QEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

LANCASTER, PA., JUNE 16, 1863. AG-S. M. Perrassini. & Oc.'s Adversame Acasor, ark Bow, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston. S. M. Perrassini. & Oc. are Against for The Lenous Medificacer, and the most influential and largest cirus ng Newspapers in the United Blates and the Canadas hay are authorized to contract for us at our lovest. Askery, No. 355 Broadway, New Yore authorized to receive advertisements for The Internet, at our lowest rate. encer, at our lowest rates.

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ntelligencer.
S. R. Nilss, No. 1 Secilar's Building, Court St., Bost
our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements,



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.

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

### Great Excitement!

It is rumored that the rebel scouts have appeared opposite Williamsport and other points on the Potomac river, and it is believed at day. Under this impression the Governor, by direction of the President, has issued a call for fifty thousand volunteers for the defence of the system, which, if longer continued, must State, and already measures are be-State, and already measures are being taken by Col. Franklin and the officers who were associated with him, to re-organize the gallant 122d Regiment, and place it in the field without delay. Recruiting offices are being established in various parts of the city, and we Regiment will be ready to march.

to our city and county to furnish her administration, he says: quota of men by volunteers than by draft, and we, therefore, hope to see vasion at any and every hazard.— The danger is near us, at our very doors, and there should be no backing out now in this terrible emergency

Later intelligence by telegraph from Governor Curtin, represents the rebels as having complete possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and that their advance is now in possession of Hagerstown, Md.

# Huzza for the "Buckeye State."

VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR

GOVERNOR OF OHIO. The Democratic State Convention of Ohio met at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last, and nominated, by acclamation, Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, for

Governor, and Hon. GEORGE E. Puch, for Lieut.

Governor. Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the President's Emancipation Proclamation -condemning the establishment of martial law in the loval States where war does not exist, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpusdenouncing the banishment of Mr. restoration-and favoring the freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of trial by jury. A committee of twenty was appointed to wait on the President of the United States and demand the return of

Mr. Vallandigham. The Convention was the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in Ohio, and was presided over by ex-Governor Medill. It is estimated that not less than 50,000 people were in attendance, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed.— Ex-Senator Pugh made a bold and eloquent speech, denouncing the unconstitutional arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, his mock trial and despotic side's order No. 38—spurned and which occurs the following paragraph: defied it, and said he would rather die a freeman than live a slave.-Speeches were also made by Hon. others, all bitterly denouncing Burnside and his order.

No interference by the military occurred, many of the soldiers taking part in the proceedings and endorsing the resolutions.

Another Outrage. It appears there is to be no end to outrageous violations of the Constitution during this Administration -especially in the Northwest. Among the latest is the revolutionthat State until 1865—for two years! As soon as this imperial ukase was issued, the Republican members left the halls and thereby broke the quorum in each. The Democrats powerless to do any further business, entered a protest upon the record reciting the facts, and arraigning the Governor for his usurpation and unconstitutional acts, and informally adjournment, but a revolutionary we go. One outrage succeeds an the worth of their money. other in rapid succession, and still the people bear it. How long is this state of things to continue?

It is alleged that the prorogation of the Illinois Legislature, by umn. Its efficacy has been tested in hundreds Governor YATES, was intended to of instances, and in no one case does it appear and did defeat the one hundred to have failed in giving relief to the afflicted thousand dollar appropriation for Invalids, therefore, would do well to give it a sick and wounded soldiers. The trial. Mr. MISHLER'S establishment is located ing in the House when it dissolved. to any amount at the shortest notice.

The N. Y. Tribune utters true and brave words in regard to the gross and shameful imbecility and mismanagement which characerize the Government. It holds, as every ntelligent man does, that if Gen. GRANT fails to capture Vicksburg, it will result from the neglect of the Administration to give him proper support. In commenting upon a Washington dispatch which says the Presilent expects the best results, "but is prepared for the worst," the Tribune declares that the country, if called upon to bear the reverse that is thus apparently half forehadowed, will require much information that it does not now possess to convince it that the disaster could not have been avoided."-After referring to several instances in which Government neglect and mismanagement

have secured disaster and defeat to our troops, Mr. GREELEY proceeds: we shall believe, however, as long as we out that the Government will not again be stand against it. In many actions they have obeyed orders to charge and the stand against it of the stand against it. chargeable with such fatal mismanagement.— obeyed orders to charge, and done it well; But it is well that it should bear in mind that here is a limit to all human endurance, even when the suffering is inflicted by one's most trusted friends. If Gen. Grant and his brave army shall be left to be overwhelmed, and the nation be again agonized with the spectacle of hecatombs of its children slain to no purose, the loyal millions will not quail nor bate one jot of their spirit, even in the the contending ranks, is vure romance, as the presence of so great a calamity; but they surgeons on both sides have repeatedly proved, may feel that it would be no longer a duty to Yet the use of the bayonet is what we ought tolerate the men in whom they had confided, and who only day after day have given proof upon proof that they can neither comprehend nor grapple successfully with the magnitude and the demands of the task before them

We feel it our duty to tell the President these things. The people believe in the per-petuity of the Republic, but they cannot be-lieve in ETERNAL WEAKNESS. They believe in the ultimate triumph of the national cause; but they cannot forever endure a chronic apathy and improvidence, that no experience, bowever sharp, and no adversity, however appalling, can stimulate or instruct. They demand at least the same foresight and vigor in premoting their cause that its enemies exhibit in assailing it. The time is past for quieting the country under inexcusable disaster with assurances that tedious and long Washington and Harrisburg that an as old as the world itself. With unlimited invasion of Maryland and Pennsyl- means, and with powers, civil and military, vania is contemplated at an early that are literally despotic, placed in the hands of the President, there cught at this day to be no failures. We trust that the issue at Vicksburg will prove that there will be none, and that there is an end of the system, or no

> the Republic, but the Republic itself. There may be "treason" in this; there certainly would be, to the minds of our rulers, if it had been uttered by a Democrat. Yet there is truth, wisdom and manliness in it.

Hon. M. J. Conway, Republican abolition member of Congress from the loyal doubt not, that in a few days, the | State of Kansas, in a letter recently published on the issues of the existing war, thus delivers It would be much more creditable himself. Speaking of those who control this

the ranks of the Regiment filled up power they would kill all the white people of without delay. The soil of Pennsyl- they would free all the slaves or make their they would free all the slaves or make their vania should be defended against in- bondage still more hopeless, or do any other strands of ropes. I say they beat us easily,

tation and oblequy. We therefore place before our readers this morning a letter from Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman of Maryland, reciting the essential history of the memorable Peace Congress. It was within the power of the republican leaders, through the instrumentality of that Congress, fairly and honorably to preserve the peace of the country. If any body doubts this after reading Mr. Johnson's letter, let him turn to the speech of Senator Douglas, delivered in the Senate. January 3, 1861. Said he:

"I believe this to be a fair basis of amica-Vallandigham, and demanding his ble adjustment. If you of the republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) pray tell us what you are willing to do?

"I address the inquiry to republicans only, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the cotton States, Messrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) as a final settlement of the controversy if intended and sustained by the Republicar

emners. " Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is with the Republican party."

A LOFTY DESTINY FOR THE HUMAN RACE.

A clergyman at Milford, Massachusetts,

called the Reverend E. S. Best, has published banishment. He execrated Burn- a sermon in one of the Boston papers in

"This blending of the two races (Caucas ian and African) by amalgamation is just what is needed for the perfection of both.— \* \* You will then have the highest no S. S. Cox, ex-Governor Medary and blest, and most God-like species of humanly Such a race will constitute the real people of America. Here the human race will reach its loftiest destiny, and this nation become the glory of all lands; the place which, above all others, shall most resemble heaven, and be

nearest to it. The Rev. Mr. Best is perhaps a little in advance of the Abolition party in his ethics, but the party will soon be up with him. To be sure, it has hitherto been the doctrine of the most approved physiology that white and black intermarriage is a gross violation of nature, and the issue of such intermarriage degenerate specimen of humanity, both physically and intellectually, but of what value are old dectrines and long established ary proclamation of the Abolition physiological truths in these days of a higher Governor of Illinois, of the 10th and purer philosophy than the world has ever known before? We look to see the Rev. Mr. Best's idea of the highest type of civilized man inserted as a plank in the next

Chicago platform .- Chicago Times. "DAILY CONSTITUTIONAL UNION." The Constitutional Union is now issued every afternoon, (Sundays excepted.) at refused to recognize the prorogation, Washington City, by Hon. Thomas B. Florand continued the session until the ENCE, formerly of Philadelphia. The subafternoon, when finding themselves scription price is \$8 per annum. The weekly paper is also issued regularly at \$2 per an-

num. Persons desirous of having a sound and able Democratic paper, published at the seat of Government, would do well to send on left their seats, not recognizing an their orders for either the daily or weekly Constitutional Union, accompanied by the breaking up of the Legislature. So cash, as they may be assured they will get

> MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. We direct the attention of our readers to the certificates of cure from the use of this renowned medicine, published in another col.

## TRUE AND BRAVE WORDS. ABOLITION LIBEL US OUR SOL.

There seems to be a concerted effort upor the part of the abolition press of the country, says the New York World, to make out that the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac are wanting in courage and steadiness, and that resson and the only reason why that army is defeated is because it is outfought by the confederate troops. Immediately after the recent battles on the Rappshannock a correspondent of the Springfield Republican broached this theory, and the Boston Traveller editorially pronounced it a humiliating fact that our troops were overpowered by the superior valor of the confederates. The Philadelphia North American, which is kept alive by government pap, contained on Saturday week the following libel upon our troops:

We have very much yet to learn. The bayonet. of which so much has been said, has proved, in fact, almost a nullity in the war. stood the charge. At the point of the bayo-net we have done very little actual fighting. All the successes of "Stonewall" Jackson were achieved by bayonet charges, which our men have refused to await and receive. Very much charges, and hand-to-hand fighting between Yet the use of the bayonet is what we ought to learn, and must learn if we hope for permanent military superiority.

But bad as this is, hear what an exchanged Massachusetts officer, who was taken prisoner on the Rappahannock, says of our eoldiers:

Doubtless a great many reasons are given for our most disgraceful and disastrous defeat at Chancellorsvillo. There is only one real reason, and that the simplest possible. Our army did't fight as well as that of our enemies We had every possible advantage. Our num bers more than doubled theirs, till Longstreet's reinforcements came up, which didn't then bring their forces up to 100,000 to oppose our 130,000. Indeed, it would now seem that Longstreet didn't come up at all. We had the advantage of position, and no inconsiderable amount of intrenehments. General Hooker's plan was admirably arranged and excellently carried out, until the fighting took place. He and set an electrifying example of heroism to the whole army. The terrible loss of life among our generals shows that on the whole they were not found wanting at their posts of duty. We had men enough, well enough voured the ragged, imperfect armed and equip-ped host of our enemies from off the face of the earth. Their artillery horses are poor, starved frames of beasts, tied on to their carriages and caissons with odds and ends of rope and strips of raw hide. Their supply and ammunition trains look like a congregation of all the crippled California emigrant trains that ever escaped off the desert out of the clutches of the rampaging Comanche Indians. The men are ill dressed, ill-equipped, and ill-provided, a set

on the issues of the existing war, thus delivers himself. Speaking of those who control this administration, he says:

"I find that these men want power and care for nothing else; and that for the sake of the power they would kill all the white people of the South, or take them to their arms; that power they would kill all the white people of the South, or take them to their arms; they would free all the slaves or make their bondage still more hopeless, or do any other wicked or inconsistent thing. I have no sympathy whatever with such an unhallowed lust of dominion."

This is indeed a pretty picture of the administration, to be drawn by one of its friends. Is not such talk calculated to discourage enlistments, provoke resistance to the draft and sent South? Echo answers, because he is an Abolitionist.

The men are in the sake of ragamufins that a man is ashamed to be seen among, even when he is a prisoner and is a prisoner and is a prisoner and in the pit. And get they have they beat us see as in the soft in second they are they would free all the slaves or make their bondage still more hopeless, or do any other wicked or inconsistent thing. I have no sympathy whatever with such an unhallowed lust of dominion."

This is indeed a pretty picture of the administration, to be drawn by one of its friends. It is most such talk calculated to discourage enlistments, provoke resistance to the draft and sent South? Echo answers, because he is an Abolitionist.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY

It is important, says the Chicago Times, that those public men by whom this awful civil war might have been prevented, but who will ally precipitated it, should not escape, for a single day, the just responsibility which will finally bury their names under a load of deteam. The men are in the first and the prevention of reasons and the prevention of the section of the Union, and the teachings of it is provided to the section of the Union, and the teachings of it is provided to the provided to the prevention of the Union, and the teaching

a single day, the just responsibility which will | Statements like the above by Massachusetts finally bury their names under a load of detes. men in Masachusetts newspapers will rudely

all parts of the State. Speakers, who have been in the habit of attending meetings for many years, assure us that they never saw anything like it. The popular cauldron is stirred from its innermost depth, and there is going to be such an uprising of the people next October as has not been seen in this country. The people understand the importance of the issues involved—they are thinking, and thinking profoundly, upon public affairs, and their thoughts will find expression through the ballot box in thunder tones. The eminent speakers of the Democratic party are overrun with applications from their friends, inviting them to attend and address the gatherings of the people; and the invitations are so urgent and imperative in their character that they can hardly be declined."

In regard to the feeling upon the subject of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's banishment, the Columbus Crisis, Gov. Sam. Medary's paper, says:

"So intense is the feeling in the State, that few feel like saying anything on the subject. There is a death-like feeling in every heart, which is smothered under the mere in quiry of 'What has been done with Mr. Vallandigham?' and such like inquiries. Would to God that the authorities were fully sensible of the great blunder they have made; of the slumbering volcano underneath. Who counsels, who advises them? Surely not men of sense—of natriptism, nor layers of ander of sense—of natriptism. A great of the proposition of anderson the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of a page. The proposition of t all parts of the State. Speakers, who have

the slumbering volcano underneath. Who counsels, who advises them? Surely not men of sense-of patriotism, nor lovers of order and safety. We pray for peace, for law and for order, but we fear that our prayers are but mockeries. If troubles come, let it rest on the shoulders of those who would have

GOV. TOD IN THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY COURT -The Ohio Eagle, published in Lancaster, the organ of Dr. Olds, says of Gov. Tod's recent visit to Fairfield in answer to the sum-

mons of the Court: "After getting a continuance in the criminal prosecution, Tod, who had been an-nounced to address the Union League on Monday evening, hearing that a civil prosecution was brewing, left immediately after dinner but he was overtaken about two miles out the city by Sheriff Miller, who, armed with proper papers, informed his Excellency that he (Tod) together with Fritter, Goodell, Blies and Scott, had been sued by Dr. Olds for \$100 000 damages,"

THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE. CHAMBERSBURG, June 13. The threatened rebel raid into Pennsylvanis sick and wounded soldiers. The final passage of that bill was pendin the South West corner of Centre Square, in the South West corner of Centre Square, in this city, where he is prepared to fill orders to any amount at the shortest notice.

The trial. Mr. Mishler's establishment is located in the saroused the people on the border, and a very large force is being rapidly organized in the Cumberland Valley for the defence of the State, under Gen. Couch.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Ho! FOR HARRISBURG.—A large delegation from the Democratic Central Club of this city will proceed to Harrisburg in the 12 train, on to morrow (Wednesday) morning, for the purpose of sitending the Democratic State Convention. Excursion tickets have been issued by the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, which are good from to day until Friday, both days inclusive. There is every prospect of being a tremendous gathering of the Democracy at the State Capital.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. JOHN F. REMLEY, ST.

MR. KROTEL'S LECTURE.—The lecture delivered in Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. G. F. Knortt, of Philadelphia, formerly the esteemed Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in this city, was largely attended, and the reverend gentleman fully sustained his high reputation as an able and eloquent speaker. DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS .- A meeting of the

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—A meeting of the Democracy of Salisbury, under the amplies of the Democracy of Salisbury, under the amplies of the Democratic Club of that township, was held at the hotel of Mr. Truman Wallace, Gap Station, on Thursday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Meesrs. Shank, Schodler, Cesma and A. J. Sanderson. The sudience was large, enthusiastic and in the best of mood to hear the truth proclaimed to them, heartily coinciding with the views of the different speakers, whose bold denunciations of the Administration and its dogmas were most happily expressed. The spirit of the meeting was encouraging, and given great hopes of a good account from there at the next election.

The Democracy of Colerain and the adjacent townships will hold a mass meeting in the grove near Ashby's Hotel, Kirkwood, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Speakers from Philadelphia, Lancaster and West Cheater will be present. It will doubtless be a great outpouring of the indomitable Democracy of that section.

The Democracy of Martic township will meet at the hotel of Mr. Robert Soulsby, in the village of Rawlinsville, on Saturday afternoon next, 20th inst., at 2 clock, for the purpose of cranizing a Democratic Club. Keep the ball rolling.

REPUBLICAN Co. CONVENTION.—The Repub-

REPUBLICAN Co. CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention of Lancaster county met at Fulton Hall, in this city, on Wednesday last, and after a great deal of pulling and hauling, and one or two knock 'em down arguments, between the rival factious, the following delegates were selected to the Pittaburg Convention, vis: George M. Kline, O. J. Dickey, George W. Mehaffer, John M. Stehman, B. M. Kreider and Nathaniel Mayers, with instructions to support Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, and Thomas R. Franklin for Supreme Judge.

The contest appeared to be between the friends of Curtin, represented by the Brubater faction, and the friends of Covode, represented by the Dickey and Gelst faction. The fight was exceedingly bitter, and resulted in the triumph of the Cartin wing, although two or three of the delegates are opposed to him, but will have to obey the instructions forced upon the Convention by Brubaker & Co. Take it altogether, the admirable strategy of General Brubaker shone out conspicuously. He is more than a match for his opponents combined. REPUBLICAN Co. CONVENTION .- The Repub-

A "LOYAL" FIGHT .-- We have the inex-A "LOYAL" FIGHT.—We have the inex-pressibly sad information to convey to cur readers that a regular "fisticuff set-to" took place at the Convention of the "loyal" men, at Falton Hail, on Wednesday last. The parties engaged were a prominent county official, a peace officer at that, and a well-known prominent citizen of the western part of the county. This fight took place imme-diately after the adjournment of the morning session. If these gentlemen are so decidedly pugnacious and combat-ant in their natures, why not go down to the Army of the Potomac, and try their hands at "Johnny Reb," instead of causing construction and corrow coloume, and try their hands at "Johnny Reb," instead of canting consternation and sorrow among the "loyal," faithful subjects of King Abraham at home? On this occasion they doubless forgot the old couplet, that "Little children's hands were never made To tear each other's eyes out."

N. B. No secount of this 'loyal'' set to is given in the proceedings of the Convention as published in the "loyal" papers. Strange, isn't it? If it had only been "them there" nasty "Copperheads."

Another Fatal Railroad Accident. ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, about noon, an accident occurred at the intersection of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Harrisburg turnpike, within the city limits, by which a boy, sixteen years of see, named William Hoover, was instantly killed, and his brother, aged about seven years, seriously hurt.—It appears the boys were playing on the track at the time with some buttons, and as the train neared the spot the rear car was cut loose. The boys, supposing that all the cars had passed, immediately sprang upon the track to pick up their toys, when the unattached car struck them, cruebing the head of tha older in a frightful manner, and killing him instantly. The younger one also had his head and face badly cut. Deputy Coroner Snyder held an inquest upon the body of the deceased boy, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Dr. Wm. Compton was called to the assistance of the wounded boy. The parents reside in Mulberry above James street.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD AND SASH TO

its people to despise the South as semi-barba rous and degenerate because of slavery.—
Statements like the above by Massachusetts men in Masachusetts newspapers will rudely dispel the illusions of years as to the inferiority of the sons of New England.

But for ourselves we reject indignantly the imputation upon our soldiers started by the abolition papers. The Army of the Potomac and its terrible losses in every battle show that it has never been wanting in steadiness and valor.

The truth is the American race are brave to rashness, no matter what section of the Union they hail from, and victory when they fight with each other is a matter of numbers, discipline, organization, and generalship. The magnificent fighting of our soldiers in the West, where they have been well led, shows they are made of as good stuff as the south and unity as is now evinced at the Democratic meetings which are being held in all parts of the State. Speakers, who have been in the habit of attending meetings for first desired and unity as is now evinced at the Democratic meetings which are being held in all parts of the State. Speakers, who have been in the habit of attending meetings for first desired to the control of a large and an interface. A great resulting the proud! Character which you bear is due to fine proud the proud! The character which you bear is due to you on which received in the pound on the gory battle field you have proved your release to bure. The character which you bear is due to you on what accel like men, and on the gory battle field you have proved your release to bure. The character which you bear is due to you on what accel like men, and on the gory battle field you have proved your release to bure. The character which you bear is due for the farmer whin you will not do l

A GREAT DEMOCRATIC WARD MEETING .- A

PASSENGER AND MAIL SCHEDULE .-- The diferent Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Rail eave this city as follows: LEAVE EASTWARD.

brough Express... int Joy Accommodation, No. 2 hrough Express. nt Joy Acco

lows:

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 Bast—10.55 a. m.
Way Mail from the West—9 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.
Way Mail from Baitimore and Washington, 2.25 p. m.
EOURS FOR CLOSING MAILS.
Eastern Through Mail, for Philadelphia, 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m.

p. m. Vay Mail East, for Philadelphia and intermediate offices, 8 a. m. York and Northern and Eastern States, 1.30 p. m. Harrisburg, and Cumberland, Franklin and Perr counties, at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. orthern Central, Juniata and Western New York, at 10 m.
y Mall West-For Landisville, Salunga, Mount Joy,
Middletown. Highspire, Hempfield, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Highspire, Hempfield Mountville, Wrightsville, Maytown, Bainbridge and Fal mouth at 10 a.m.

nouth at 10 a.m. Columbia, York, &c., at 10 a.m. Baltimore and Washington, D. C., at 1.80 p. m. and p. m. Pittaburg Through Mail at 1.80 p. m. and 8 p. m. For Columbia, York, Marietta and Harrisburg at 10 a. m. and 6, p. m.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF EAST LAWPETER .- The

vening last. A Club was formed; and the following of ores elected:
President—Christian Hess.
Vice Presidents—John Martin, Valentine Long.
Recording Secretary—N. C. Sample.
Corresponding Secretary—James B. Martin.
Treaurar—Henry Kenesgy.
Chief Marchal—Thomas Rove
Assistant Marshal—Roland H. Brubsker, Isaac Gr
Messrs. Christian Erb, Roland H. Brubsker, Isaac Gr
Mill, John Dunlap and Abraham Long were appointed
committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense
he meeting.

committee to draft resolutions expressive of the same of the meeting.

Mesers, Lightner and Martin were appointed a committee to wait upon J. W. Berift, Eq. of Lancaster city, and request him to address the meeting.

After a bold and eloquent address by Mr. Swift, the following preamble and resolutions, reported by the committee, were unanimonally adopted:

WEIRLES, A crisis has arrived in the history of our country which to every reflecting mind must be truly alarming, and which the proper authorities do not or dare not for political reasons use the proper efforts to quelly most of their official acts tending rather to strengthen the enemy, and to produce discord and dissensions in the loyal States, than to cultivate a strong respect and veneration for the government, the only means by which a republic can exist—and we being opposed to a separation of the States under any and all circumstances; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the Democracy of East Lampeter and other townships assembled, do now, as ever, hold a firm, fixed and unitring devotion to the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, believing that to be platform enough upon which to buse our hopes for the future prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the suspension of the writ of habeas cor-

upon which to base our hopes for the future prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the suspension of the writ of babeas corpus in States not in rebellion, the suppression of freedom of speech, and all other violations of the Constitution by the President, are acts of gross tyranux, and the Administration that must recort to such illegal acts to sustain itself is not worthy of the support of American cirisens.

Resolved, That we protest in the name of humanity and in the strongest language against the efforts of the Administration to elevate the Negro to a position, socially and politically, equal to the free-born white citizen.

Resolved, That the trial by a court martial and banishment of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. for the expression of his political opinions, is a gross violation of the spirit

ment or the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, for the expression of his political opinions, is a gross violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and meets with our unqualified condemnation.

\*\*Resolvid\*\* 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 collous and detectable as the rule of the Administration that advocates and acts upon it.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF LEACOCK TOWNSHIP .-The Democracy of Leacock and adjoining districts had a vary large meeting at the public house of George Diller, in the village of Intercourse, on Wedneeday evening last. A Club was formed, nearly one hundred members enrolled, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers:

President—John L. Lightner.

Vice Presidents—John Creamer, Daniel Young.

President—John L. Lightner.
Vice Presidents—John Creamer, Daniel Young.
Recording Secretary—P. M. Eaby.
Corresponding Secretaries—Peter B. Eckert, Elijah Yost
Treasurer—George Diller.
Chief Marshal—R. J. Knox.
Assistant Marshal—John Royer, Jr.
The following secolarity records.

Assistant Marshal—John Royer, Jr.
The following resolutions were unanimously adopte
Resolved, That as free citizens of Pennsylvania we of
the Constitutional right of freely expressing and put
ing our opinions of public men and public measures
we intend to do so regardless of "denunciations from
ounter." we meet to require the arbitrary arrest and banishment of Hesolved, That the arbitrary arrest and banishment of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, for exercising his rights as a freeman in discussing the policy of the Administra-tion, was an outrage of the most flagrant kind, and merits, as it will receive, the condemnation of every liberty loving

as it will receive, the condemnation of every liberty loving citizen.

Resolved, That we are in favor of free speech, a free press, and the great writ of habeas corpus, and do solemnly protest against any attempt on the part of the Administration or its subordinates to interfere with either.

Resolved, That the military should always be held in subordination to the civil power, and the recent attempt of General Burnside to override the civil law, and establish a military despotism in the States of Ohio and Illinois, is a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Leacock township are now, as they seer have been, in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution and law—in favor of the union and pernow, as may ever have been, in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws—in favor of the union and per-setuity of the Republe—and alike opposed to Secsaionism in the South and Abolitionism in the North, believing oth heresies to be alike infinical to the Constitution and estructive to the Union.

Resolved, That the old Union with all its compromises, nder which our fathers lived and prospered is over

nor."

Besolved, That we consider the war against the Southern ates a great national calamity—in our opinion mainly ought about by the Secessionists of the South and the eckless, rabid and intolerant spirit of the Northern Abo-litionists, aided by the morbid spirit of speculation, and we have always been opposed to the whole trio. But in he restoration of the Union, we can never be deprived ur dur dearest Constitutional rights—but will maintain them

A MAJOR GENERAL THRASHED. We find in the Boston Courier of Thursday olace at Lowell, Massachusetts, a few days ince, between a hard-fisted mechanic and Gen. Butler. The principal facts, as they were detailed to the Courier, are these:

"Mr. Russell, who is a mason in Lowell.

was employed by a Mr. Eastman, the agent of Gen. Butler, to lay the pipes in a drain which Eastman had dug on the General's premises. The laying of the pipes was nearly completed, one only of the sections lying by the side of the trench. At this time General B. came towards Mr. Russell, and ordered him to remove a large stone within the side of the drain, and some distance beneath the surface of the ground, saying it would interfere with the plough. To this Mr. Russell objected, stating that it was his business to lay the pipes, and not to dig the drain, which had been prepared for his work by Eastman.—
Thereupon, General B., with violent and promight join it should we lessen the prospect of fane language, ordered him to leave his premplaced again in its former position. Repeating the offensive language, General B. kicked the pipe over again, and as Mr. Russell was attempting to replace it, he received a violent.

The correspondence between the Brazilian an accident; but the statements upon the ther side do not correspond with that view of

Mr. Russell allowed him to rise, and accom-panied him a hundred or two hundred rods out of the field. We learn that Mr. Russell told the General that he was an old man, over sixty years of age, and had never before been assailed in this way; that the General must remember he was in Massachusetts, not New Orleans; and that such conduct as his would not be tolerated on New England soil. He also told him it was no wonder we were beaten by the Confederates, when such officers led our men : that, for his own part, he was the grandson of a revolutionary patriot, who was killed by the British in his own house, (at Lexington,) and he himself and the other that man had been true to their Democratic principles. Reminding the General of his action at the Charleston Convention and of his

upon the ground and Mr. Russell had him by the throat and held him there. Gen. B. is al-

leged to have made no resistance; but after

lding him as long as he thought necessary,

political tergiversations in general, Mr. Russell then left him.

"A PEACE PARTY. "The Democratic party is for peace. It will hail with satisfaction the ending of the war, whenever that can be done upon the basis of a restoration of the Union. will not consent to a separation of the States. Jpon this platform it stands, prepared to resist every assault and to advocate peace with a estored Union."-N. Y. Argus.

The Philadelphia Age copies the above, and emarks as follows:

"The above principles are those of the Democratic party throughout the country. They constitute the platform on which it must stand or fall, and with which we expect to sween he present Administration from power. claim the privilege of opposing the Adminis-tration and of adhering to the principles of the Democratic party without being either conpirators or traitors to our country. We are letermined to exercise the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution, and to act as freemen in submitting to the majority at the ballot-box. But the ballot box must be kept free. We want no mock elections, but shall cheerfully submit to the honest, untrammeled expression of the popular will. We are for law. order, the Constitution, and the restoration of the Union on terms honorable to the North and the South."

TREASURY NOTES NOT A LEGAL TENDER ON OLD CONTRACTS. The three judges of the Supreme Court in New York, namely, Judges Ingraham, Peckham and Leonard, have held unanimously that the Treasury notes are not a legal tender in discharge of debts contracted and due before the act of Congress was passed. Two of the Judges, Peckham and Lecuard, held that Congress had no power to make a paper currency, and compel individuals to receive it as money in their private dealings. Judge Inoraham reserved himself, as to the effect of the legal tender clause in the act of Congress, on contracts made after its passage. The case will now go to the Court of Appeals .-The effect of this decision is to compel all debtors to provide specie, when they make " legal tender."

Washington Election .- On Monday there was a Charter Election held in Washington, and the result is significant, the Administra tion candidates, with power and patronage to aid, being badly beaten. Anti Administra-tion candidates for the general city offices were elected by majorities ranging from 1.800 to 2,000; and the Councilmen of the same ticket were elected in the several wards.—
Albany Argus, June 6th.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN. HARRISBURG, June 12. The following proclamation has just been issued

Pennsylvania, SS. A. G. Curtin. A. G. GURTIN.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PECCLAMATION.

Information has been obtained by the War De-

partment that a large rebel force, composed of car-lry and mounted infantry, has been prepared or the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvaia;
The President has, therefore, erected two new De-artments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be com-landed by Major General Couch, and the other a Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major

Western Pennsylvania, commanded by major in. Brooks.

I carnestly invite the attention of the people of unsylvania to the general orders issued by these dicers on assuming the command of their respective epartments. The importance of immediately raising a sufficient

force for the defence of the State cannot be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders. rmanent security to our borders.

I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of
e freemen of this Commonwealth, to think it necessary to do more than to commend the measure to the people, and urgently urge them to respond to the call of the General Government, and fill the ranks f these corps, the duties of which will be mainly be defence of our homes, firesides and property from

devastation. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-

By the Governor. (Signed) ELI S Secretary of the Commo

FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, June 10. The following advices per steamship Africa

have been received: GREAT BRITAIN. The West India mail, with nearly \$2,500,-

000, has reached England. St. Thomas advices of the 4th ult. state that seven Federal vessels of war were in that harbor composing the squadron of Commodore harbor composing the squadron of Commodore Wilkes, who evidently intended making St. Thomas the centre of operations in the West Indies. Regardless of the fact that St. Thomas was in possession of the Danish Crown, the Westpaster was a state of the St.

officer.
The London Times remarks that the North has expended three armies in trying four generals, and the last two have most signally failed. The South must stake the lives of generals whose abilities cannot be questioned, and whose numbers such casualties as that by which Jackson has fallen may too soon dimin ish; and it is in this gradual loss of men eminent by their qualities and skill, that the

South may prove most vulnerable.

The Times' city article says: "Thus far there is not the elightest symptom of a willingness to close the war in America, and those on this side who are calculating on the proba-ble effects of conscription and financial collapse may, perhaps, find these agencies, so far he particulars of an encounter which took from bringing about a settlement, will lead to increase of anarchy and further dismemberment of the country, which will be brought to a condition in which the existence of any cen tral authority capable of making a treaty of neace, or enforcing it when made, will be ever more difficult than at present. As to its being the true policy of England to recognize the in ce of the South, we cannot recognize that which does not exist. The South is not yet independent, though apparently rapidly achieving independence. Hopeless as the prospects of the North may be, we have no right to place in its way any fictitious cause of discouragement. If friendly remonstrance or personal sacrifice could be of avail, it would be incumbent upon us to use every effort, but we know that each step of that kind on our part would increase the mischief. France, Spain or Russia might command our good will

8uccess The House of Commons reassembled on by another person, and did not look to hind the 28th. After considerable debate touch for his pay, and should finish the drain. General B. then kicked the section of the pipe into and France a division took place, in which the drain, which Mr. Russell picked up and the ministerial side of the question was sus-

blow in the face. The understand that, sub-sequently, Gen. B. Teleged this to have been ated in a rupture of the official relations. The Brazilian Minister demanded and received hi

passports. the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumped from the ditch and as quickly Gen. B. was flat on his mission to the French Government. Mr. Mason had reached Paris, and reported The signs of political life are increasing in France. Determined efforts are making to elect Thiers, as a lesson to the Governmen

TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS.

Democrats, in the afternoon, finding thempowerless to do any further business entered a protest upon the record reciting the facts, and arraigning the Governor for usurnation and unconstitutional act. and informally left their seats, not recognizing an adjournment, but a revolutinary breaking up of the Legislature. The Governor's proclamation was intended to and did defeat the one hundred thousand dollars appropriation for sick and wounded soldiers. The final passage of that bill was pending in the House when it dissolved. There is great excitement here.

nati, said :

"For the reasons which I attempted to set forth, I am led clearly to the conclusion that I cannot judicially pronounce the order of General Burnside for the arrest of Mr. Valandigham as a nullity, and must, therefore, hold that no sufficient ground has been exhibited for granting the writ-applied for. There is one other consideration to which I may, perhaps, properly refer, not as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purification of the writ applied for the purification of the sufficient ground as a reason for refusing the writ applied for. but for the purification of the sufficient ground as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purification of the sufficient ground as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purification of the sufficient ground as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purification of the sufficient ground as a reason for refusing the writ applied for the arrest of Mr. Valandigham as a nullity, and must, therefore, hold that no sufficient ground has been exhibited for granting the writ-applied for. There is believed to be from Resectant's army, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Memphis.

Jackson, of the 8th, says: "A courier from Jackson, o haps, properly refer, not as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purpose of saying, that if granted, there is no probability that it would be available in relieving Mr. Vallandigham from his present would not be obeyed. And I confess I am somewhat reluctant to authorize a process knowing it would not be respected, and that the Court is powerless to enforce obedience."

What a startling admission from the Bench, that its authority is already crushed out by

at Memphis.

Jackson, June 8.

A scout, just in from Vioksburg, reports all working well. The men are in good spirits but are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun. Grant is now slowly advancing by building parallels, which are four hundred yards from the outer works. There has been no general assult for ten days past. There is plenty of ammunition and provisions at Vicksburg, and the soldiers and citizens are confident of the result. Our entire loss during the series of assaults does not exceed six hundred. There was heavy firing with muskets and artillery yesterday, and artillery to-day.

Mobile Jone 1.

were dead-the child still warm. Steele's hand grasped a razor, and it was perfectly evident that he had murdered his wife and child and then killed bimself. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of insanity. Mr. Steele had been an inmate of an insane asylum at different times during the last twenty years. His age was fifty-three years. Two of his other children, who were in a different room,

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILL .- A cold leads to sore throat, sore throat to a cough, a cough to consumption. Now a box of Bryan's Pulthroat, in a few hours. Only try Sold by Kaufman & Co.

escaped.

# WAR NEWS.

The Siege of Port Hudson-Official Re-port by General Banks. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE GULF,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, May 30th, 1863. \
Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief,

Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, Washington:
GENERAL: Leaving Sommesport on the Atchafalsya, where my command was at the date of my last despatch, I landed at Bayon Sara at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

A portion of the infantry were transported in steamers, and the balance of the infantry, artillery, cavalry, and wagon train moving down on the west bank of the river, and from this to Bayon Sara.

On the 23d a junction was effected with the advance of Major General Augur and Brigadier Gen. Sherman, our line occupying the Bayon Sara road at a distance of five miles from Port Hudson.

Major Gen. Augur had an encounter with a portion of the enemy on the Bayon Sara road in the direction of Baton Rouge, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy with heavy loss.

On the 25th the enemy was compelled to abandon his first line of works.

Gen. Weitzel's brigade, which had covered our rear in the march from Alexandria, joined us on the 25th, and on the morning of the 27th a general assault was made upon the fortifications.

The artillery opened fire between 5 and 6 o'clock, which was continued with animation during the day. At 10 o'clock Weitzel's brigade, which the division of Gen. Grover, reduced to about two brigades, and the division of General Emory, temporarily reduced by detachments to about a brigade, under command of Col. Paine, with two regiments of colored troops, made an arssault upon the right of the enemy's

Col. Paine, with two regiments of colored troops, made an assault upon the right of the enemy's works, crossing Sandy Creek, and driving them through the woods to their fortifications.

The fight lasted on this line until 4 o'clock, and

The fight lasted on this line until 4 o'clock, and was very severely contested. On the left the infantry did not come up until later in the day, but at 2 o'clock an assault was opened on the courre and left of centre by the divisions under Major-General Augur and Brigadler-General Sherman.

The enemy was driven into his works, and our troops moved up to the fortifications, holding the opposite sides of the parapet with the enemy on the right. Our troops still hold their position on the left. After dark the main body of the army, being exposed to a flank fire, withdrew to a belt of woods, the skirmishers remaining close upon the fortifications.

tions.

In the assault of the 27th, the behavior of the

Thomas was in possession of the Danish Crown, the Wachusetts was, to all intents and purposes, the guard ship, and remained at St. Thomas during the cruising of the other vessels, always having steam up in readiness to overhaul any vessel leaving the harbor, and otherwise annoy the shipping leaving port.

The Gemsbok had been dismantled and made a stationary coal hulk. Four vessels with coal were there from the States, supplying the fleet, and other stores were to follow.—

Much discontent prevailed on the subject, and the Colonial Government was much made a was expected that the Danish Government would immediately remonstrate with the Federal Government against the aggression of their officer.

The London Times remarks that the North has expended three agminist trains from any content of the content of the sever expended three agminist trains for a content of the of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected, and the de-termined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leaves upon my mind no doubt of their ulti-

mate success.

They require only good officers, commands of limited numbers, and careful discipline to make them excellent soldiers.

Our losses from the 23d to this date, in killed, wounded and missing, are nearly one thousand, including, I deeply regret to say some of the abfest officers of the corps. I am unable yet to report them in detail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, Your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Comd'g. The Battle of Beverly's Ford. Yesterday we briefly stated the fact that a severe cavalry engagement was in progress on the Rappahannock as our paper was going to pr have been able to ascertain the following ad

Rappahannock as our paper was going to press. We have been able to ascertain the following additiona 1 particulars of the battle:

It was known at Hooker's headquarters that Gen.

Lee had assembled his cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, between Culpepper Court House and Beverly's ford, designing soon to send them upon a raid in this direction, and Gen. Pleasanton was sent with portions of the divisions of our cavalry commanded by General Buford and Gregg respective.

Ity, to spoil their sport.

The force under Buford (portions of the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th regular cavalry, and the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry) reached Beverly's ford early on Monday evening, and crossed the river unopposed shortly after midnight. The force under General Gregg (portions of the 8th and 7th New York, 8th Illinois, and 3d Indians cavalry) reached the ford at midnight, and commenced to cross at 4 A. M. Buford's force, which was on the right, first met the enemy's pickets half a mile south of the ford, when a severe engagement immediately commenced, the rebels being in heavy force and resisting the advance of our troops with continuous hand to hand fighting When Gregg brought his force up to the fight, and became engaged, the enemy gradually gave way, disputing every inch of the ground desperately, however.

however.

In this way our men made more than a dozen charges into the midst of the rebel ranks, relying almost entirely upon the sabre, which they used with terrible effect. The enemy, on the other hand, repeatedly charged also, relying on their revolvers for the most part however. Both sides were repeatedly driven back, in the course of the battle; though we succeeded in driving the rebels—Fitzbugh Lee's and Wade Hampton's divisions of cavalry, with artillery, all commanded by Major General J. E. B. Stuart—back to a point about five miles southwest of where their pickets were first encountered, where Plessanton found the enemy so heavily reinforced with infantry and artillery as to make it prudent to return to this side of the river.

This—the return—was commenced at about four P. M., General Pleasanton bringing off about 200 prisoners, his own wounded, and the bodies of his officers who had been killed in the engagement.

The 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, which was in the advance, under Buford, lost heavily, including six officers killed, wounded or missing. Indeed, Buford's whole force was much cut up. Of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, we hear of Captain Davis, killed by a shell; Major Robert Morris, missing; Lieutenant Lenning, missing; Lieut. R. Ellis, revolver shot through his leg; and Captain Lieper, cut with a sabre.

The 8th New York had the advance under Gregg,

sabre.
The 8th New York had the advance under Gregg,

Washington, June 12. WASHINGTON,
The following extracts are taken from
mond Dispatch of the 10th:

dissolved. There is great excitement here, and deep indignation against the Governor.

An Alarming Admission.—In refusing to issue a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, Judge Leavitt, of Cincinnati. said:

Moelle, June 9.

A special to the Tribune from Jackson, dated the of which is that General Kirby Smith, instead of the tribune from Jackson, dated the of which is that General Kirby Smith, instead of which is that General Kirby Smith, instead of the control of the control of the tribune from Jackson, dated the statement of which is that General Kirby Smith, instead of which is the control of the Tribune from Jackson, dated the statement of which is that General Kirby Smith, instead of which is the control of the Tribune from Jackson is the many control of the Tribune from Jackson is the many control of the Tribune from Jackson is the many control of the Tribune from Jackson is the many control of the Tribune from Jackson is the many control of the Tribune from Jackson is the many control of the Tribune from Jackson is the many control of the Tribune from Jackson is the many control of the done something.

Heavy firing is heard from Vicksburg. Grierson is believed to have been driven five miles from Clin-

that its authority is already crushed out by
the arbitrary hand of military power.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Monday morning, at Hartford. Connecticut, the members of the family of William Steele, of East Hartford, on going to his room found his chamber deluged with blood, and Mr. Steele lying deed on the floor, with his throat horribly out. His wife was on the bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and an infant, six months old, had its head almost cut off. All were dead—the child still warm. Steele's Memphis, June 12.

MENPHIS, June 12.

calls for reinforcements.

Memphis, June 12.

The steamer Fort Wayne arrived here from below to-day. She brings no later dates than the Sth. No guerillas were seen on the way up.

The fight at Milliken's Bend, on Sunday last, was a sanguinary affair, much larger than was at first reported. The rebels, under McCullongh, were two thousand five hundred strong, while the Federal force consisted of three negro regiments and the 23d lows Regiment.

The rebels made a desperate charge at daylight, when the negroes broke in confusion; but on finding that their captured companions were being slaughtered they were rallied, and with great desperation drove the rebels back. The loss was heavy on both sides.

The guerillas destroyed portions of the railrord track near Germantown last night. The damage

track near Germantown last night. The damage was slight and soon repaired. The rebel forces in Northern Mississippi have all been sent to reinforce to Kaufman & Co.

Revolutionary Proclamation by Gover-nor Yates--The Legislature Prorogued until 1865--The Democrats Refuse to Comply--Indignation at the Capitol.

until 1865.—The Democrats Refuse to Comply—Indignation at the Capitol.

Springfield, Ill., June 10.

The Governor this morning issued an unconstitutional and revolutionary proclamation, proroguing the Legislature until 1865. The Republicans left the halls and thereby broke the quorum in each, but the Democrats refused to recognize the prorogation, and continued the sessions.

The Governor's pretext is that there is a disagreement between the two Houses on the subject of adjournment, but there was no Parliamentary disagreement whatever. The Democrats, in the afternoon, finding them—

The Sth New York had the advance under Gregg, and (under the command of Colonel Davis, who was killed on the field) after slightly wavering, acquitted themselves with much gallantry. We hear that mong the casualties of that regiment were Captain Foote, company E, and Lieutenant Culler, company A, killed; and Lieutenant Eeyer, company O, and Lieutenant Epler, company I, mortally wounded the newey shilled in the safe frequently with our rear-guard, doing us no damage to speak of, however.

As yet our loss has not been definitely ascertained. The number of wounded could not have been more than two hundred or three hundred, we apprehend, as they were sent down here last night on eleven cars, together with the bodies of our officers killed.

The proportion of horses killed on both sides in

The proportion of horses killed on both sides in this almost unexampled hand to hand cavalry battle, was very large.—Washington Star of Wednesday last. Reported Capture of Milliken's Hend by hirby Smith--The Garrison at Vicks-burg.

Gen. Pemberton has sent word that he can hold Vicksburg, and Gen. Johnston is to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.