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are authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelligence, at our lowest rates.

AC JORN WENTER'S ADVENTIGHED AGENCY IS located to North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Largeste Hotelly across and a state of the state of t



and the guard of its spotless fame shall be lolumbia's chosen band. "CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND

Notice.

HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER firm on the first day of July next. The new firm will be Cooper, Santime will be issued as the Daily and committees in the townships having the interests of the enterprise in charge are requested to make report as speedily as possible to H. B. SWARR, Esq., so that the final arrangements can be consummated.

The above announcement will show the necessity of a prompt settlement of the outstanding debts for subscription, advertising and to enable us to do so it is necessary that we should receive what is justly coming to us. Nor need delinquents perpetuity of the Republic. wait to have their bills presented to them. This, in many cases, would be inconvenient and expensive, and office and settle up, and those residwant to square up our books at the petrated by one of the former ' our friends should attend to the present local editor of a paper matter without delay.

The War in Virginia.

retary Stanton telegraphs to General "loyal" to the North Annariver. He says that the Union army now occupies Guinney's Station, Milford, and south of the Mattapony in that line.

Fighting was going on all day on Friday between Gen. Butler and Gen. Beauregard, but the result is tion and outrage was the publication, not yet known.

Is There No Hope?

The events transpiring in Virginia must convince the Northern people, if they failed to see it before, that the South is terribly in earnest, and that nothing short of actual extermination will subdue them. Reckless of life, and fighting, as the Con- the Times"—and skilfully palmed upon the federates do, for what they conceive to be their personal rights, it is vain newspaper employee. This document was re to suppose that anything in the shape | ceived at The World office at a late hour on of war, short of utter annihilation of their fighting population, will bring paper, with every appearance of coming of the company of the com back the Southern States to an achieve ordinary channel of telegraphic knowledgment of their allegiance to news. It was immediately put in type by all the General Government. Peace the papers, and The World and Journal of Go and conciliation might restore the Union—war never. And the sooner made the discovery just in time to suppress the people of the Northern States their issues—some of them being already printed—but the publication in two Demoup to their convictions, the better it will be; for a continuance in the will be; for a continuance in the present insane course of policy, on the part of our rulers, for a year or might, the silence of a free press, and thus the part of our rulers, for a year or two longer, will assuredly end in the two longer, will assuredly end in the their own crimes against liberty and law. total destruction of the country. Let We make these charges boldly; and, among the people of the North ponder well on what they are doing. We verily believe that unless a change of rulers and of policy is made through the ballot-box at the ensuing Presidential election, the days of the Republic and the freedom of the people will be numbered, and the Goddess of Liberty will take her final farewell from our borders.

Another Editor Arrested.

Col. SAMUEL MEDARY, the veteran editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, was arrested, on Friday last, on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to overthrow the Govern-

NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.—Rev. Drs. Davis W. CLARK, EDWARD THOMPSON and CALVIN KINGSLEY have been elected additional Bishops of the M. E. Church of the United States, by the General Conference now in session at Philadelphia. They will be consecrated on Thursday next.

GOOD FOR CALIFORNIA! HER DEMOCRACY FOR PEACE !- A GLEAM OF LIGHT

FROM THE WEST! The Democratic State Convention of California, in session at San Francisco on the 11th, a decisive victory. passed resolutions declaring that the war is olutionize the Government, and urging the Burnside's operations at an important crisis National Democratic Convention to pledge of the fight, he says "the colored troops were the party to the restoration of peace upon just and honorable terms.

An effort was made to commit the party in favor of a continuance of the war for any purpose, but failed. Ex-Governors Bigler. Downey and Weller have been elected delegates to the Chicago Convention.

This, in the midst of the slaughter and carnage now prevailing in the East, is a glorious and cheering indication of the coming cam paign. The California Democracy have struck the key note, which reverberates from severy Democratic heart in the land.

in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant General Grant. Whether successful or unsuccess ful in his attempt to capture Richmond, General GRANT occupies, at the present time, a large space in the public eye, and upon the result of nis Virginia campaign hang, perhaps, the destinies of the Republic for all time to come. With an army, under his control of not less than three hundred thousand fighting men, it is confidently expected that a failure to annihilate Lee's army and capture the Confederate Capital is not within the range of probability. Certain it is that if

General McClellan, in his Peninby the Government with one-half the number of men given to GRANT, Richmond would have been our's nearly two years ago. But this did not suit the political purposes of the Administration, and therefore the failure of the campaign of 1862.— General Grant, on the confrary, has men and munitions of war and supplies in overwhelming abundance; he is, beside, an officer of belohing forth their death-dealin acknowledged courage and ability, The cannonading was terrific. and if he fails in accomplishing his purpose, it will be because success in such an enterprise is impossible, and the failure to get possession of the stronghold of the rebellion will justly lie at the feet of President LINcoln who refused to send reinforcements to McClellan when he was already thundering at the gates of the Confederate Capital, and when it would have fallen beyond perad-

venture. That General GRANT will do all that it is possible for human agency will pass into the hands of a new to effect in the gigantic undertaking which has devolved upon him we firmly believe, but that he will cer-DERSON & Co. The paper after that tainly capture Richmond is not so clear to our mind. He may succeed, Weekly Intelligencer. The different but the chances are about equal against him. If success crowns his efforts then his fellow-citizens, always intoxicated with military glory, will award him a high niche in the temple of fame; if he fails, he will share the fate of the half dozen Commanders of the Army of the these ill-fated expeditions. An immense responsibility, therefore, rests upon the Lieutenant General, and it least by the 1st of July when the paper passes into other hands. We should be the duty of all to aid him in his perilous undertaking. He is owe debts which must be paid, and a good and brave officer, and de-

Restored to Liberty.

The New York World and Journal in others impracticable. Those who reside in the county can send by a peighbor or call in person at the county can send by a neighbor or call in person at the county can send by the Government for publishing a carly in the engagement and died after his neighbor or call in person at the bogus proclamation of the President, resumed operations on Saturday-it ing out of the county or State can | being ascertained that the proclamaremit by mail at our risk. But we tion was an Abolition forgery perearliest practicable moment, and al "employees of the Times, and at

in Brooklyn, (and withal one of the mand it, and it has been broken up and pillars of the Reverend Henry Ward distributed among other divisions of the Fifth Beecher's Church,) for the purpose No serious fighting has occurred of influencing gold and stock operator a few days past in Virginia. Sections in which he has, as a good citizen, been largely en-Dix, that on Friday night Lee gaged. What will the Express of changed his position, by falling back this city and other Abolition newspapers, which charged the forgery upon "Copperheads," say to the startling revelation made in the following brief article which we copy from the New York World:

The alleged cause of this military usurpa-Wednesday morning, in the daily issue of The World, of a Proclamation, purporting to be by the President of the United States. calling for four hundred thousand more men, but which proved to be a bold and audacious forgery perpetrated by a Republican loyal leaguer, an old city editor of the Tribune and Times, a member of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church, an intimate of President Lincoln's, a guest at the White House, namely, Joseph Howard, Jr.—widely known as "Howard of newspaper press. He has confessed his crime. avows that he had no complicity with Commerce issued their editions in part before the forgery was discovered. The other papers cratic papers furnished the pretext which the administration had long been seeking to prevent the daily and weekly exposure of many other reasons, for this reason: that President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Secretary SEWARD, before the order for the suppression of The World was sent, knew all he facts in the case, except the name of the guilty party; knew from General Dix himself the blamelessness of The World and its em-ployees. Yet the order was sent, and, in spite of protests from government officials, from the whole press of the city, and from an indig nant public, was kept in force two and a half days. It was not until Saturday that we were again put in possession of our office and enabled to proceed with the printing of our large edition of the Weekly World, three days behind its regular day of publication.

CAREFUL OF THE NEGRO. In the great "Battle of the Wilderness" on Friday, the 6th inst., the New York Tribune's

account says :--

"The negro troops of General Burnside, commanded by Gen. Ferrero, had been placed at the disposal of Gen. Sedgwick, with the request that, unless absolutely necessary, they should not be put into the fight. The negroes remained within a mile and a half of the front during the entire day until dark and were not brought into action."

This was the most fierce and desperate of the conflicts of the campaign and was in fact a drawn battle. If we had had a number of reliable troops equal to the number of negroes thus kept idle, it might have been made

Also in "Carleton's" account of the battle conducted for Abolition purposes and to rev- of the 10th, near Spottsylvania, describing not in the charge."

So in Gen. Banks' disastrous battle on Red River, we are told that the negro troops were not used. Why was this? Are these blacks reliable? And if so, why were they not made to do their part in the bloody work? These facts are significant. They show either that the officers in command have no confidence in the negro troops, or that they are very careful of placing them in a position to be "hurt."

SINGULAR.—The President's proclamation Gold was 1832 on Saturday Liberty." Who are they? Abolitionists and holding at the time of the conclusion of the Subjugationists?

HARDEST BATTLE OF THE WAR. The Battle of the Po. fought near Spotter!vania Court House, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., was probably the most severe and hard-fought followed attentively all our movements withcontest of the war. The loss of life was fear ful. The special correspondent of the New York World gives the following account of the

tremendous struggle: In the afternoon of Monday, General Hancock crossed to the Creek branch of the Po, turned Longstreet's flank, pushed him toward the town, and seized the ground which he had occupied. The Fifth and Sixth corps were moved up so as to form the centre, and the Ninth formed the left. The lines were similar to those at Gettysburg, in the form of a horse-shoe, with the convex toward the rebels. The field was a series of ridges, mostly covered with wood and underbrush, in which the rebels had masked their batteries. The thicksular campaign, had been furnished ets were not quite so dense as at the Wilder-

ness, but most of the ground was covered by General Grant, early on Tuesday, proceeded to survey the line of baftle, frequently advan-cing as far as the pickets. He issued orders for a general attack at five o'clock, but the rebels took the initiative, and about noon moved out against Hancock's left and Warren's right. Barlow's division, which held the extreme left, was forced back and almost surrounded, and the enemy attempted to cross the creek, but were repulsed. Then the mass of artillery opened—nearly four hundred guns belching forth their death-dealing missiles. out amidst it all, the rebels again attempted to pierce General Hancock's and General Warren's lines, but were again rolled back. At half-past three, the attempt was again renewed with similar result, but not until after the most desperate fighting. At this moment General Hancock precipitated Barlow's division, which had been pressed back in the early part of the engagement, upon Heath's division of Long-street's corps with terrific effect, cutting it almost to pieces. Then was the moment for an advance all along the lines, but it was delayed until too late to be availing to the Second corps, and the division returned to its lines. els made no further attempt upon General Hancock's corps, but they had gained

a temporary advantage by their attack upon General Wright with the Sixth corps, then prepared to make a grand charge. Upton's brigade led it, and advanced rapidly upon the enemy's rifle-pits and capturing nearly twelve hundred of the rebels in their onward progress and drove the cannoneers from their guns, bringing back three of them. This near the end. It is a great mistake to teach guns, bringing back three of them. This closed the battle for the day, for it was now that patriotism requires men to receive and far beyond sunset, and a continuation of the believe all the good news, and reject and disengagement would have been impracticable.

It may be surmised that Lee, at Spottsylrepeated error of this war has been in encour vania, found himself out off from communica-tion with Richmond. He had probably learned that the capital was menaced by the troops under Generals Smith and Gilmore, and that Beauregard was powerless to reinforce him. Potomac who have preceded him in He knew that he could no longer depend upon Richmond for a base of supplies for his army, and, indeed, is understood to seize their supplies from the enemy. He probably hoped by taking a stand at Spottsylvania, to contest in his advance would be compulsory. He, in to guard against the worst contingency. serves the sympathies and prayers of that case, probably contemplated sending one every lover of his country and of the or two of his corps to fall upon and defeat Butler before General Meade could recover from the shock of defeat. But he signally failed in all this, and although he inflicted severe loss upon our army, the close of the enleft General Meade in a position

> leg had been amputated.
>
> General Stevenson is also reported killed.— He commanded a brigade in Burnside's corps. Our losses were very heavy.

General Gibbons' division has lost altogether ver a thousand men. General Robinson's division, after losing oth its general officers and about two thousand five hundred men, had no general to com-

corps.
The Ninth New York State militia fought glorious and suffered probably more than any other regiment in the field. After the action four officers and fifteen men was all that was left of it, except a few on detached duty. The rebels are in very strong positions behind earthworks, abatis and wo ds, and in many places it is almost impossible to penetrate

At one o'clock on Tuesday a fire raged between the two armies, at a point in the line, and a large number of wounded of both parties were lying on the spot. Our men, in attempting to get their comades off the field, were fired on by the rebel skirmishers and driven off, and the poor suf

LOSS OF GENERAL OFFICERS. Senator Wilson furnishes the following carefully prepared list of Union General officers. who have died since the commencement of the war. It will be observed that 36 have been killed in battle, and 15 died of diseases contracted in the service.

erers had to be left to perish in the flames

MAINE.	Gen. Keim, died.
en. Berry, killed.	Gen. Patterson, killed b
en. Jameson, died.	the accidental discharg
HASSACHUSETTS.	of his pistol.
en. Whipple, killed.	Gen. Bohlen, killed.
en. Strong, killed.	Gen. Jackson, killed.
en. Stevenson, killed.	Gen. Welsh, died.
en. Lander, died from	Gen. Vincent, killed.
wounds and exhaustion.	Gen. Hays, killed.
en. Plummer, died.	MARYLAND.
RHODE ISLAND.	Gen. Cooper, died.
en. Rodman, killed.	VIRGINIA.
CONNECTICUT.	Gen. Terrell, killed.
en. Lyon, killed.	оню.
en. Mansfield, killed.	Gen. Sill, killed.
en. Sedgwick, killed.	Gen. Lytle, killed.
en. Totten, died.	Gen. McCook, killed.
NEW JERSEY.	INDIANA.
len. Taylor, killed.	Gen. Hackelman, kille
en. Kearney, killed.	MICHIGAN.
len. Bayard, killed.	Gen. Richardson, kille
NEW YORK.	Gen. Williams, killed.
len. Mitchell, died.	ILLINOIS.
len. Sumner, died.	Gen. Wallace, killed.
en. Weed, killed.	Gen: Farnsworth, kille
en. Blenker, died.	Gen. Kirk, killed.
en. Corcoran, died.	KENTUCKY.
łen. Chapin, killed.	Gen. Nelson, killed
łen. Zook, killed.	Gen. Davis.
en. Kirby, killed.	Gen. Jackson, killed.
en. Wadsworth, killed.	Gen. Buford, died.
en. Rice, killed.	MISSISSIPPI.
PENNSYLVANIA.	Gen. Sanders, killed.
den. Smith, died.	WASHINGTON TERRITOR
Jen. Reno, killed.	Gen. Stevens, killed.
Jen. Reynolds, killed.	

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Fighting in Schleswig appears to be at an end, and unless-which is thus far improbable-France, England, or Russia should, by their support, enable Denmark to renew it. there is no prospect of further warlike operations. The Danes have learned at Duppel that their fortifications cannot resist the Prussian artillery, and they have therefore concluded to abandon, on the main land, any further opposition, and evacuate the only fortress which remained to them, that of Frederica. in Jutland. A correspondent of the London Times writes from the island of Alsen, that this island, which the Prussians find it now easy to occupy, under the protection of their batteries at Duppel, would also be abandoned forthwith. Then all Schleswig, with the ex seption of a few insignificant islands, and the whole of Jutland, are in the hands of the Allies, and the Danes confined to the possession of the islands belonging to Denmark eral George B. McClellan for the display of

The only kind of war that may still continue for some time is the naval war. Hitherto Denmark has had it on sea nearly all her own way, but now Austria has sent a powerful naval force to the Baltic; and the Austrian vessels, when joined by the Prussians. will commence aggressive operations against the Danish navy and the Danish islands.

In the meanwhile, it seems certain that England and France will make the utmost ef- an unusual number of officers have been forts during the first sessions of the confer- | killed, wounded and captured-especially ence to obtain from the two belligerent parties the conclusion of an armistice; and as Austria and Prussia now have nearly all the territory they want, they will hardly object to an armistice on the basis of each belligerent Seymour, Shaler, Talbot, Crawford and Neil is addressed to "The Friends of Union and retaining provisionally the territory he was

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

A DISINTERESTED OPINION.

An intelligent foreign officer who witness

fought with LEE. He sums up the result as

Preservation of the battle field by

them out of it; repulse of the Union force

Union forces; failure of the rebels in driving

whenever they attempted to attack any of the

rebel intrenchments; superiority of the rebel

tactics on the battle field; voluntary with-drawal of the rebels. All these elements

taken into consideration, he arrives at the conclusion that the rebels have not been com-

may he called a drawn battle. He says also

must be far greater than that of the rebels

about by a failure, but by causes disconnect

ed with the actual conflict, such as Genera tler's demonstration against Richmond

pressing necessity of protecting his rear can be assigned for the retreat of the rebels.

SENSIBLE REMARKS.

remarks from the New York Journal of Com-

merce. When the ship is tossed by the storm.

of patriotic duty just now. The struggle that is before us is a terrible one. We do

aging the people to believe in the weakness of the enemy, and the ease with which he was

to be disposed of. The radical papers have been very fond of stigmatizing bad news as

copperhead news, and thus conveying the im-

pression that to doubt our complete success at

any and all times indicates the political char-

acter of the doubter. It ought not to be ne-

cessary to show the wrong of this, and the

vest injury it has done to the cause. It is in-

finitely better to fear had results and hear

good news, than to expect good results and

hear bad news. We should always be taught

safer to hesitate before receiving as true

truth out of the large amount of words and

The New York Herald, of Saturday week,

pertinently asks, what has become of the San-

itary Commission? What are they doing in

these battles for the wounded soldiers? Where

is the million of dollars raised at the late

Sanitary Fair in this city, which our citizens

supposed was to be used to relieve the suffer-

ings of our gallant soldiers? What has bεcome of the four hundred thousand dollars

hundreds of thousands raised in Albany,

relieve the suffering soldiers on the field of

charity needed in this crisis.

icism is disposed to go:

BLASPHEMOUS FANATICISM.

We hesitate very seriously about laying be

ore our readers such a piece of frightful blas-

phemy as the following, quoted from the Tri-bune's report of a spiritistic meeting in New

the community of the lengths to which fanat-

ter, who showed in the variety of their reports their own mediumistic powers and their

might be said about non-resistance and rally-

war : we were not peace men but war men.

We made war now and forever against every-

thing that was against life, liberty, and th

ne would spit upon him as the Jews did."

sts, and even those of them profes

resolutions unanimously:

tion and the integrity of the Union.

HAVOC AMONG THE GENERALS.

Generals. Among the killed are Maj. Gen.

Sedgwick, Brig. Gens. Wadsworth, Hays,

Stevenson, Robinson and Rice. Among the

wounded are Gens. Getty, Baxter, Morris,

were taken prisoners. Gen. Sedgwick was one of the best officers in the service, and some of the others were of like character.

In the recent terrible conflicts in Virginia.

religious, is the same in sentiment.

Whatever

York. Yet it is necessary, and we

sensitiveness to outside influences.

the battle of the Wilderness throughout, and HOW A FREE PEOPLE LOSE THEIR LIBER VIEW—Upon this suggestive theme Grange Northern English Philadelphia, will lecture before the Young Men's Democratic Association of this city, at Fulton Hail, or Thursday evening next. The subject is one which give folk-goop to the intellect and expectity of the distinguished craffer. Mr. N. is emirent as a lawyer, and if considered one of the fine-supplicited speakers in the State. We hope to see a crowded and many on this occasion. These lectures have been a decided feature in the pultical history of our sity, and it is pleasing to see the great interest taken in hem by the Democracy. 'How a Free People Lose their Liber out participating in the fight, informs a correspondent of the N. Y. World that while he thinks the position is on the whole hopeful for the Union arms, he states that the published accounts have so far been highly colored beyond the truth as to the success o General GRANT in the succession of battles

Exchanged -In a note received from ou EXCHANGED — In B note received nine voresteemed ries of relay last, he states that he had just received an order informing him of his exchange and to report without delay to his Regiment—We are glad to learn that the Colonel's health has been fully restored. His Regiment, the Tith, is now, we believe, in the vicinity of Chattancoga, Tennessee. RELIGIOUS -- A NEW FEATURE, -- A new re-

LAKOASTER CONVOCATION .- Well, the Pentecost Meeting

LAKOABTER CONVOCATION.—Well, the Pentecest Meeting came and went, and proved more successful than even its ardent prejectors and warmest friends anticipated. Notwithstanding the weather was unpropitious on account of continued abovers of rain for several days previous, as well as on Saturday and Sunday, yet many of the outcalled came at the appointed time. The meeting commenced Saturday evening the 14th; a tolerable congregation met in the Beth: I, and a very appropriate semmon was delivered, followed by effective addresses by Ethers A. X. Shoemaker and B. F. Beck. This first service gave vidence of the divine favor upon the project, and the meeting closed not only leaving deep impressions, but exciting bright anticipation for the coming pentecostal Sabbath. pelled to fall back by reason of the fighting; but, judging from the action in a military point of view, the battle of the Wilderness that the manner in which both parties were located inclines him to think that our loss He does not indulge in the common belief that the retreat of Lee has been brought the fear of being cut in his rear from his ba-sis of supply; the necessity of restoring his

mesting closes not only leaving deep impressions, our secting bright anticipation for the coming pentecostal Sabbath.

The Sabbath morning came, and though dark, portentous clouds lowered around, a large congregation assembled, who were addressed by Eiders Owens, followed by E. H. Thomas, on the operations and influences of the Holy Spirit. In the afternoon the Sabbath School was assembled and entertained with appropriate addresses by Bro. A. Shott, of Philadelphia, and Eld. D. A. L. Laverty, of Harrisburg, on the close of which a general experience meeting was beld. In the evening the congregation was entertimed by a sermon from Bro. Laverty, and an address from Bro. P. K. Shoemaker.

On Monday morning a meeting of a general character, in which a number of speeches were made on the subjects of encouraging young men to enter upon the work of the ministry, and what is the most effectual method of promoting the cause of religion in the various fields of our operations. In the evening another goneral experience meeting was held. Upon the whole, this, by many if not all who were present, was considered one of the best meetings held by the brethren of the Church for years. Brethren from various churches and neighborhoods were in attendance.

Thus was inaugurated what we have no doubt will becommunications with North Carolina, &c. In his estimation, no other reasons but the Sensible and well-timed are the following

officers, crew and passengers should be steady: attendance.

Thus was inaugurated what we have no doubt will become a permanent institution in the Church of God, a Church anniversary, or an annual pentecestal festival, in which, like the ancient people of God, the t-ibes will come together to ming'e their voices together in offering prayer, praises and thankegiving to the Most High. PATIENCE.-There was never more need of nationce than now. The American people are passing through a fearful trial, a trial of suffering and blood. It is by no means easy to wait, doing meanwhile the calm routine duty of citizen life. Yet that duty is all im-

An Old Folks' Concert .- An amateur association, consisting of some thirty ladies and gentlemen of this city, swisted by Keffer's Orchestra, gave an Old Folks' Concert, at Fulton Hail, on Thursday evening last, for the benefit of the Children's Home in this city. The

COL. HAMBRIGHT'S WOUND .- Lieut. JOHN

Col. Hambright's Wound.—Lieut. John Rees, of this city, on Thursday received a letter from Col Hambright, dated Nashville Hospital, near Tunnel Hill, Georgia, May 11th, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"I was struck in the side by a piece of a shell on Monday attentoon, soon after advancing on the enemy. My injuries are slight, and I have reason to be thankful for the escape from instant death. The force of the piece must have been broken by the limbs of the trees and bushes, as the gun was quite close to where I was struck. My side is bruitsed considerably, and one rib broken, but this will soon mend, and I expect to be with the regiment in a few days. This happened at the same place we parted with the rebs about two months since, and where my friend Milholotzy was killed, Buzzard's Boost. I will write to you again in a few days, when I expect to be able to give you all the particulars of the regiment."

Mrs. Hambright, the Colonel's wife, received a letter at the same time and of the same import. Lient, Rees also received a letter from Joint Huber, of Co. B, which states that the wounded are being removed to Nashville, Ponnessee, and that it is supposed all the wounded will receive furloughs. Mr. Huber is slightly wounded, and a number of others in the 79th.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A sad rail-

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A sad rail-FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A SBU railroad accident happened at Locust Grove, near Bainbridge, on Thursday last, by which Edmund Hawthorne, of this place, lost his life. It was caused by the breaking of a wheel under one of Kauffman & Shaeffer's cars, of which he was in charge. Seeing the accident he jumped off, when the cars struck him and run over both legs, crushing them so badly that amputation was deemed necessary, and he died under the operation. He was an exemplary, steady man, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.—Columbia Spy. either very good or bad news. During the past two weeks they have been wisest and the most true patriots, who have waited in profound anxiety, neither unduly depressed or elated, weighing carefully the intelligence as it came, and sifting the small amount of

A SOLDIER KILLED.—On Tuesday morning, May 17th, the body of Frank Augustus Greenawalt, a member of Co. 9, 4th Reg. Ps. Cavalry, home on furlough, was found in a dying condition at the railroad station at this place. It , ppears that the deceased had been to Lancaster on Monday, and on returning home, the train not stopping, he jumped off, struck his head against some object, fracturing the back part of his head, and throwing him under the train, which in passing over his left foot mutilated it in a horrible manner. Deputy Coroner Raimer held an inquest, which rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The deceased was about 24 years of acc, and a man of good habits, and was much crievened by his companious in-arms. He leaves a wife and one child to mearn his untimely end. On Wednesday, the 18th, his remains were interred with military honors in the Bethal burial ground. A latter conceurse of people attended the funeral. Appropriate addresses were delivered on the occasion by Reva. Owens of Mount Joy, Wun. Laitzle of Elizabethtown, and S. H. Thomas of Lancaster.—Kicabethtown Trumpet.

The Lady's Friend Dir June opens with a A SOLDIER KILLED .- On Tuesday morning,

raised at the Brooklyn Fair? Where are the THE LADY'S FRIEND for June opens with a

Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati and other important points? We hear of private funds being raised, physicians and supplies sent on the property of the supplies sent on the private funds and supplies the private funds and sup battle but very little, if anything, from the Sanitary Commission. This is the time for

Among the literary Articles we note the "Marriage of Couvenieuce," "The Heiress of Nettlethorpe" (illustrated), "Mabol's Mission," "Shadow and Sunshine," "Margaret's Cross," "Richard Grabam's Love," "The Transformed Villago" (illustrated), &c. &c. Altogether this is a very interesting number. Price \$2.00 a year; back numbers furnished; 20 cents a single number. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Wainut street, Philadelphia.

Gonr's Lany's Book, for June, is magnificently embellished with a number of sugravings, fashion plates, &c., &c. And the reading matter—both pross and postry—is everything that the most fastidious could desire.

Gody always keeps shead with the progress of the age, and this is the secret of his unparalled success. All our lady friends should become subscribers to his magazine. them to apply the funds placed at their dieposal. The emergency which the people looked for when they poured out this large fund is now at hand. The wounded now number tens of thousands, and are constantly increasing under the active operations of our armies, and the gallant work being done by General Grant. Let the Sanitary Commission

ome to the rescue and perform the work of The Charleston Mercury gives an account of a fatal interruption to a bridal ceremony, during the recent bombardment of that city, that is extremely touching. A Lieutenant in debt will overwhelm us. Mr. Boutwell dethe Confederate service, of the name of De nounced the President's plan of reconstruc-Rochelle, was in the act of being united in tion, marriage to a Miss Pickens, the daughter of with acting without law, and Miss Dickenson utary, to inform the well-disposed portion of marriage to a Miss Pickens, the daughter of boxes the ears of Mr. Seward to the evident a former Governor of South Carolina, of that delight of a Republican multitude who hang name, when a bomb shell from the Federal Mr. Clark presented a resolution of thanks to the press and reporters, especially the latbatteries fell upon the building where the The persons here named are all Republicans, parties and their friends were assembled, and bursting in their midst, nine persons were wounded. Among them was the bride, who was injured fatally. Recovering her conscillate speech of Lieut. Colonel Jacobs, the presing round the cross, we must realize the stern fact that Christ or no Christ we were now at ousness, after being a while stunned, the ent Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, at Lexmarriage ceremony proceeded, and Miss ington. He said: Pickens breathed her last at the moment of uttering a faint response to the demand that has taken the position that he will abolish slapursuit of happiness. If Jesus Christ did she accepted her betrothed as her husband. very. He has crushed the laws of his country, not know in this struggle whether he was on the side of Jeff. Davis or Abraham Lincoln. In one hour after, the bridal chamber was the chamber of death. Both parents of the dead Still this bold defiance of Heaven itself, if

not found to be on our side, exhibiting the girl were present. precise spirit of the infernal conclave describ-ed by Milton, though more atrocious in lan-WHAT IT MEANS .- People who read guage than that too often used by Abolition. the war news must be struck with the expressions used by writers in giving accounts of Department. That pronunciamento was a They conflicts. This or the other battery is spoken must have "an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God," or they will have none. Some of them, finding no countenance to their headstrong delusions in the Scriptures, reject them flatly, in the venomous spirit of this Mr. Clark; but what shall we say of multitudes, thousands of human beings, and then you have an idea of "splendid service!" Cheering FREMONT, and the son in law of the late Col. news means that the enemy has been badly Thomas H. Benton. both clergymen and churches, who will wilfully shut their eyes to the plain tenor of the Scriptures, and rush headlong on their fanatdefeated, leaving the field covered with horibly multilated remains of men and horses-men course, just as if the Bible, which on dying of thirst caused by wounds and others every page rebukes them, was with them all the time? - Boston Courier. crawling away minus a leg or an arm! This is cheering news. Then we have "brilliant affairs," in which the slaughter is not quite so On the 9th of May, 1862, the House o terrible, but still it takes many victims to Representatives at Washington, composed of make up the "brilliance" out of it. And so

a large majority of radicals, on hearing of the on through the entire war vocabulary. battle of Williamsburg, passed the following THE SPIRIT OF SPECULATION. Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives from time to time hear of the York, has become so prevalent, that all clastriumphs of the Union army in the great ses, conditions, and even sexes, are engaged struggle for the supremacy of the Constituin the excitement. The great South Sea bub-Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction intelligence of the recent victories ble of the last century has at last found its equal in Wall street. The speculative feelachieved by the armies of the Potomac. assoing stops not here—the most essential comciated from their localities with those of the modities of life have proved a tempting bait Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of for those infatuated anglers, and they buy this House are hereby tendered to Major Genup the whole stock in market of tea, coffees, those high military qualities which secure molasses and other imported articles, and are important results with but little sacrifice of even found prowling over the country, buying up, monshs in advance, whole dairies of Do the knaves and fools-the latter being butter, cheese, &c., at exorbitant rates. The the dupes of the former-who now delight in entire community seems to be under the conslandering Gen. McClellan for partizan pur trol of combinations, and we are told by these poses, ever think that they are eating their mercenary cormorants, that we "can pay the demands, or go without."

Dying-Dying.-Senator Doolittle said in Congress the other day: "Slavery, Mr. President, is dying, dying, all around us."

To this the Dayton (O.) Empire says: "Yes : And Constitutional liberty is dying ; morality, public and private, is that we have prized of peace, of social order, of neighborly kindness, of friendly intercourse in society, is dying. And dying, too, by hundreds of thousands, are the brothers, fathers, sons of the most frenzied, deluded and miserable people. Why did not Mr. Doolittle tell it all, while he was about it?"

AWFUL TRACEDY. A terrible murder was committed at Carrolton. Cattaraugus county N. Y., a week ago on Friday last, the particulars of which are given in the Olean Advertiser of Thursday,

as follows:

"On Thursday night the murderers Henry Bonneyman, as he states himself to a Coroner's jury, told his wife he intended to kill her and is only child, a boy about four years old, and himself. She remonstrated with him, as he states, telling him it would not be right, and that he had better lay down and sleep and he would feel better. He went to bed and arose about 5 o'clock in the morning. Soon after, his wife being asleep, he seized his ax and literally chopped her head to pieces! He struck her two blows with the blade of the ligious feature, or rather what is said to be an old one revived, in the history of the Union Sethel of this city was observed in that church, corner of Orange and Prince streets, in the early part of last week. The following account of the same is given in the Church Advocate of this of the every part of last week. The following account of the same is given in the Church Advocate of this of the every part of the same is given in the Church Advocate of this nearly severed from her body with one blow of the ax, and the chin and breast were cut of the ax, and the chin and breast were cut by another blow. The blow from the head of the ax was given in the temple, crushing the skull. The demon then attacked his sleeping boy, in the same bed, and in the same cruel manner put him to death. At least two blows were given the little fellow, either of which would have killed him. One of the wounds on the boy was upon the neck, severing the blood vessels—the other was upon the left shoulder—both blows with the blade of the ax! The family living in the other part of the house, hearing the struggle, gave the alarm, and soon Dr. James Nichols. Ford Fanning, Joseph Robinson, John Hull, and Levi Winslow were upon the spot. The door being fastened, Dr. Nichols spoke to Bonneyman two or three times, without receiving an answer. Finally he opened the door and came out, and those who had gathered went in "Here's scene which beggars description presented itself. The bedroom where the victims lay was a little dark, and a light was presented itself. The bedroom where the victims lay was a little dark, and a light was presented itself. The bedroom where the victims lay was a little dark, and a light was presented itself. The bedroom where the victims lay was a little dark, and a light was presented itself. The bedroom where the victims lay was a little dark, and a light was presented itself. The bedroom where the worm. No pen can describe the bloody scene. The imagination may do its best, it cannot picture this frightful murder. We shall not attempt it. Bonneyman has been low spirited, and for a day or two previous to to the murder complained of a pain in his head. He had been in the army, having been drafted last fill. He was discharged some two months since for disability. It is said he was confined in the lunatic asylum at Alexandria, Va., for a time before his discharge, and was, as rumor has it, in chains, but since his arrival home had appeared rational. He imagined his wife and child would become by another blow. The blow from the head of

his arrival home had appeared rational. He imagined his wife and child would become beggars. He had had a good deal of bad for tune latterly, and could not be encouraged. and desired to die and have his wife and child die, that they might all be buried together. He did attempt to kill himself after the murder of his wife and child. He cut himself with the blade of the axe seven times about the head, and once in the body, but none of the wounds are dangerous. He is represented as being a very industrious man, of good habits, and very fond of his wife and child. He says he had no ill-feeling toward his victime, but desired their death for their own good. He made a full acknowledgment of the horrid deed to Dr. Nichols, and also before the Coroner's jury, and avowed that he wanted to die, and meant to kill himself as soon as he had made way with his wife and child. He had purchased a small piece of

wanted to die, and meant to kill misselr as soon as he had made way with his wife and child. He had purchased a small piece of land of Dr. Nichols, made some improvements, and had kept his payments up. The murdered woman has been committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury."

THE TESTIMONY OF REPUBLICANS.

The Boston Post thus clearly cpitomizes the testimony of leading Republican authorities, showing corruption and weakness on the part of the Administration: Mr. Phillips says only five United States Senators are in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and among those are not Messrs. Sumner and Wilson. Mr. Binir, on the floor of Congress, accuess the Secretary of the Treasury of gross misdeds, and had half mitenated that his is so palpable the friends of Mr. Chase dare not call for investing and that this is so palpable the friends of Mr. Chase dare not call for investing and that this is so palpable the friends of Mr. Chase dare not call for investing and that this is so palpable the friends of Mr. Chase dare not call for investing and the president as Samson did the Philistines, hip and they had force with the same weapon. Gen. Banks is derided by the Republicans in Massachusette! Senator Hale said in his seat he thought the liberties of the country were from the rebels in the field. The Springfield Republican, asks: "Is lying a vice inherent in republica, asks: "Is lying a vice inherent in republica in situations, or merely incident the propose will be involved in one general bank—

Total A. Week mysta to the country varies and the state of the country were from the rebels in the field. The Springfield Republican, asks: "Is lying a vice inherent in republica, and the country were f expending money at the present rate, the people will be involved in one general bankruptoy and ruin. Thurlow Weed writes to the Albany Evening Journal: "Until the

administration thoroughly sifts and probes the iniquities of the New York custom house, the treasure and blood shall continue to flow. hv SAD INTERRUPTION OF A NUPTIAL millions and in rivers, while its own officials are playing into the honds of the anamy? are playing into the hands of the enemy. Sensator Pomeroy says that should Mr. Lin coln be re-elected the affairs of the country will go from bad to worse in his hands, and the war will languish until our public upon her words as the bee upon the flower

if not "all honorable men." A SPICY SPEECH. make the following extract from a

Mr. Lincoln has changed his ground, and false to the Constitution, and cast aside the solemn oath of office he had given to the people. Instead of issuing a proclamation in accordance with, and to enforce the laws of his country, he has issued a pronunciamento. of the United He did it not as President States, but as the head of the Executive startling usurpation of power. Such a usurpation cost Charles the First his head. of as having done "splendid service!" Think this usurpation may yet cost Abraham Lin-of the splendor of ripping and tearing to pieces coln his neck. [Cheers.]

Col. JACOBS is the brother-in-law of Colonel

Near Springfield, Illinois, last week, a soldier drove up to the residence of a prominent clergyman, seized a little child of the minister aged ten years, and carried her off into the woods, where he perpetrated upon her person an infernal outrage. The child is represented as having been very delicate, and was, it is feared, fatally injured. The ruffian gave his name as John M. Phillips, and said he belonged to the sixteenth Illinois infantry. He was arrested, and while undergoing an ex amination at the magistrate's office, the father The New York Express says that the spirit of the child sprang upon him and struck him of speculation in stocks, gold, &c., in New on the forehead with a brick, inflicting a York has become so prevalent that all class severe, but not fatal wound. The bleeding wretch was then taken to jail. At night a large crowd of people gathered about the door of the jail, and forced an entrance; but the Prisoner had been removed by the sheriff. The next day the man's examination was continued at the court house, but a brother of the poor victim of brutal lust put an end to the proceedings by shooting the soldier, inflicting

WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?-The New Era the Washington Fremont organ, says: "We have sufficient authority for saying that an an-nouncement will soon be made of such means concentrating the Union vote upon a candidate for the Presidency, and under auspices so sure to command public confidence, that all fears of drifting into the certain defeat which waits the attempt to perpetuate the present weak and unsuccessful Administratio

This, coming from a Republican organ, is somewhat astonishing. If a Democratic sheet used such language it would be called disloyal, and its author probably consigned to some Government bastile.

SUPREME COURT .- The following officers have been appointed for three years: James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the upreme Court for the Eastern District. Benjamin F. Wright, Building Inspector Thomas J. Keenan, Prothonotary of the yet been found, and a reward is offered for Supreme Court, Western District.

The Confederates in front of General Grant have taken up-a few line of defence just south of the Po, and wenty miles from the North Anna. On Friday ifters was no fighting, General Butter has advanced to Fort Parling and begun a siege, and General Eheridan has joined him.

The battle of Spottsylvania which was fought on Thursday is now fully explained. The Confederate eastern flank rested on Spottsylvania; the western flank on the Po, which at that point runs a short distance south, afterwards curving around in the rear of the town: Burnside was on the Federal flank; Wright west of Burnside, and Warren west of Wright. General Hancock, who had been in reserve, marched forward just before daylight, between Burnside and Wright, and surprised the enemy's eatern flank. In the Confederate works a little creek ran between this eastern flank and the rest of their position, making a low gap. Hancock surprised the Confederate works wet of the contract of their position, making a low gap.

their position, making a low gap. Hancock sur-prised the Confederate troops who held a sort of mound in front of this creek, and it proved an easy capture. Thirty cannon were taken, with between three and four thousand prisoners. This opened Thursday's battle. Hancock succeeded in securing eighteen of the cannon and sending them to the rear. Before he could secure the others, however, the enemy mades

then turning east he went to Hanover Junction, again cutting the railroad and destroying provisions. He then marghed South towards Richmond, having again cutting the railrosa and destroying provisions. He then marched South towards Richmond, having several contests with the enemy. He crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, found the Confederate works surrounding Richmond very strong, penetrated to within six miles of the town, and then re-crossed the Chickahominy to Mechanicsville.—Here he had another severe contest, and marched down the Chickahominy to Bottom's bridge, crossed over, and passing below Riehmond, he resched the James river just below Maivern Hill, effecting a junction with General Butler. Sheridan's force contained nearly all the cavalry of Grant's army.

There is very little definite intelligence from Gen. Butler. In his own despatch he says he has laid siege to the land side of Drufy's Bluff on which Fort Darling is situated. He is thus about ton miles from Richmond. His cavalry are reported to have destroyed a bridge on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, over the head waters of the Appomattax, and twenty-five miles west south-west of Richmond.

Tuesday, May 17.

General Lee, it appears has not yet even retreated cross the Po. He still holds the north bank. The

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

There has been no change at Spottsylvania, and there is very little prospect of an early contest in that quarter. Gen. Lee is entrenching on the north bank of the Po, and Gen. Grant does not seem to

that quarter. Gen. Lee is entrenching on the north bank of the Po, and Gen. Grant does not seem to design an early attack.

Since Thursday there have been no hostilities. The Confederates have gradually adjusted their lines, moving up their wings and encroaching upon the Federal camp, until now they cocupy very nearly the same position as before Hancock's success. Their works are covered with woods, so that the movements of the men are concealed. Gen. Lee has sent a telegram to Richmond, dated on Wednesday last, in which he states that his losses in the previous conflicts had been very small. On Monday the 6th of May he captured a cannon from Grant's western fiank. From all that we can learn the Confederates do not seem to be materially injured. They no doubt are fatigued, but the two or three days rest has refreshed them, and large reinforcements have made up for their losses. Their fatigue and losses are no worse than those of Grant's army, and they are still a formidable obstacle in his path to Richmond.

It is very hard to say what Butler is doing. No definite intelligence has been received from him, though it is reported that he has laid siege to Fort Darling. Beauregard by forced marches has reached Petersburg. Large numbers of Confederate troops have lately passed north over the North Carolina railroads.

General Johnston has retreated from Resace to

railroads.

General Johnston has retreated from Resaca towards Atlanta. General Sherman is following his

General Johnston has retreated from Resaca towards Atlanta. General Sherman is following his rear and has eaptured eight guns and one thousand prisoners.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Colonel Crooks, who was sent out on a raiding expedition towards Lynchburg, some two weeks ago, by Gen. Sigel. A Richmond paper notices the capture of eight hundred and fifty Federal troops in that quarter, and this may be Crook's command.

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel received this evening report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echol, and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at Newmarket; that the enemy's forces were superior in number and that he gradually withdrew from the battlefield and recrossed the Shenandosah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about six hundred killed and wounded, and fifty prisoners, but bringing all his train and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field.

He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight, besides the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about 7,000 infantry beside other arms, that his retrograde movement to Strausburg was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men. He gives no list of casualities, but Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, is reported wounded and captured.

ABOLITION MORALITY. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican gives a description of the corruption now prevalent at Washington. Its language is vehement, but graphic, and will bear to be repeated. It is

as follows: It is a sad, a shocking picture of life in Washington, which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the treasury departnent made a house of seduction and prostitu tion. The necessities of poor and pretty women made the means of their debauchery by high government officials. Members of Congress putting their mistresses into clerkships in the departments. An honorable Senator knocked down in the street by a woman whom he had outraged. Whisky drinking ad libitum. The Government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its employees. Writes our most careful correspondent to the contract. ondent-long a resident of the capital-Washington was never quite so villainously corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of southern rule, of slavery, there was not half the corruption there is now. do not doubt this is strictly true; and we re peat, it is a sad, shocking picture.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.—A few days ago James Brass, Reuben Wykoff, Robert Derr, Daniel Hafer, John Hafer, and two hoys, sons of John Hafer, all citizens of Lewis township, Northumberland county, were riding in a two horse wagon along the towing path above Muncy dam, when the bolt which fastened the tongue to the axle of the wagon, broke, causing the wagon to run over the bank and into the river, where Daniel Hafer, Reuben Wykoff, and the two sons of John Hafer were drowned. By this sad accident Mr. John Hafer lost two children, a brother, and a brother in-law. The bodies have not