? Nobody! A people who cannot discuss the public measures of a nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to insure correction of wrongs, cannot be a free people, and do not deserve to be."

This sentiment should be dear to every American. Other men may talk about the principle, but those of my name and blood will not, at the proper time, fail to fight for it. The contest of arms, however, will not be required; the certain and peaceful remedy will be found in the ballot box. Let us all possess our souls in patience. The remedy is sure.

You have been pleased to refer to my own case in terms of great kindness and sympathy. I thank you. The persecutions of my enemies have been most unjust and cruel. I may be permitted to say that I have done something, and imperiled something to uphold the glorious ensign of the Republic, under which I was born; and my own conscience acquits me of ever having done anything, even in thought, to dishonor that flag. A military tribunal has condemned me, and the President of the United States, influenced by the lawyer who strove, through more than forty days to convict me, has approved of that sentence; but I appeal from that sentence and condemnation to my countrymen, the American people. The record of my trial is published, it is before the country. Let it be read and studied, for by that record I am willing to be judged, and to stand or fall.

But I will not detain you with a record of my personal griefs, although you have so kindly alluded to them. You meet to preserve public liberty, and especially one of the most sure supports of that liberty—the trial by jury, and my fervent prayer is, that your efforts, in concert with others, may be crowned with success.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER.

To F. W. LEONARD, Sec. Dem. Cen. Committee.

"LIFE-LONG DEMOCRATS."

The Boston *Courier* well remarks that when a man is styled in radical newspapers "a life-long Democrat," he is, of course, a renegade. They put this phraseology forward, not by way of description of his real, present character, but to boast themselves of having such a respectable ally in their ranks. They thus pay involuntary honor to the Democracy; but the inconsistency cannot be concealed.—When such a man strikes hands with the Republicans, he has palpably abandoned his "life-long" principles. The contrast is strikingly exemplified in the two cases of Chief Justice TANEY and Mr. Justice LEAVITT. The first granted the writ of *habeas corpus* for a citizen arrested by military authority, in conformity with Democratic principles and constitutional provisions; the latter not only declined to do so, but fairly stooped to lick the boots of a weak officer clothed in a little brief authority. The one continues a "life-long Democrat" at the closing hours of an honorable life; the other demeans his judicial station and functions, and the rest of his life is only so far good for anything, as he devotes it to repentance for betraying the great doctrines of American liberty.

MORE TREASON.

The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN in addressing his constituents; made use of the following patriotic language. His gray hairs will hardly save him from Fort Warren:

When usurpations of power are 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.

* A people who cannot discuss the public measures of the nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to secure correction of wrongs, cannot be a free people, and do not deserve to be.

THE SOLDIERS SPEAK.

The most noticeable part of the proceedings of the Seward Union League Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday week, was the persistent and enthusiastic approval of Gen McClellan by the soldiers, whose fare and expenses were paid by the contractors and office holders. Some of the Hawkins' Zouaves bore a banner inscribed with the name of General McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency.

A lot of soldiers took possession of one of the stands, and commenced cheering for McClellan, and praising him as a General; declaring him to be the only man that could lead the army of the Potomac on to victory; denouncing in bitter terms the politicians in Washington, Congressmen and Senators, as opposing McClellan because he was settling the war in a business-like manner, and was interfering in their schemes to make capital out of it. They were especially bitter on the radicals in Congress and the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

THE NEW YORK PEACE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The Peace Convention assembled this afternoon in Cooper Institute.

The principal speaker was Fernando Wood.

The resolutions declare fealty to the Constitution and to the sovereignty of the States and of the people. That under the Constitution there is no power to coerce the States, or any of them, by military force. That the war is contrary to the Constitution and should be put an end to. That the attempts to do away with the provisions of the Constitution, which point out how crimes are to be punished, are high-handed violations of the sworn duties of our rulers. That the claim of dictatorial and unlimited military power, and the trial of citizens by court martial, are monstrous and execrable. That the dogma of unlimited submission to the Executive branch of the Government, is unworthy of an American citizen. That we protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman, and accursed act—the banishment of C. L. Vallandigham. That we recommend a suspension of hostilities, and the holding of a Convention to settle the manner of the reconstruction of the contending sections, and the appointing of a State Committee to call further Conventions of Peace Democrats.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The *World* publishes a recommendatory call for a Democratic National Delegate Convention, at Harrisburg, Pa., July 15th, signed by Mr. Levi Bishop, Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, for the purpose of consultation on the state of the country, to enunciate a constitutional policy for the future guidance of our citizens, and to adopt such measures as the wisdom and patriotism of the convention might deem proper to rescue the nation from the fearful condition into which we are already plunged, and from the more terrible one into which we are rapidly hastening.

"LOYAL" UNION SENTIMENTS.

The uterers of the following sentiments have not been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment by drum-head court martials.—Reason, they are Abolitionists:

If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, *we insist on letting them go in peace.*—The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless.

Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in.

We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 9, 1860.*

If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence—contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 27, 1860.*

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in 1861.—*N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.*

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.—*N. Y. Tribune, Feb., 1861.*

Speaking for ourselves, we can honestly say that for the Old Union, which was kept in existence by Southern menaces and Northern concessions, we have no regrets, and no wish for its reconstruction.

The Union *cannot* be restored, and OUGHT NOT to be, save through the virtual destruction of slavery.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is true that the Republican leaders, and the Republican masses, would prefer a peaceful separation, to the bringing back of the seceded States as Slave States.—*Syracuse, N. Y. Journal.*

Sir, the man who invokes the Constitution in forbearance of the law to punish traitors, is himself a sympathizer.

Sir, I say again, I have no scruples about this Constitution of the United States, as wielded against traitors in the time of violent revolution.—*Senator Wade of Ohio, April, 1862.*

Who, in the name of God, WANTS the Cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition, to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue.—*Mr. Benjamin of Ohio, M. C.*

This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.—*Thad. Stevens, Penna, M. C.*

It is useless to suppose that after two years of war, and the loss of millions of dollars and thousands of lives, the Union can be restored with slavery as it was. * * It must die or the Union must die.—*New Haven Palladium.*

This is to be, henceforth, our motto: "Liberty to the Slave or Death to the Union."—*Wendell Phillips, 1863.*

I thank God that the federal arms *were defeated* at Bull Run, and on the Peninsula, and under Pope, for without such defeats we should not have had the Emancipation Proclamation. Had we won at Bull Run, or taken Richmond, the back bone of the rebellion would have been broken, and the Union would have been restored with slavery remaining in it.—*Senator Trumbull of Illinois, Oct., 1862.*

If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression, let us bow to our destiny, and make the best attainable peace.—*N. Y. Tribune, Jan., 1863.*

This war has lasted long enough, and I am in favor of letting the South go.—*Republican Attorney General of Rhode Island.*

Those who want it [the Union] as it was are welcome to it. We hope, however, when they get it, they will no longer curse the fair land of North America with it. Let them take it to congenial home of the alligator, hyena, and copperhead. Compared with "the Union as it was," *the Union as it is* is glorious, even with all its sad realities.—*Manchester American.*

At the recent Methodist Conference in New York, Bishop SCOTT "thanked God for our defeats at Bull Run and other places;" and the Rev. Mr. FOSTER declared "he was ready to give glory to God for our defeats at the first Bull Run and the second Bull Run."

Gen. BUSTEED, one of the military stump orators of the Administration, in a speech in New York on the 12th of May, 1863, said:

Let me tell those people, that never again on this earth will the Union be as it was. The Constitution as it is must remain, until we get a new Heaven on earth in which human slavery will not find legislative sanction. And now, Mr. Copperhead, if that be abolitionism, make the most you can of it. You will never get the Union again as it was, because it never ought to have existed as it was.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a speech in New York on the 13th of May, 1863, said:

I say boldly, that rather than have the States resume their places under the Constitution with the system of slavery in them, all just as it was before, I had rather give every child that I have; I had rather embark upon a war of twenty years, with all its suffering and all its blood; and a war of twenty years, much as its miseries would be, would be cheap compared with the untold wretchedness of this nation, if we undertake the Union again with slavery flourishing and rampant.

These are "loyal" sentiments, and those who entertain and utter them are patriots and worthy of all confidence and honor, according to Republican precept and practice. But the author of the following, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, is denounced as a traitor and has been sentenced to imprisonment by a drum-head court martial:

It is in the restoration of the Union as it was in 1789 and continued for over seventy years, that I am bound to the last hour of my political existence.

GRAIN ON THE ERIE CANAL.

It is estimated that there will be six thousand canal boats in operation on the Erie canal this summer, and the pressure of grain is so great that it is believed all the boats will be fully employed. The arrival of grain at Buffalo since navigation opened is greater than ever before. The report of the Chicago Board of Trade made previous to the opening of navigation, exhibited an excess in the general aggregate of grain in store at that city over the preceding season. The amount of wheat in store was less, although the number of bushels of corn was greater. It is stated that the prospect of the growing wheat crop at the West is extremely flattering.

PASSENGER AND MAIL SCHEDULE.—The different Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad leave this city as follows:

LEAVE EASTWARD.

Through Express	3.30 a. m.
Mount Joy Accommodation	8.40 "
Lancaster Accommodation	9.00 "
Fast Line	7.25 "
Fast Mail	2.25 p. m.
Mount Joy Accommodation, No 2	5.48 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	6.03 "

LEAVE WESTWARD.

Through Express	1.21 a. m.
Fast Mail	10.55 "
Mount Joy Accommodation	11.05 "
Fast Line	2.23 p. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation	6.08 "
Lancaster Accommodation	7.14 "
Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 2	7.50 "

The mails arrive and close at the City Post Office as follows:

ARRIVALS.

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 from the West—9 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.
Southern Mail from Baltimore and Washington, 2.25 p. m.

HOURS FOR CLOSING MAILS.

Eastern Through Mail, for Philadelphia, 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Way Mail East, for Philadelphia and intermediate offices, at 8 a. m.
New York and Northern and Eastern States, 1.30 p. m.
For Harrisburg, and Cumberland, 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 Falmouth at 10 a. m.
For Columbia, York, &c., at 10 a. m.
For Baltimore and Washington, D. C., at 1.30 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. and 5. p. m.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB.—The meeting of the Democratic Central Club, on Thursday evening last, was the largest which has been held yet—the hall being literally jamed, numbers having to leave who could not obtain admission. The meeting was addressed in German by Mr. DANIEL E. SCHEDLER, of Berks county, and we have the authority for saying, by those who ought to know, that it was one of the best German political speeches ever delivered in this city. Mr. S. is an earnest, eloquent and interesting speaker; he is a student of Franklin and Marshall College, and no doubt has a brilliant future before him.

The Club was also addressed by the President, Hon. ISAAC E. HIESTER. He wished to excuse himself, owing to the lateness of the hour, but the vast assemblage would listen to no denial, and then for half an hour he spoke in a thrilling and impassioned strain of eloquence and sarcasm. The allusions of himself and Mr. SCHEDLER to McClellan and Vallandigham were greeted with the heartiest manifestations of approbation.

The interest in the good cause is increasing. A notable feature is the number of returned volunteers who are coming forward and signing the Constitution of the Club. No "Copperheads" among the soldiers, eh?

CORPUS CHRISTI.—Corpus Christi, on Sunday last, was appropriately commemorated by the congregation of St. Joseph's German Catholic Church, St. Joseph's street. A procession took place at 9½ A. M., in which the Sunday School scholars led off, each little girl being dressed in white, wearing a wreath upon her head, and carrying a small basket of flowers. These were followed by the St. Joseph's Society, the choir of the church who chaunted a hymn of praise along the route, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Schwartz, bearing the crucifix, and walking under a canopy borne by four members, and last the members of the church generally. Interesting religious services were conducted at different places on the route, in the Cemetery grounds, and at the church, and whilst the procession was moving the bells of the church rung out a merry peal. The services were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. JACOB FORNEY, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed at Coatesville, on Saturday last, about noon. The unfortunate man was looking out of one of the windows of the engine house, when his head came in contact with a telegraph pole. From the appearance of the injuries he received, it is supposed that he was looking towards the rear of the train, as the back part of his head was completely crushed. His remains were brought to this city in the 1.21 P. M. train, and taken to his late residence, in East King street, near the Reservoir. Mr. F. was about 32 years of age, and leaves a young wife and one child to mourn his untimely fate. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his many excellent qualities. He was a brother of Wien Forney, Esq., State Librarian, and editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and a cousin of Col. John W. Forney.

FENCIBLES' RE-UNION.—The Seventh Anniversary of the organization of that crack corps, the Lancaster Fencibles, was celebrated at their Armory, Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening last. A grand collation was served up, the merits of which were amply discussed. A large number of invited guests were present, among whom were the veteran Col Duchman, late of the 79th, and the first Captain of the Fencibles, Lt. Col. McGovern, late of the 122d, Capt. Thomas B. Barton, late of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Mayor Sanderson, William Carpenter, Esq., City Recorder, and Gen. Steinman. Speeches were made by Col. Franklin, Lt. Col McGovern, Maj Shenk, late of the 135th, Mayor Sanderson, Recorder Carpenter, Mr. Watson H. Miller and others. The splendid Band of the Fencibles was also present, and at intervals entertained the company with most eloquent music. A general good time was had, and most of those present did not separate until long after midnight.

We tender our thanks to Capts. Slaymaker and Rowe, of the Committee of Arrangements, for their cordial invitation to be present, and regret that other engagements prevented us from being there. To them is due a great deal of the success of the entertainment. They are gallant, good fellows, well worthy to be members high on the roll of such an honored organization as the Fencibles.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.—The gallant Democracy of Salisbury township had a glorious meeting at William Masterson's Rising Sun Hotel, on Thursday evening last. A Club was formed, a large number of members enrolled, and the following well-known, influential Democrats chosen officers:

President—Dr. John N. Eckert.
Vice Presidents—B. F. Houston, H. S. Kerns.
Recording Secretary—John W. Rambo.
Corresponding Secretary—Isaac Walker.
Treasurer—Samuel Blank
Chief Marshal—Truman Wallace.
Assistants—George G. Worst, James Gallagher.

At the same meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A crisis has arrived in the history of our country which, to every reflecting mind, is truly alarming—and notwithstanding the prosperity of our country, without precedent in the history of the world, and notwithstanding all the blessings which have been bestowed upon us by an All Wise Providence and by a wise and judicious administration of our Government under the Constitution, there are those amongst us who have been engaged in stirring up enmity, hatred and strife, lighting up the torch of discord and civil war in our midst, until the flames have burst forth in all their terrific fury, and our noble structure of government now totters on its very base. Amongst the many evils which have been engendered for the destruction of the Constitution there is none (in our opinion) more conspicuous than that clothed in the garb of Abolition; therefore

Resolved, That the events in history have fully shown that the essential character of a Republic will banish when arbitrary force supervenes to perpetuate authority by physical power; it denies the fundamental principle, the very basis and foundation of the federal structure, "that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." We therefore hold the doctrine to be at war with the principles of our Government, dangerous and at variance with the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and fatally hostile to the essential and necessary basis of the Federal Union.

Resolved, That we are amazed and astonished to find that men who have professed to believe in pacific and non-resistant principles, men who have been the exclusive advocates of moral suasion and avowed their determination never to consent to the use of physical force, men who would never consent to take life under any circumstances, that an evil spirit has been suffered to take possession of their minds, and they are now to be found among the foremost advocates and apologists of this great and fearful sacrifice of human life. These are the men, above all others, who, standing at a safe distance from the scene of the conflict, can look with composure upon the carnage and devastation which they have been chiefly instrumental in bringing upon our beloved country.

Resolved, That we consider the war against the people of the Southern States a great national calamity, by our opinion mainly brought about by the Secessionists of the South and by the reckless, rabid and intolerant spirit of Northern Abolitionists, aided and abetted by the morbid spirit of speculation, and we have always been opposed to the whole trio; but in the restoration of the Union we can never consent to be deprived of our dearest constitutional rights, but will maintain them at every hazard, in the language of the venerated Andrew Jackson, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the present unhappy and lamentable condition of our country, (be the fault it with whom it may,) and we implore and earnestly trust that men in authority will embrace the first favorable opportunity to make a just and (so far as possible) an honorable settlement of our national difficulties.

Resolved, That the organization known by the name of the "*Union League*" or "Loyal Leaguers," in order to deceive the people, by dressing themselves up in the skin of the lion, have made themselves appear, in the eyes of sensible men, perfectly ridiculous; the people, however, have discovered by their long ears and their braying that they belong to another species of quadrupeds. Although the Democratic party would scorn to retaliate or stoop so low into the depths of political degradation, if the day should should ever come when they shall be paid back in their own base coin, then indeed they will soon be found upon the stool of repentance.

Resolved, That the martyrdom and banishment of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in violation of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution, should meet with our unqualified condemnation; that he is a man of tried and true integrity, whose courage in defending our Constitutional liberties has endeared him in the hearts of the American people.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—The Democrats of Eden and the adjoining townships held a Mass Meeting, on Saturday, May 30th, at the public house of Mrs McDowell, Quarryville, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A stage was erected in an orchard, east of the buildings, and there were appropriate accommodations for all in attendance. The assembly being called to order, the following officers were chosen, and the meeting organized:

President—William N. Galbraith, Esq., Colerain.
Vice Presidents—Jeremiah Swisher, Sr., Colerain; John McSparran, Drumore; Thomas Moderwell, do; James Montgomery, Sr., Eden; William Dungan, do.; William Brown, do; Andrew Stewart, Sadsbury; Christopher Graham, Bart; Dr. Zell, Little Britain; Daniel D. Swift, Fulton; Joseph Phillips, do.; James Barnes, Drumore.
Secretaries—Hugh M. Collins, Colerain; James McCullough, do.; Thomas McSparran, Drumore; Simeon W. Swisher, Colerain; William H. Whiteside, do.
Committee on Resolutions—John M. Heyberger, Esq., Bart; Robert Evans, Eden; Sanders McCullough, Drumore; John Hastings, do.; William J. Iless, Eden; James Duncan, do.

There were a large number of persons in attendance, among whom were many ladies, and quite a good spirit seemed to animate all present.

Hon. ISAAC E. HIESTER, of Lancaster, was invited to address the meeting, and his appearance upon the stand called forth rounds of applause. When the cheering subsided he addressed the meeting for about two hours, in a most eloquent and masterly manner, in defence of the Constitution, the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the rights and liberty of *white men*, the right of trial by jury, and opposing the suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, declaring that the liberty of the citizen was far more valuable than any consideration, more than life itself, and showing up the imbecility of Lincoln's management of the present war. The speaker was alike opposed to Abolition and Secession. He was very frequently interrupted by burst of applause.

The committee, at the close of Mr. HIESTER's address, reported the following resolutions, which were read and approved by acclamation:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Eden and adjoining townships, do now, as always, hold a firm, fixed and undying attachment to the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, with all its checks and balances and compromises; and that we adhere to it in its letter and spirit.

Resolved. That the Constitution was adopted as the basis of a perfect Union, and unless all guarantees therein are carried out to their full intent and meaning there can be *no Union of the States*

Resolved, That our Union was formed in peace and for *Peace*, and can never be restored and perpetuated by force of arms; and that a Republican Government, held together by the sword, becomes necessarily a Military Despotism.

Resolved, That the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus in States not in rebellion, the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and all other violations of the Constitution by the Administration, are acts of gross tyranny and a wicked attempt to enslave free born, white citizens.

Resolved, That we protest in the name of Liberty and in the strongest terms against the arrest and forcible abduction from his home, by military power, of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, the bold and fearless, eloquent and unswerving champion of the rights of the people, and against his subsequent trial by Court Martial and banishment.

Resolved, That the military should always be subordinate to the civil authority, and that the idea that the latter is subordinate to the former is as odious and detestable as the rule of the Administration that advocates it and acts upon it.

A LOCAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A Sunday School Convention was held in the German Reformed Church, New Providence, on Sunday evening, May 31st. D. Hehn was chosen President, and G. W. Hensel, Secretary. After the object of the Convention was stated, and singing and prayer, the following questions were discussed:

1. The general exercises of Sunday Schools, especially respecting the opening and closing: what they should be to be most interesting, devotional and calculated to secure attention and order? Discussed by Rev. Mr. Eckert, G. W. Hensel, D. Hehn, D. D. Hess and J. Lefevre.

2. What is the best way to interest and retain the older scholars, and to make the Sunday Schools more attractive to all? Discussed by D. Hehn, Rev. Mr. Eckert, D. D. Hess and G. W. Hensel.

A committee consisting of Rev. J. V. Eckert, G. W. Hensel and D. Lefevre were appointed to invite, by circular, neighboring congregations and pastors to meet with us in the next Convention, to be held in St. Paul's Church, Quarryville, on Sunday evening, June 28th, at 6 o'clock.

This convention was intended but to be the initiatory step to other local conventions in this section of the county, to be held monthly, or frequently, in the different churches, if proper interest is taken in the matter. The work of Sunday Schools is certainly important enough to enlist the interest and co-operation of every christian. J.

SUPPOSED MURDERER CAUGHT.—A man called "Foxey," *alias* Dougherty, *alias* Miller, supposed to have been the murderer of Charles Brady, at Marietta, about two weeks ago, was arrested in Lebanon and brought to this city on Saturday last. He is now in prison awaiting his trial. The evidence is said to be very strong against him.

PROMOTED.—Sergeant HENRY J. WALTZ, of the 93d P. V., has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in that Regiment. He is a resident of this city. Sergeant Major EDWARD TRAFFORD, of Lebanon, of the same Regiment, has also been promoted to a Lieutenancy. These are excellent and well-deserved promotions. Both officers left this city yesterday to rejoin their Regiment.

TRIBUTE TO A GALLANT OFFICER.—General Geary, who commanded the Second Division in the late battle at Chancellorville, makes the following honorable mention of a brave young Pennsylvanian in his official report:

* * * "To Lieut. Muhlenberg, commanding the Artillery in the actions of the 1st, 2d and 3d inst., very great praise is due for the courage, calmness and indomitable bravery with which he contended against fearful odds before him, until every gunner was killed or wounded at his post; nine horses were killed and his ammunition totally exhausted."

The officer alluded to is Lieut. EDWARD D. MUHLENBERG, a son of Dr. P. A. MUHLENBERG, of this city. He has shown himself a gallant and cour