S. B. Niles, No. 1 Scellay's Building, Court St., Bo is our authorised Agent for receiving advertisements, Age V. B. Paiauxa, the American Newspaper Agent, B. corner fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadaphia, authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements this paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be garded as payments.



w our flag is flung to the wild winds free, t it float o'er our father land. And the guard of its spotless fame shall be

"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR GEORGE W. WOODWARD. OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT: WALTER H. LOWRIE. OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Editorial Convention, held in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg, the 18th inst., the Democratic Editors of Pennsylvanis are requested to meet in the City of Lancaster, or THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY, 1863, at 11 o'cleek, A. M., for the purpose of consultation

united setion in the political campaign upon which we have entered. A general attendance is earnestly desired, as business of great importance to the profession will come GEO. SANDERSON, President.

Laborarum, June 23, 1863. Editors throughout the State are requested to copy.

Great Excitement! THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE BURNED !--THE

ENEMY AT WRIGHTSVILLE IN FORCE. The Confederates have overrun the entire Cumberland Valley from are reports of fighting near Oyster's | Vive la humbug! Point, three miles west of Harris-

Men of Lancaster County Arouse!

The invaders are near us, only separated by the Susquehanna river. It is impossible to tell what hour they may be upon our soil. What are you doing to repel the enemy? The apathy which exists in our midst must be shaken off at once, or all will be lost. Let every man do his duty in the present terrible crisis, if we would save ourselves from the disgrace and ruin which threaten us.

Important Military Order.

The Governor has issued an order for troops in accordance with his proclamation, published in another column. The number required from Lancaster county is 2154. The men will be mustered into the service of the State for the period of 90 days, unless sooner discharged.

General Hooker Superseded!

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday state that Gen. HOOKER has been superseded, and that the command of the army of the Potomac is given to General MEADE. We are on the eve of stirring events.

A Great Speech.

We publish on our first page, this week, the great speech delivered by the Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, the Democratic candidate for Gov-Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 13th of December, 1860 about four months prior to the comseen that he took hold of the great question, which is the cause of all our troubles, with the giant grasp of an enlightened statesman, and handled it with masterly skill and with a boldness and fearlessness which but few of his contemporaries were willing to risk at that early period. Judge Woodward is, in every sense of the word, a great man—one of Pennsylvania's brightest jewels and we publish this speech so that all our readers may see and judge for themselves as to the mental calibre and sound, conservative views of the next Governor of our Commonwealth. We feel proud of such

a candidate. The Republican State Convention, which was to have been held at Pittsburg, on the 1st of July, has been postponed until the 5th of August, on account of the invasion of the State.

The Philadelphia Age recommends a Mass State Convention of the Democratic party. We second the motion, and recommend the City of Lancaster as the most suitable place to hold it. It is sufficiently central, and is easy of access by railroad from every section of the

THE DROUGHT IN IOWA .- The farmers of Iowa are complaining much about the severe ught in that State. It is said that everything is suffering for want of rain. The hay erop is very inferior, the wheat and corn are suffering, and crops generally are backward. In addition to all this, the chinch bug has nch bug has some fields of whost slready.

STATE GOVERNMENTS. That class of political theorists, says the Trenton True American, who are in the habit sentations of the Republican-disunion press of railing against the doctrine of State Rights | and orators, says the N. H. Patriot, that the and State Sovereignty, might, if they would Democracy go for "Peace at any price and view the events of the past fortnight in the upon any terms." It is constantly reiterated light of common sense and not their peculiar by these mis-leaders of the people that the theories derive a profitable lesson. In the Democracy would make a "dishonorable first place we have seen how an emergency, peace—a disgraceful peace;" that they would preated by the changing fortunes of war, has | yield to any demands the robel leaders might rendered necessary a practical recognition of make. Those who utter this stuff know well State Governments. When some few days that they are thus foully slandering far betago the Executive of the neighboring State of ter men than themselves, and thus seeking to Pennsylvania found the soil of the Common- contradict the current history of the country. wealth over which he presides pressed by the The Democracy have ever upheld the honor foot of the invader, he looked in vain to the of the country, and have ever been the most General Government for aid to drive back the reliable defenders of the Union and the Coninvading foe. The circumstances were such stitution. They are so to-day, and they seek that the General Government, threatened and will approve of nothing inconsistent with itself by an advancing enemy, could render this. They are for peace; but not for "peace no assistance. There was no time to be lost. at any price." There are few men who stand In the emergency Governor Currin had no upon that platform; but there is certainly alternative but to apply to the Governors of great danger that the time will come when States, and among those to whom he applied the mass of the people of all parties will dewere the Governors of New Jersey and New mand "peace upon any terms or at any York, who had been so violently stigmatized price." This terrible war may be continued by the radicals as disloyal when party ends to such a length and with such a waste of were to be subserved. If the calumnies so blood and treasure, and continue to be so frequently uttered against Governors PARKER grossly and wickedly mismanaged, that the and SEYMOUR by the party to which Governor people will become discouraged and hopeless, CURTIN belongs, had been true, the latter and so anxious to escape further suffering could have looked for no response to his ap- that they will demand " peace on any terms." peals. If he had believed the charges true This is one great source of patriotic solicitude. he would not have made the application he For it is more than suspected that a powerful did. But though it might have suited his faction of the ruling party are seeking to purpose once to countenance these charges, bring about this very state of facts, as an exhe well knew they were untrue, and the cuse for making a "dishonorable peace" by response with which his call was met was the a division of the Union. They do not want most complete refutation of the slander of military success; they do not want the rebelthe radical presses that could have been made. | lion put down; because they do not want the The two States, whose loyalty had been most | Union restored and preserved. On the conviolently impugned were the first and only ones | trary, they want the war protracted, our reto send troops to the rescue of their sister sources wasted, our sufferings increased, until Commonwealth, and these troops were sent the people shall cry out in anguish and dethrough the agency of the State Governments spair, "Give us peace on any terms!" And entirely. Had no such Governments existed, then they think they can make peace upon where would Governor Currin have looked the basis of a division of the country, withfor aid?

GENERAL MILROY.

The energetic, indomitable Milroy, the earnest fighting man, who has, by his vigilance and his earnestness, impressed the rebels of Western Virginia with a wholesome sense of his power, has again accomplished a feat worthy of his name. He has cut through overwhelming forces of the rebels, and landed nearly his whole army in safety at Harper's Ferry, where they are ready again to do battle for their country. This is no more than any one who knows the man would expect.

We clip the above ridiculous paragraph from the Harrisburg Telegraph. A fitting commentary on such disgusting flattery of this pet Abolition General, is the fact (which has at length leaked out) that he met with a terrible defeat-owing to his bad management-losing five thousand of the seven thousand men under his command, all his large train of wagons, twelve hundred horses, six thousand muskets and any number of small arms, all his camp equipage and stores—in short, every thing but what the men who made their tience its inalienable rights of sovereighty escape carried away on their backs. And Markey binneals according to the New York MILROY himself, according to the New York Milkov himself, according to the New York

Herald, never stopped until he reached Baltimore, a distance of at least one hundred miles
from the scene of conflict. From there, the
story goes, he proceeded to Harrisburg next
day, and made a speech denunciatory of the
Democratic State Convention, which doubt
less pleased his Abolition admirers in that
dity. A more consummate fool than this
same Milkov does not exist any where,
and yet this is the man whom the Hessian Bergner lauds to the skies—the "earnest fighting
man" who beat General Banks all hollow in
his rapid retreat from, the Shenandoah valley.

Wiee la kumbud g!

HÖN. CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

We understand, says the Philadelphia Age,
that the President of the late Democraty are in favor of peace.
They sund made any pecchical color of the peace of indiana, in the gallant and restored Constitution as it is
an along that they will not consent. They seek peace
with a restored Union and a restored Constitution—peace with the Constitution as it is
a home, for the full orgabization of the Comwritten.

Herald, never stopped until he reached Baltimart, and their functions, we will then for the vindication of political and
well known to need further reference. From
the unaided boy he has become, as a lawyer
and a jurist, unsurpassed in the State; while
the shearing, his ability, his unspotted life,
and last, though not least, his unsuported to him as the proper man
in the present crisis to direct the destinics of
this great Commonwealth.

MILROY, THE RACER, ON COPPERTransmer—Edward Galem.

Wiee President—General Reading at the public blosses of Reversibles and a peace,
and in the present crisis to direct the destinics of
this great Commonwealth.

MILROY, THE RACER, ON COPPERThe gallant Democracy of Martic township had
initiation in the fifth of mention of measures to
the first president of the destinics of
the state of Martic States which
and jurist, unsurpassed in the State; while
the since the variable of the consideration of the state of ment and lack of moral the Potomac to within three miles of Herald, never stopped until he reached Balti-Harrisburg-also the counties of more, a distance of at least one hundred miles Adams and York. On Sunday eve- from the scene of conflict. From there, the ning their pickets appeared at story goes, he proceeded to Harrisburg next Wrightsville, when after a short day, and made a speech denunciatory of the skirmish, our forces retired across Democratic State Convention, which doubtthe river and burned the bridge be- less pleased his Abolition admirers in that hind them. The Town of York was city. A more consummate fool than this surrendered by the citizens on Sun-same Milroy does not exist any where, and day morning. The people of Colum- yet this is the man whom the Hessian Bergbia are flying in all directions, the ner lauds to the skies-the "earnest fighting roads on Sunday night and yesterday | man" who beat General Banks all hollow in being filled with fugitives. There his rapid retreat from the Shenandoan valley.

formed, for the full organization of the Com- resolved to battle to the bitter end. mittee.

No better selection could have been made for that important post. Col. BIDDLE is a consistent Democrat who, while in Congress, fought an overwhelming radical majority with manly energy, consummate skill and unsur- cannot be misunderstood." passed parliamentary tactics. He has established a lasting reputation as a debater and thing so extraordinary ever before uttered by statesman, and has vindicated the honor of the Chief Magistrate of a free country? Men Pennsylvania in a Congress of fanatics which | are torn from their homes and immured in had resolved to destroy the Constitution and bastiles for the shocking crime of-SILENCE! the Union. He represented, as he said in his | Citizens of the model Republic of the world speech in the House of Representatives, "the are not only punished for speaking their opinwhite men of Penusylvania," and he will, as ions, but are plunged into dungeons for holding Chairman of the Democratic State Central their tongues! When before, in the annals of Committee, be guided by the same high mo- tyranny, was silence ever punished as a crime? tives and statesmanlike views which he so Citizens who disapprove of the acts of the ably set forth in his speeches. If education, Administration are denied even therefuge of a learning, social accomplishments and high dignified silence, and, on malicious and partipersonal qualities can fit a man for the posi- san conjectures of the motives of such silence, tion of Chairman of the State Central Com- they are deprived of their liberty. Few among mittee, the Hon. Charles J. Biddle is that us ever expected to live to see such things

man. DODGING THE ISSUE.

The Black Republicans of Ohio, says a contemporary, after inducing Governor ToD to become a no-party candidate for Governor. drove him, when elected, to extreme party courses. They made him arrest leading Democrats-Dr. Olds among others-on party ernor, at the Union Meeting held in grounds, and upon untenable pretences .-When his turn came for renomination, they deserted him. They did not dare go before the people with a candidate identified with mencement of hostilities. It will be the doctrines and practice of arbitrary arrests!

There is a confession in this course of action which should be a warning to all men who are connected with the Republican party; or who are tempted to join it. That party dare not go before the people with candidates identified with its principles.

GENERAL EWELL. One of the principal divisions of Lee's army now engaged in the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is that of the late Stonewall Jackson, but now commanded by General Ewell, who has doubtless been selected to manage the operations of the main body in this State, from the fact that he is well acquainted in certain portions of it where immense damage could be done to our railroads. The York Republican says that he was formerly well known in that place, having been engaged as a civil engineer on the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg railroad. He is familiar with every foot of ground in that section of country, and is consequently the most dangerous officer the rebels could have placed in command of a rebel force for the invasion of that section of Pennsylvania.

MEXICO.

By the way of San Francisco we have interesting intelligence from Mexico. The ad vices are to the 24th of May, at which date the French forces continued their march towards the City of Mexico. All the French residents of that place had been compelled to leave. The defences around it were being strengthened, and it was believed that the Mexican government would flood the valley on the near approach of the French and make a determined resistance. General Comonfort, having been censured for failing to reinforce Ortegs, at Puebla, had resigned. General Juarez had taken command of the Mexican do its appearance and completely destroyed foces. At last accounts the French advance was at San Martin Los Mulican:

VANDALISM. It is one of the most bare-faced misrepre-The latest achievements of the negro troops under Colonel Montgomery in the Southern Department, are thus summed up by a letter writer:

THE DEMOCRACY AND PEACE.

out incurring political death.

This is the real position and purpose of

country as well as to that noble State:

"In the midst of the surrounding gloom,

duty of the Democracy of New York can be clearly discerned. It is to furnish to those

in authority all constitutional means for the

force of the rebellion-the object and ain

of which we heartily condemn-is broken,

We must cling

and to struggle persistently against a dis-memberment of the Union. We must clin

to the Union and stand by the Constitution

and uphold the cause of law and order. We

must save our own noble State from anarchy,

while we maintain with constancy and pa-

THE CRIME OF SILENCE.

"The New York World asks, "was any

done; and nobody, we are sure, to see them

so unblushingly confessed." The President

would force the people into silence, and then

"COPPERHEAD GOVERNORS."

The Republicans delight to call Gov. Sey-

mour of New York, and Gov. Parker of New

Jersey, "Copperhead Governors." These

slandered patriots are now rendering that

name honorable even in the eyes of Republi-

cans. They were the first to be called upon

by the Government, for aid in repelling the

invasion of Pennsylvania, and the most

prompt and energetic to respond to the call.

Gov. Seymour called Gen. McClellan to his

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

paper. For uttering that speech, which did

him great credit as a statesman and supporter

of the Constitution and constitutional freedom,

he has brought down upon his head the wrath

of the whole pack of Illinois fanatics. With

that party he is now "a dead cock in the pit,"

and for no other reason than that he refused

his sanction to lawlessness and Presidential

and military usurpation. One of the Chicago

"Senator Trumbull takes his stand by the

Trumbull in Chicago that will put a Copper-head in the Presidential chair. It is this con-

temptible, sneaking cowardice of leading men,

who should stand up for the right, that makes

the cause of the traitors strong.
"Mr. Trumbull is recognized as the cham-

of speech to utter treason and de-

is just such conduct as that of Mr.

Abolition organs thus speaks of him:

stroy the Union is now his doctrine.

the balance of their worthless lives!"

punish that silence as a crime!

men think of this.

committee, savs:

"A Beaufort letter states that in Montgomery's recent raid above forty houses were burned, and much private property destroyed. Privates and officers have now in their possesion, books, pictures, rings, clothes and family nementoes and keeepsakes. Watches, silver ware, silver coin, and various other articles were taken from the houses before setting

These raids are carried in districts where there are no armed rebels, and the negro troops commit their depredations under the protection of gunboats provided to guard against surprise. Even the N. Y. Tribune referring to a letter from a correspondent giving the details of these raids, is compelled to

"A letter from Port Royal, printed this morning, adds another account to those here-tofore received of the extraordinary forays by Colonel Montgomery in South Carolina and Georgia. It does not state why these expeditions, which doubtless have a legitmate m tary object, are signalized by the sack and plunder of unresisting towns, which is not, in ordinary circumstances, a legitimate military operation. There may be a reason for the cense which Colonel Montgomery allows his troops, but if there is one it ought to be made public, in order that his reputation and that of the National cause may not be sullied by he disgrace which such acts, unexplained. oring upon them "

We are glad to see that the Abolitionists are at last awakening to the fact that there are acts which the Government cannot sanction without disgrace. Every newspaper that disapproves of such vandalism as that committed by Col. Montgomery's negro troops should speak out against them, so that the civilized world may know that they are not universally approved by the American people.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD. Hon. George W. Woodward, our nominee for Governor, is a native of Wayne county. The Luzerne Union says he came to Wilkes. Barre when quite a young man, to attend the school of Dr. Orton, the then principal of the old Academy, under whose tuition he comportion of the "government"-of persons pleted his academic education. He then went who have a controlling influence in the manto Geneva, N. Y., where he graduated in the agement or mis-management of public affairs. same class with Gov. Seymour, and between And it was a proper appreciation of the danwhom we understand there has ever existed ger from this source that prompted the Demothe firmest friendship. About the year 1828 cratic members of the New York Legislature, George W. Woodward entered upon the study in their Address to their constituents, to utter these patriotic words, applicable to our whole of law in the office of Garrick Mallery, Esq. Upon the appointment of the latter gentleman to the Judgeship of the Northampton district. with a desperate struggle forced upon us, the young Woodward took charge of Mr. Mallery's extensive practice, and in a very short time attained a high position at the bar. His clear legal and logical mind, his untiring industry, and the unswerving integrity of his character, made him a mark of admiration far beyond his years, among the Scotts, the Conynghams, the McClintocks, the Denisons and the other great and distinguished minds then composing the Luzerne bar. Thus much for his early manhood in the profession of which he has since become so bright an ornament. His subsequent attainments are too maintained in their functions, we must trust well known to need further reference. From

soldiers to steal into power, are disgracing our

State by their treasonable acts.
"Let these traitors of the Indiana Legislature, and the Copperheads, Butternuts, and The President, in his letter to the Albany K. G. C.'s throughout the State, who are givng aid, comfort and encouragement to armed reason in the South, read, in the odium that " The man who stands by and says nothing has followed the memory of the Blue Light when the peril of this government is discussed, Federals and Hartford Conventionists of 1812. mething of the execration and detestation that will follow their memory down the stream

"I join with my fellow-soldiers of the Union everywhere in warning these traitors at home that when we have crushed armed treason at the South and restored the sovereignty of our Government over these misguid States, (which, under God, we surely will do,) we will, upon our return while our hands are in, also exterminate treason at the North. by arms, if need be, and seal by the blood of of arms, by heaver found, the permanent peace of our country and the perpetuity of free government to all future generations.

"R. H. MILROYED This document, in view of recent events in Milroy's career, is quite interesting and re-

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a strong ultra Republican paper, which objects to the Democratic platform, is forced into the following admission :

Judge Woodward is a citizen of unimpeachable character, an able jurist, and a patriotic gentleman. So far the Convention manifested the old-time sagacity of the party.

The Easton Daily Express, (neutral in polities but supports Lincoln's administration any whet strongly in the management of the war) says: The nomination of Judge Woodward appears to give general satisfaction here. We have heard the nomination spoken very highly of by several Republicans.

We find the following extraordinary tatement in the New Lisbon (Ohio) Patriot, f the 19th inst.:

aid, and by their energetic efforts about 15,-000 men were organized and sent off to the OUTRAGEOUS BARBARITY .- We are informed scene of danger in a few days. Gov. Parker that on Tuesday evening, in Liverpool, about thirty women and five men, dressed in was no less prompt and successful in his women's clothes, started out with tar and efforts. It is stated that eight or nine New feathers after the Democratic women in that Jersey regiments have been already sent by town. They first went to the house of Mrs. him to aid in repelling the invaders. Such Morris, a widow woman, and a boy called her to the door. He then took hold of her and are the "treasonable" acts of "Copperhead tore off all her clothes except her chemise.

The crowd of she flends then came up and Governors." Who does not wish we had more of them? Let sensible and patriotic dressed her in a coat of tar and feathers. They next went to the house of Mrs. Lee. husband died in the army three months She fought like a tigress, but the foul We published a few days since, says the she fiends succeeded in tarring her in the same way. Five other Democratic women were Patriot and Union, a very conservative speech, made by Senator Trumbull to an Abolition tarred and feathered. We have no comments on this inhuman barbarity. If the parties meeting at Chicago, during the recent disturbance there in reference to Gen. Burnside's with the severest penalty of the law. order No. 38, suppressing the Times news-

An infant child of a Mrs. Smith, in Allentown, Pa., came near being devoured by rats on the 12th inst. It appears the mother had gone to church and left the child at home slone secured in a cradle, and that during her bsence a number of rate made an attack upon the child. The loud and protracted crying and shricking of the little innocent soon attracted the attention of neighbors, who forced an entrance into the apartment where the child was found surrounded by a drove of rats feasting on its blood and flesh, having already eaten away a part of one side of the face, the poor little sufferer presenting a most frightful side of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood! and pitiable spectacle, and being well nigh gone, although we understand that it is now recovering. This sad occurrence should be a to parents for all time to come not to

WESTERN CROPS. - The Milwankie (Wiscon sin) News says that " from every county in the State most enthusiastic accounts of the growing crops are received. The promise is that pion of Copperheadism; and he can have the satisfaction of reflecting that he and his friends the products of the year, in the aggreate, will be the greatest ever known in the State. The have done more injury to the authority of the earth literally teems with agricultural wealth. President in one hour than they can remedy in The yield will be immense and a large increase in the amount of fruit is anticipated.

leave children at home alone, or uncared for.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE EXCITEMENT.—The most exciting day we have had in this city since the fall of Fort Sumter was Sunday. From early morn until long after midnight the principal thoroughfare, and places where news was most likely to be obtained, were crowded with anxious multitudes. Bumors of all kinds were shoat, but anything definite concerning matters at Harnburg, or on the borders

tindes. Rumors of all kinds wate afloat, but anything definite concerning matters at Harrhang, or on the borders of our own county, was hard to obtain. About 7½ p. m. howsver, intelligence was received from Columbia that our troops had fallen back across the fiver from Wrightsville, and then burned the bridge, the light of which was plainly visible in this city.

There was a meeting of our citizens in the Court House, at 8½ a. m., which was presided over by the Mayor, and remarks were made by Col. Dickey, Maj. Ditmars, Capt. Wise, Mr. C. Shenk and others. The necessary preparations were made to enrol companies. Some two or three left during the day, and others followed on yaterday. A general suspension of business was recommended, and we noticed no places of business open yesterday.

About 2 p. m. a portion of Milroy's and Jones' wagon trains, numbering about 100 wagons and 150 horses passed through the city, and encamped at Graff's Landing on the Conestogs. There were also large humbers of horses, wagons and wablelse of all descriptions, belonging to private individuals, constantly arriving. A great number of people also arrived, some remaining here, and others proceeding farther on. They were a good many negroes among the number.

One of the companies of the 87th P. V., which was with Milroy at Winchester, reached here in the morning and remained until evening, when they left for Philadelphia. They attracted much attention durior their stay.

mirroy at Winchester, reached here in the morning and remained until evening, when they left for Philadelphia. They stircted much attention during their stay. Many of our business men were engaged the whole day in packing their goods, &c., preparatory to their removal of a safe place of deposit.

safe place of deposit. he Pennsylvania Railroad Company were shipping all

their rolling stock, &c., east.

nothing definite had been received from Harriburg or Columbia up to the hour of our going to press on yester-yesterday afterneon at 4] o'clock. Of course there were plently of rumors. plenty of rumors.

3,000 PRISONS PRISHN.—The largest political meeting ever held in Lancastar county (outside of the city) took place at Kirkwood, Colerain township, on Wednesday last. It is estimated that at least three thousand people were present, among whom were some three or four hundred ladies. Large delegations from Panningtonville, Cochraville and other places in Chester county took part in the proceedings. The delegation from Cochranville numbered two hundred strong, and were mounted on horseback, making a splendid appearance.

The meaning was held in Unitediate Grove. The stand

two hundred strong, and were mounted on horseback; making a splendid appearance.

The meeting was held in Whiteside's Grovo. The stand was beantifully decorated with flags, wreaths and flowers, the elegant and tasteful handlwork of the ladies.

The meeting convened at 10 clock, A.M. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report officers: Wm. N. Galbraith, Eaq., Colerain; Ebenezer Jackson, do.; James McCullongh, do.; B. W. Swisher, do.; Jeremiah P. Swisher, do.; Fennington Moore, do. They reported the following:

Lance McCullough, do.; S. W. Swinner, do.; Jer's Swinner, do.; Pennington Moore, do. They r the following:

President:
Joseph F. Walton, Esq., Ohester co. Vice President:
Clarkson Jefferles, Drumore.
John Whiteside, Colerain.
Mahlon Fox, Esq., Sadebury.
A. Stewart, Sadebury, Chestor co.
John Laverty, Bart.
Dr. John Martin, Bart.
Sanders McCullough, Drumore.
Isaae Wilson, Little Britain.
D. D. Swift, Falton.
Isaae Montgomery, Eden.
Samuel Whiteside, Chester county.
William Marchbank, Oxford, Chester co.
John Criley, Penningtonville, do.
Oromwell Blackburn, Colerain.
Jacob Fox, Upper Oxford, Ohester co.
John Hayes, Little Britain.
Richard O. Edwards, Eden.
Wm. B. Reynolds, W. Fallowfield, Chester co.
Samuel Reese, Penn twp., Ohester co.
H. S. Kerner, Salisbury.
Truman Wallace, Salisbury.

Scerdaries:
Wm. H. Hodgen, West Chester,
Abram Shank, Esq., Lancaster.
Dr. Zell, Little Britain.
John D. Harrar, Sadebury.

Commillee on Resolutions:
Dr. J.-P. Andrews, Colerain.

John D. Harvar, Badsbury.

Commillee on Resolutions:

Dr J. P. Andrews, Colerain.
John M. Hoyberger, Esq., Bart.
Isaac Walker, Badsbury.
John/McSparran, Drumore.
William S. Davis, Colerain.
The meeting, which was kept up until late in the evening, was addressed by Theo. H. Ochischlager and Thomas Greenbank, Esqrs., of Philadelphia; Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, W. W. Brown, Esq. J. W. F. Swift, Esq., and Mr. Daniel E. Schoeller, of Lancaster; John Rutter, Esq. of West Chester, and Mr. J. W. Fratt, of Kimbleville, Chester co.
The interest of the people in the speaking nover flagged, and we bave it from different sources that it was the fluer political meeting ever held in Southern Lancaster county.
Colerain is a great township, and her people devoted to the Union and the Constitution.

IN LUCK .- Mr. HUGO E. FIDDIS, formerly of this office, we are pleased to learn from the Westminster (Md.) Democrat, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Bank of that town. Mr. F. is a young man of very considerable intelligence, and being of polite and courteous deportment, he will no doubt be a popular officer with those having business at the Bank. We tender him our best wishes.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF MARTIC TOWNSHIP.

Administration unworthy the support of all free bors American citizens.

Resoived, That the arrest and banishment of the Hon C. L. Vallaudigham slone is sufficient to damn the Lincold dynasty in the estimation of all lovers of Constitutional freedom.

dynastia in the estimation of all lovers of Constitutional freedom.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the elevation of the Negro to a social and political equality with the superior white man, and that the endeavors of the Abolitionists, either in or out of power, to bring about such an equality merit the condemnation of every honest man.

Resolved, That we are alike opposed to Eccessionism in the South and its twin sister, A bolitionism, in the North, being fully convinced that both are alike enemies of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the civil should be superior to the military law, and that no state of circumstances, where war does not exist, will justify any military officer in suppressing the civil power and substituting the military.

Resolved, That against the infraction of civil rights we do solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest, and are resolved on the second Tuesdo solemnly protest solemnly pro

States.
William N. Gibson, Thomas Lebazius, John McLaughlin, George Patton, J. C. Otto, Committee.

BOUNTY TO MEN ENLISTING FOR SIX MONTHS

Bounty to Men Enlisting for Six Months

—The Pay of the Militia for the Defence of the County.

—The County Commissioners, at their meeting on Thursday last, passed the following resolutions, providing for the payment of the men who responded to the call for troops to defend the borders of our county, and offering a bounty of twenty dollars to volunteers to serve for six months:

*Resolved**, By the Commissioners of Lancaster County, that the sum of seventy-five cents per day be allowed out of the county funds to each person who connected himself with one of the different companies that were formed for the defence of the county, when it was threatened by the last rebel raid, upon the captains of the respective companies making out a regular correct roll, containing the names of the men, and the number of days each man was in the actual service, to the correctness of said roll the captain being sworn or affirmed, and the money coming to each individual, be by himself lifted within one month fer this date.

*Recolved**. By the Commissioners of Lancaster County**.

captain being sworn of smirmed, and the money coming to each individual, be by himself lifted within one month fer this date.

**Recoved, By the Commissioners of Lancaster County, that a bounty of \$20 be paid to each individual of which any full company hereafter organized shall consist, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery, that shall be formed in said county, for the service of the United States for the term of six months, immediately upon the said companies being mustered into said service. And in addition to said bounty, that they will guarantee to each man and every person so centisted an amount equal to one month's wages, provided the same is not paid by the Government.

Recoved.By the Commissioners of Lancaster County, that a bounty of \$20 be paid to each individual, without respect to color, who is a resident of said county (whether they go into the infantry, cavalry or artillery service) that may enlist in the service of the United States for the period of three years or during the war, immediately upon their being respectively mustered into said service.

**Possa (Perior Offia NOR) — Mr. Hybury Panyage.

POST OFFICE CHANGE .-- Mr. HENRY PINKER-POST OFFICE UIIANUE.—BIT. EIENNY FINEMATOR, Chief Clerk in the City Post Office, has retired from that position on account of ill health. Mr. P. made an excellent and accommodating clerk.

Mr. P. has been succeeded by Capt. Sampet W. Rowe, late of the 122d, and formerly one of the Deputy Sheriffs of the county. Capt. R. is a young man of superior business qualifications, and is known for his gentlemanly and courteous manners. We predict he will make a popular officer. Consider our —— "old slouch" tipped, Captain.

THE GOOD WORK - Democratic Clubs are being formed in almost every district in the county, an the right spirit is abroad among our friends. A few day since we received a letter from an esteemed corresponden in West Cocalico, stating that the Club in that township has only had one meeting since its organization, an already, it numbers over one hundred members! The worl PASSENGER AND MAIL SCHEDULE .- The dif-

ferent Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania leave this city as follows: LEAVE EASTWARD. LEAVE WESTWARD. Through Express... Fast Mail.....

lows:

ARRIVALS.

Through Mail from the Rast—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 Baittmore and Washington, 2.25 p. 1

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 Way man nash in American and Eastern States, 1.20 p. m.
New York and Northern and Eastern States, 1.20 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. Mall West—For Landisville, Sainoga, Mount Joy, Elisabethtown, Middletown, Highspire, Hempfield, Mountville, Wrightsville, Maytown, Bainbridge and Falmouth at 10 a. m. For Columbia, York, &c., at 10 a. m. For Baitimore and Washington, D. C., at 1.50 p. m. and 8 p. m. Pittsburg Through Mail at 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m. For Columbia, York, Marletta and Harrisburg at 10 s. r

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing Monday the 17th day of August, 1863.

John Stober, W. Cocalico. Thos. A. Clark, Drumore. Benj. Snaveley, Pequea. Jas. McElvaine, Paradise. Ambrose Pownell, Sadsbury. John F. Herr, Strasburg. John R. Hess, Clay. John May, City.

Eph'm Carpenter, Earl.

Chr'n C. Lapp, E. Lampeter.

John B. Miller, City. John B. Miller, City. John L. Gish, W. Donegal. Harding Gilbert, Eden.
Henry M. Engle, E. Donegal.
Wm. Roberts, W. Hempfield.
Andrew McGinnis, City.
Joseph S. Lefever, Paradise.
Samuel L. Brubaker, Rapho.
John Hostetter, Manheim borough.
George Eichelberger, City.
Joseph C. Jameson, Little Britain.
William G. Road Mastic William C. Boyd, Martic. Henry Shaffner, Mount Joy bor. Henry S. Bower, E. Hempfield.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, com-mencing Monday the 17th day of August, 1863. Benjamin Breneman, W. Donegal. John Hummel, Conoy. Christian Good, Rapho. Adam S. Dietrich, Manor. John R. Russel, City. Elias Stone, Earl. Jonas Harnish. Conestoga, Samuel W. Scott, Fulton.
Samuel Redsecker, E. Donegal.
Reuben Kline, Clay.
David Harry, Mt. Joy bor. John Fluker, W. Cosalico.
George Ehler, City.
Adam B. Royer, W. Cosalico.
Lytle Caruthers, Leacock.
George B. Quigley, Paradise.
Isaac H. Grabill, W. Earl. Robert A. Evans, City. Levi Bard, W. Earl. Levi W. Groff, "
Benjamin Garret, Fulton.
Bamuel Jones, Providence.
Michael Clepper, Columbia.
Martin Kreider, Jr., W. Lampeter.
Issac Wood, Little Britain. Michael H. Shirk, W. Cocalico. Michael H. Shirk, W. Goshico.
Robert Harry, Columbia.
Christian Johns, Earl.
Jons Myers, Columbia.
John Hamilton, City.
Joseph L. McCommon, Colerain. Joseph L. McCommon, Colerand. Levi Ellmaker, City. George Pinkerton, City. Reuben Kreamer, W. Cocalico. Christian M. Greider, W. Hempfield. Christian M. Greider, W. Heing Andrew Hershey, Mt. Joy bor. Henry Haverstick, Manheim. Daniel Oakeson, City. Aaron Longenecker, Penn. John Rank, Paradise. James C. Morrison, Colerain. Henry Carter, Fulton. Wm. Gorrecht, City. Robert Bunting, Colerain.
Daniel Huber, Providence.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS. To serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday the 24th day of August, 1863.

Jacob Greenswalt, Manor. Amos Cowen, Upper Leacook.
John R. Knisely, East Donegal.
Franklin Clark, Strasburg bor. Thomas Grosh, Manheim.

Abraham S. Mylin, West Lampeter.

Michael Moore, West Hempfield.

Rudolph Garver, West Hempfield. Hiram Evans, Carnarvon, Jacob N. Miller, City. John G. Bowman, Ephrata Joseph Connelly, Penn.
Cyrus Ream, Esq., East Cocalico.
James C. Penny, Drumore. Joseph Hurgeson, Drumore. Joseph Hawthorn, Conoy. Geo. W. Hensel, Eden John Thomas, Providence, Michael Graff, Brecknock. Henry Meixel, Penn. Issiah Herr, Manor. Robert Furgeson, Colerain. Abner Miller, Conestogo. M. W. Smith, Conoy. David S. Enck, Clay.
John H. Swarr, East Hempfield. Jacob F. Fry, Manor. Lewis Haines, Fulton. Amos Rockey, Paradise.
John G. Martin, City.
John B. Hess, Little Britain. David Hershey, East Donegal. David Steinmetz, Ephrata. David Steinmetz, Ephrata. Joseph Earnhart, Drumore.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS.

ing Monday the 31st day of August, 1863. Jacob Kepperling, Manheim. Eli Eshleman, Martic. Dir Lishleman, Martic. P. Lebzelter, City. Benjamin McCutchen, Warwick. Peter E. Lightner, Lancaster. Anthony Good, Brecknock. Henry L. Landis, Manheim. Mashington Walker, Little Britain.

Isaac Hoover, Earl.

John Montoeth, Martic. Jacob Frantz, Paradise. Wm. Giles, Conestogo. Elijah Keen, Eden. J. D. Warfel, Salisbury. John Baughman, Strasburg bor. Levi Laush, Brecknock. Andrew Armstrong, East Donegal. John W. Mentzer, West Cocalico. John Metzger, City.
Benjamin M. Stouffor, Rapho.
Joseph Ballance, Fulton. John Good, Pequea.
Abraham Howry, East Lampeter.
John M. Wolgenmuth, West Donegal.
Jacob H. Hersbey, East Hempfield.
Adam B. Barr, City. Joseph Eaby, Leacock. Israel F. Able, City.

Samuel Crosson, Conestogo. Henry Neff, West Hempfield

Joseph Dorwart, City. Samuel Christ, Manor. Peter Sides, Conoy. The new Postal Law goes into effect on Wednesday next, the let of July. The postage rate for letters is the same as formerthree cents; city and drop letters two cents postage. Newspapers, weekly, per quarter, five cents; six times per week, thirty cents per quarter. The carriers after that cents per quarter. The carriers are the letters may be lederates nau sent aneau. Iwo regiments time deliver the letters without charge to the were captured wholesale, and the slaughter time deliver the letters without energe to the individuals to whom they are addressed, as the Government pays them a regular salary for their service. Whether the work will be as well performed hereafter as when the carries was paid on delivering the letter, time carried upon the persons of the troops. Not will soon test. But citizens can facilitate the delivery by having some suitable place of dedelivery by having some suitable place of de respondent, writing on the 20th, says nothing latters and papers, without the presents of whatever belonging to Milroy's command was letters and papers, without the necessity of ringing the door bell. Formerly it was the carrier's interest to wait until the door bell Martinsburg, and McReynold's brigade, from was answered; now it is not, and letters may therefore go back to the postoffice to be advertised, unless safe conveniences are pro-vided for dropping them in at the doors.— They should be so contrived interiorly that boys with hooks could not reach and abstract the letters. It needs very little inventive field and along the roadside as they fell; the power to make such boxes perfectly secure.—

Philadelphia Ledger.

FREE SPEECH .- A SENTIMENT FROM WEN-PELL PRILLIPS.—In a late speech in Boston, this distinguished Abolition orator said: "Who can adequately tell the value and sacredness of unfettered lipe? Who can describe the enormity of the crime of its viola-tisn? Free speech, the very instrument, the bulwark, the bright consummate flower of all liberty! The time to assert rights is when they are denied! Those who should assert them are those to whom they are denied. And that community which dares not protect its humblest and its most hated citizen in the free utterance of his opinions, however false, or however hurtful, is a gang of slaves."

GENERAL M'CLELLAN .- The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

The pressure for the reinstatement M'Clellan in the command of the army almost irresistible, and it is reported on fair authority that the matter is now under cabi net discussion. As the same elements of opposition exist, however, a recall of the General will devolve personally upon the President who may or may not assume the responsibili ty. It is certain, however, that he will not be recalled until the present threatened en-gagement is over, and not then, I apprehend, should Gen. Hooker prove successful.

that Gov. Yates, of Illinois, prorogued the ately out off its toes, fingers, and different Legislature of that State when about appropriating \$100,000 for the sick and wounded solutions. It was thought that the woman ating \$100,000 for the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois. The Democrats, in State was insane. During her trial she evinced the diers of Illinois. The Democrats, in State Convention, to help repair that outrage, contributed in that Convention \$47,500—a large portion in \$5's, \$10's, and some up as high as \$1,000, \$500, etc. It was one of the grandest, however, any allusion was made in court to exhibitions of public generosity ever recorded.

For The Intelligencer:

WHAT WAS THE MISSION OF THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PARTY: WHAT WAS THE BISSION OF THE BLACK RRPUBLIOAN PARTY:

Missas, Environs: Was the mission of the Black Republican party truly patriotic? Or was it for the purpose of breaking up our system of government, dissolving the Union of the States and destroying the powers of the Constitution? If it was the former, it has signally falled in every act or measure which would indicate, in the most remote degree, a true and patriotic seal in prosecuting such a policy as would seam to imply that thay meant to preserve that high state of prosperity and happiness that signalized our history at the moment they gained the reins of power. If the latter, then there never was an organization with a purpose or object in view which met with such rapid and complete success; for, since the day that proclaimed Abraham Lincoln President until the present hour, the integral elements of the freet Government upon earth have been dissolving and running down into abject ruin and decay, regardless of every effort that can be put forth by the counsels of patriotic statesmen, or the endeavors of a true and loyal people. It would seem to the candid mind that the latter was actually the mission of the Republican party. The leaders of that party must see that every step of progress they have adopted in the prosecution of their Abolition policy, has left its track of devastation and ruin, and aroused the elements of discord and dissention both North and South to such a degree as to distract that harmony and smity, which alone can guarantee the results of a policy truly loyal and patriotic. The people, who make no pretensions to statesmanship, see and feel this; and the obstinate persistency of the leaders of that party in a course that is so manifestly wrong, would seem to be one of the strongest arguments that they meant ruin and destruction to the Constitution to which they have been hostifie, and to our form of Government which held its fundamental payer in the equality of the Supreme Court as a coordinate branch of the Government.

or the people, and the authority of the Supreme Court as a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

The party in its organization was anti-Southern, and based upon all the delacions an infatuated morality could conjure up against an institution, in which the people who held it could see no moral wrong, but which seemed simply to regard the relations and distinctions or races as they were designed by the God that made them and society thus fundamentally constituted, and receiving the sanction of the Courts, the people and the Constitution, was immoral and must be abolished; to effect which the whole of our nationality must in its very organic life undergo a change, and by the organization of a party for this avowed purpose, and purbed into power by false issues, revolutionize and overthrew he shawe power of the country, and its existence.

every law and constituted authority which would sanction its existence.

Accidents, however, will often accomplish what the most mature plans can never reach. So it was with the Republican party. They never dreamt of so much and so rapid success in the disorganization of the Government, as proved to be the result of the advent of their party to power, or the plans and prosecution of their policy. Accident threw them into a new sphere of political life, surrounded them with new issues and complications, which have, alsa; too certainly caused the breach so much desired by them—but the end is not yet. They are like the ship in the midst of a vast sas of ice bergs, drifting with the utmost hazard they know not whither, and without the power again to return to any havan of safety.

The Black Republican party is the offspring of the little band of Abolition fannits who, thirty years ago, began their enterprize to enlighten and purify the South, and induce the men and women of that section to abolish their supereacy. This response, and affiliate with that low The Black republican party is the offspring of the little band of Abolition fanatics who, thirty years ago, began their enterprize to enlighten and purify the South, and induce the men and women of that section to abolish their supremacy over their negroes, and affiliate with that low subject race. This proving a fallure, they labored to propogate their foolish abstractions in regard to Southern society, and to imprepante the Northern mind with their notions, and thus dissoire the Union by inducing Northern States to withdraw from a people their about dectrines led them to regard as sestabiling a system in society fundamentally wrong and immoral. So far as this peculiar sect or dogma was concerned the people of the South foil no substantial alsru, so long as public sentiment North was against it, and that no practical steps were taken to enforce their theory. But when a political party was organized to reduce these theories to practice, and to use the power of the Government to force a repugnant and rapulsive issue upon them, regardless of their protestations and their constitutional rights upon the subject, they regarded it an insult and a moral wrong for which history could furnish no parallel. For to the Southern mind, perfectly with the peculiar organization and mental endowments of the negroes as a race, they could imagine no condition of human existence so fraught with boundless and unamitable horrors as impartial freedom to that race would produce They accordingly held that "we of the South never asked, or dramed of asking, any special favors from this Government. We are planters and produces and unamitable horrors from government; and, in our whole Federal history of eighty years, there has nover been a single bill introduced in Congress that directly or indirectly, immediately or romotely, benefited any Bouthern of the deciral produces and the summan section of any State or community at the North has made it an instrument for her benefit, or the benefit of certain classes of here, at our expense, that

most monstrous and terrible that could be inflicted upon human society."

In this short paragraph we have the arguments and the conclusions of the leaders of the people of the South, and do not wonder that it became overwhelming and conclusive, and caused every vestige of Union sentiment to be crushedout from the South, and the people to stand as one man in opposing a policy which, in all its developments, has mot exactly conclusions to which they came, without a single effort on the part of the Republicans at that condition which would become thom as a party, had their purposes been to observe the compromises and support the Constitution, in a patriotic effort to sustain the Government. ent. The argument that with the election of their President

ment.

The argument that with the election of their President the mission of the Republican party would have been accomplished, or that it. Lincoln as President could have done nothing with both houses of Congress against him, is of no practical moment, when the destitules of the people of the South were fast passing over to the control of a party whose relatiless and persistant policy was to remodel the Supreme Court, reverse the Dred Scott decision, and destroy the slave power of the country just so soon as they would obtain peasession of the powers of the Government.

The party had increased from the single control of the government of a few of the Eastern States and shalf dozen of members of Congress in a very few years to the formidable dinessions it presented at the election of Mr. Lincoln, and ere long with such a mushroon growth it would overwhelm the conservative element North, and in the end have the power to do what its founders fondly hoped it would do regardless of consequences.

Accident has pracipitated results which their schemes, however well matured and planned, could not possibly have reached so soon; and having succeeded in destroying the country by entrangles the

however well matured and planued, could not possibly have reached so soon; and having succeeded in destroying the country by entrapping the people of the South into heatilities, they still hope that accident will come to the rescue and relieve them from a farther prosecution of a policy which they and every body else feel they can no longer courted or bring to a successful issue. If true genuine patrictism hadphave been the explicate leament underlying and stimulating the Ropublican party to deeds of magnanimity and probity, they would at least have yielded to the general pressure of circumstances, and have retraced their steps in obedience to the demands of public sentiment. But the stern, unbending determination with which they bold to and presecute a policy which is destroying the country, and subscrifting every principle of popular government, is no less detrimental and devilled in its character, than that it is just meeting all the requirements and fatal results of the true mission of the Black Republican party.

THESE TATILLE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives the details of the late battle at Winchester between General Milroy and General Ewell, which terminated in a disastrous retreat of the Union forces to Martinsburg and Harper's

Ferry, with only two thousand men out of seven thousand, and having lost all the artillery, stores, baggage and everything except what the men carried on their persons.— Three entire batteries of field artillery and one battery of siege guns, about two hundred and eighty wagons, over twelve hundred horses and mules, all the commissary and quartermaster's stores and ammunition of all kinds, over six thousand muskets and small arms without stint, the private baggage of the officers and men, all fell into the hands of tha enemy.

When Milroy retreated he had not gone

When Milroy retreated he had not gone

four miles when he found himself confronted by an overwhelming force, which the Con-federates had sent ahead. Two regiments Berryville, escaped to Harrisburg. Thus the defeat of Milroy was most thorough and disastrous, and so much was he scared that he appears never to have stopped till he got to Baltimore.

The dead and wounded were left on the

latter without surgical attention, either by the rebel surgeons or our own. The whole scene is described as one of the most humiliating and heart-sickening that has been witnessed during the war, fruitful as it has been in hor rible incidents.

A full investigation will doubtless be made of the circumstances attending the battle, when the responsibility will be placed where it properly belongs.

General Milroy has rendered himself yery

obnoxious to the rebels, in consequence of the rigorous policy he pursued towards them, punishing the citizens with great severity and liberating the negroes. Their hatred to him liberating the negroes. Their natred to him was so bitter that a reward of a thousand dollars was offered for his head, and it was thought that the desire to save himself from capture induced him to neglect the precautions necessary to secure the safety of his com-

Gen. Milroy is from Indiana, but the force under him was composed mainly of Virginia and Maryland troops. It is said he was suspended from command by Gen. Schenck, and ordered to report at Maryland Heights for duty under Brigadier Gen. Tyler, and was on his way there on Wednesday night, when he was prevented from reaching that point by the rebels being at Point of Rocks

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO BE HUNG .- A A WOMAN CENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—A woman named Catharine McCoy has just been sentenced to be hung at St. Louis for the murder of a little girl five years old. The "Copperhead" Contributions for the details of the murder are shocking. She Soldiers of Illinois.—It will be recollected brought the child into her reom and deliber-