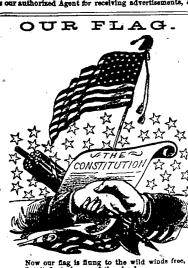
LANCASTER, PA., MAY 31, 1864.

AP 8. M. Petterseill. & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 57 ark Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Roston. B. M. Petterseil. & Co., are Agents for The Loncaster stallectore, and the most influential and largest circular flowerspapers in the United States and the Canadas—they are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates. AP Mayrias & Asborr, No. 335 Broadway, New York, resultorised to receive advertisements for The Intelligence, at our lowest rates.

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

Notice.

will pass into the hands of a new firm on the first day of July next. The new firm will be Cooper, San-DERSON & Co. The paper after that time will be issued as the Daily and Weekly Intelligencer. The different committees in the townships having the interests of the enterprise in charge are requested to make report as speedily as possible to H. B. rangements can be consummated.

jobbing due the present firm—at least by the 1st of July when the owe debts which must be paid, and to enable us to do so it is necessary that we should receive what is justly them. This, in many cases, would be inconvenient and expensive, and in others impracticable. Those who reside in the county can send by a neighbor or call in person at the over. After losing thousands of men, several office and settle up, and those residoffice and settle up, and those residing out of the county or State can remit by mail at our risk. But we and which were used most effectively against want to square up our books at the us, General Banks has evacuated the whole

Pamunkev.

From General Butler's command punish usurpations. there is nothing new. He is still closely besieged in his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, and The Democratic members of Conthe Confederate sharpshooters are gress are in a minority in both becoming very troublesome, coming branches of Congress and can acclose up to the breastworks and complish nothing by remaining in Georgia.

Sumner Skinned.

We invite public attention to a short speech of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, published on our first page. It is one of the most scathing productions we have read in a long time, and the Abolition Senator from Massachusetts must have literally wilted under the merited castigation administered to him by the bold and eloquent Kentuckian.

Mr. Marble's Letter. the public. It is a scathing and bitter dose for Father Abraham.

What a Farce!

camp followers and negroes, held a making a change for its restoration. "Mass Convention," at Beautort, on the 17th inst., and appointed delegates to the Abolition National attend and vote for Lincoln are: General Saxton, Military Governor: A. D. Smith, Tax Collector; Major Parker, Paymaster U. S. Army; followed next in order by E. S. Dedley, Robert Small, Prince Rivers, Henry Haines, King Thomas and Sergeant Williams—all contrabands, or "gemmen of color;" next Messrs. Cooley, Dunbar and Robbins, Army

Gold was selling at 191, in Philadelphia, on yesterday.

Prepare for the Draft.

nistake. We learn that the Provost Marshal has received orders to commence the draft for the delinquent districts in this county, on Thursday next. And this, it is intimated in high quarters, is to be followed by another general conscription (for 300,000 men) on the first of July. Of course this is all right, and no loyal" citizen will object to these and a half dozen of other conscripshoddyites say so, and they are all "loyal." But, then, they want to be the last man and spend the last dollar themselves! This is patriotic on places notices similar to the United States en their part, and it is treasonable in any Copperhead" to doubt their disinerested loyalty. We rather admire the backbone of these patriots, when provided. A compromise might put an end to their money-making operations, and then the sweet-scented "American of African descent" might not be

elevated to an equality with, or superiority over the white race—a result for which they earnestly sigh.

But we are wandering from our subject. It is the draft we commenced talking about. We urge all our citizens—Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists, Miscegenationists, Africans and all—to be ready for it when it comes on the 2d of THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER for it when it comes on the 2d of not less than twenty dollars nor more than June, and also for the next one that one hundred dollars this Shoddy Administration.

Alas! Poor Banks.

The truth of the old adage, that when a man begins to go down hill every body is disposed to give him a kick, is fully exemplified in the SWARR, Esq., so that the final ar- military career of NATHANIEL P. The above announcement cal Generals. He was badly beaten will show the necessity of a prompt and driven out of the Shenandoah settlement of the outstanding debts Valley two years ago, failed in his nies thereof, or any number of men to be for subscription, advertising and invasion of Texas in 1863, utterly drafted therefrom routed, with the loss of half his army and all his supplies, on the paper passes into other hands. We Red River during the present campaign, and, as a consequence, superseded in that command, and now, to cap the climax, as the subjoined coming to us. Nor need delinquents extract will show, kicked and cuffed wait to have their bills presented to by the Philadelphia Bulletin (a loyal paper) in its issue of Thursday

evening last: The series of disasters in Louisiana, of which General Banks had the direction, is after furnishing the enemy with about fifty pieces of artillery better than any he possessed,

north-east of Richmond. He has their seats in Congress in a body thus reached the point where General and go home to "protect their McClellan was two years ago, but rights." It says very truly that they with the loss of five times as many are powerless for good there. The men as the latter did in his progress struggle they have made to restore up the Peninsula to that point. The | to the chambers their representative Confederates, it is believed, will character, and to make the legislahardly oppose any serious obstacle to tive body the organ of the people, General Grant's progress, before he | under the Constitution, has been in reaches the Chickahominy Swamps, vain; and equally fruitless has been which are about ten miles from the effort to expose the corruption or to correct abuses, or to restrain or

We think the advice of the Argus is proper under the circumstances. picking off his men behind them. there. Better give a loose rein to There is nothing additional, since the Abolitionists, and let them drive SIGEL'S defeat, from the Shenandoah the machine unmolested. If this Valley, nor have we any news of were done we should sooner see the importance from General SHERMAN end of our troubles, than by any effort made on the part of Democratic statesmen to arrest its accelerated speed to destruction.

The Next Presidency.

Four years ago the party now in power complained bitterly against the policy of the Democratic party and clamored loudly for a change They promised to lessen the taxes, to give freedom of speech and the press, to ensure peace and prosperity, to secure economy and reform, and generally to enhance the prosperity and glory of the nation. Their policy, though evidently sectional and The letter of Manton Marble, tending to revolution and civil war, Esq., editor of the New York World, they declared would produce no such to President Lincoln, which we pub- results. Four years have passed away lish in another column, will arrest and the result of their policy has bemore than the usual attention from come a matter of history. The people by looking at the country as it | Vive la humbug! powerful production, its forcible is, can now determine the immense style and fearless denunciation equal- disasters of the change, and as ing the vigorous invective employed another Presidential election apby the author of the Junius letters to proaches it should be the highest the next step of the Abolition the Duke of Grafton. It must be a and holiest aim of every honest man to struggle to reinstate the wise policy of the past, and to avoid fur-We learn from the New York now sick at heart as he contemplates Herald that the "loyal" subjects of the ruined condition of his country, Old Abe in South Carolina, com- and who will be so dead to patriotposed of army officers, contractors, ism as not to lend a helping hand in given to all whites and blacks who

Right! Governor SEYMOUR has directed Convention at Baltimore, on the 7th the District Attorney of New York of June. The delegates selected to to procure indictments before the Grand Jury against all who were the offices of The World and Journal of Commerce. Wonder if this will include Messrs. Lincoln, SEWARD and STANTON? The outtheir order, and therefore they should be held responsible.

Sutlers, and next H. G. Judd, Chief aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon prays upon the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," satraps. or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief. satraps.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

The Militis act passed by the last Legislature The draft is near at hand, and no has been published. It was approved by Gov. Curtin March 30, 1864, and is therefore the law. The following synopsis of the bill, a: the present time, will be of interest to our

readers: SECTION 1. Provides that every able-bodied white male citizen, resident in this State, of the age of twenty-one and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, with the usual exemptions of idiots, luna-

tics, paupers, etc. SECTION 2, That Assessors shall annually, and at the same time they are engaged in tations to "end the war." The re- king the assessment or valuation of real and bellion must be put down, if it personal property, record all names of those takes the last man and the last dol. pellion must be put down, if it liable to duty, and place a certified copy in takes the last man and the last dol- the office of the county commissioners of each lar" to accomplish the work. The county in the State, and such record shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all persons whose names are thus recorded that they have been enrolled in the militia. When the roll is completed, assessors shall put up in public

Section 3, provides severe penalties for any assessor, clerk, or commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties

the backbone of these patriots, when provided.

SECTION 4 The enrolled militia shall be they insist upon a continuance of subject to no active duty, except in case of the war until the last armed rebel war, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the is crushed under the iron heel of suppression of riots, and to aid the civil au-Father Abraham, and we insist upon thorities in executing the laws of the Com them going ahead in their patriotic and humane purpose. "No compromise with traitors" is their motto. chief shall order out, for actual service, by

SECTION 6. Every soldier ordered out for active duty by the proper authorities, who has not some able-hodied substitute, shall serve or pay the sum of seventy-five dollars within twenty four hours from such time.

Section 67 provides for time of notice at is coming on the 1st of July. What a glorious country we have under election, and when the company is paraded, the commanding efficer shall verbally notify the men to appear at a future day not exceeding thirty days from time of such parade, which verbal notice shall be a sufficient warning.
Section 70 to section 81 provides for disci-

pline, training, inspection and camp duty.
SECTION 82 to 91 provides for rosters, orderly books, rolls and returns. Section 92 provides for calling out the BANKS, one of Mr. Lincoln's politi- militia in case of war, invasion, insurrection, tumult, or riots. May order out divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, or companies, or may order to be detached, parts of compa-

SECTION 93 provides for compensation, giving pay and rations same as United States

Section 97 provides that proceedings and ourts martial and courts of inquiry shall be conducted in all respects as provided for in the Army of the United States, and punishments as in like cases in said army. ded that the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 98 provides that all penalties, not

exceeding one hundred dollars, by summary conviction before any alderman of a city, shall be without exception or appeal. PLAIN TALK.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, one of the mempers of Congress elected by the influence of remit by mail at our risk. But we want to square up our books at the earliest practicable moment, and our friends should attend to the matter without delay.

The Virginia Campaign.

There is but little intelligence of a reliable character from the Army of Virginia, except the fact that, after four weeks trial, General Grant has now been so thoroughly demonstrated, that he is not fit to be trusted at the any of Virginia, except the fact that, after four weeks trial, General Grant has now been so thoroughly demonstrated, that he is not fit to be trusted at the growth han route to Richmond and has moved his army on to Pamunkey river, where he was at last accounts about eighteen or twenty miles north-east of Richmond. He has have eased hed the property of his constituents had been stolen from their plantations—not only negroes, but stock and everything else. The negroes which were valuable were taken into the military service, while the useless of Virginia, except the fact that, after four weeks trial, General Grant has now been so thoroughly demonstrated, that he is not fit to be trusted at the between the day of virginia, except the fact that, after four weeks trial, General Bank's private character, and far his ineapacity as a military common to reliable character from the Army of Virginia, except the fact that, after four weeks trial, General Grant has now been so thoroughly demonstrated, that he is not fit to be trusted at the between the failure of the same from the virginia of the service of government protected its officers in stealing negroes. He knew it to be true. He had suffered himself, and to the true he asked for nothing but what the law and the constitution gave him, and when these rights were trampled under foot he would raise his voice against it." He also said that "the contrabands were dwing in the beautiful decorated with flags and military common to the military service, while the water sevenge of government protected its officers in stealing negroes. He knew it to be true. He had suffered him the bayonet, said in a recent debate in the camp of all diseases ever described or imagined. They were rolling in filth." And addressing the radicals, he addded: "Such is the result of your system. You care no more for a negro than you do for a horse. You are purchasing these nearnes with bounties to save white men. My patience is worn out I would rather be a slave holder than robber stealing all over the country. The system inaugurated was worse than the original sys tem of slavery. More money is required to carry it out than it costs to, clothe the slaves of all the South."

The Rt. Rev. MARTIN JOHN SPALDING bas been transferred to the Archbishopric of Baltimore made vacant by the death of the most

Rev. Francis Kendrick. Bishop Spalding was born in Kentucky and is now about fiftyfive years of age. He was consecrated Sertember 10, 1848, since which time he has presided over the Dioceses of Louisville. He s the author of several standard theological works. The Province of Baltimore was established in 1789 and extends over a large portion of the United States including the Dioceses of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The Right Rev. John McCoskey, 1st Bishop of Albany, has been selected to till the Archbishopric made vacant by the death of the most

HOW TO RESTORE THE UNION.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Tribune thus states an unpalatable truth: "If our friends at the North choose to amuse themselves with the idea that Louis-iana is reclaimed and again loyal, we ought not to complain of so ch In truth, under the mild sway of Governor Hann, who was elected by several thousand majority, there is so much of Louisiana in the Union as is covered by our pickets. Outside of New Orleans, no Union officer or citizen can ride alone in safety two miles from the Mississippi, except where our organized sol-

That is the way war will restore the Union.

Disfranchising White Men.

We have always predicted that the next step of the Abolition party would be to deprive poor white men of voting. The other day, in the Senate of the United States, the proposition was actually made.—

past, and the favorite theme of the speaker than the warning voice of the buried greatness of a Webster or a Clay. "Poland," an Oration by Mr. J. J. Pennepack-BR, was the concluding exercise. This somewhat hackuied theme seemed to gain new, life, vigor and original thoughts from Mr. B., and but for the low-toned voice of the orator, which prevented hearing many of the sentiments, would have been received with all due appreciation. ther excesses and ruin. Who is not proposition was actually made.— Senator Morrill, of Vermont, proposed that the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia should be given to all whites and blacks who possessed a freehold of \$250, and denied to all others! Many of the Abolition Senators were afraid to meet the issue, in this form, just at the present time. Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, protested that new and distracting questions should not be brought forward now. The evident intention is to postpone this matter until Lincoln is re-elected, if he can be, when look out for the disfranchisement of poor white men.—

preme Court for the Middle District, at Harrisadrg, poinions were delivered on Tuesday last, in the following cases taken up from this county: Gettysburg Raitroad Company vs. Kohler, et ux. Lancaster county. Opinion by Strong, Justice.—
Lancaster county. Opinion by Thompson, Justice. Decree of Orphan's Court reversed.

Grube et al. vs. Brooks et. al. Lancaster county versed and new trial awarded.

Harter vs. Bomberger. Lancaster county. Opinion by Read, Justice. Judgment for plaintiff on verdict of jury.

Shroder et. ux. vs. John Hatz's Executors. Lancaster county. Opinion by Agnew, Justice.

Stores vs. Hungester Lancaster county. Opinion by Read, Justice.—
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Stores vs. Hungester Lancaster county. Opinion by Strong, Justice.

Stores vs. Hun the District of Columbia should be engaged in any way in the seizure be brought forward now. The evifranchisement of poor white men.rage was committed, we presume, In no other way can they hope to permanently bind upon the shoulders of labor the burden of their gigantic NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS. Few are public debt. In no other way can

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. NORTHRUP'S LECTURE. The third lecture of the course, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Association, was delivared at Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening last, by Gro Northrop, Eq., of Philadelphia; and notwithstanding the rainy, dismal dreariness of the night those who attended (among whom were a goodly number of ladies, who were not to be deterred from hearing the truth by the fury of the elements) were sufficiently repaid by the brilliant mental feast which was given them within the walls of the hall. The audience, however, was good sixed and made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers.

The subject, "How a free people lose their Liber-MR. NORTHRUP'S LECTURE. - The third

The audience, however, was good sized and made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers.

The subject, "How a free people lose their Liberties," was handled in a masterly manner, and could not fail to change the opinions of the most dogmatic administrationist, nor fail to awaken the more debased and supine of the same belief in this most truculent and demoralized age to a fearful sense of what has been accomplished in forging the chains of the past three years, and what may be expected if a continued submission is guaranteed to blast the hopes and aspirations of a free-born, once proud, high-toned, tyrant-scorning and defying people.—The prophetic mirror was unveiled before their eyes. The bold, earnest, heart-awakening and soul-stirring eloquence of the speaker touched sympathetic hearts, producing its proper effect, and the appliance at times was almost deafening. New Rugland's sophiatries, cunning, fanatical theories, and pocketfilling warriors were fearlessly exposed; a want of leath in Chase's irredeemable currency and in the payment of our fabulous-sized debt was apparent; payment of our fabulous-sized debt was apparent payment of our fabulous-sixed debt was apparent; the greenback patriots and shoulder-strapped lack eys, liveried tools of a would-be despot, received impressive hints; the word "loyalty" was explained to the satisfaction of all who had any patriotism within their breasts; the preachers of war, mammon and all their necessary unrighteousnesses, who are bringing the very name of Religion and its holy mission into derision, were shown up to the contempt which they so justly deserve; and the Old Joher of the White House received that attention which his hyporisy and vulgarity necessitates.

Retalistion for outrages on the persons and property of Democratic citizens was forcibly commented upon. The crawing sycophancy of Lincoln and Seward to the French Emperor in the Mexican imbroglio, and the degrading position of the United States in the eyes of Europs through these worthies' doings, received merited castigation. The election of Negro delegates from South Carolina to the Baltimore Lincoln Convention of June 7th was spoken of in such a manner as to mantle the cheek of every white man with shame when reading the infamous

and to soothe the ears of her manufacturers so that they would sleep to the delightful music of the sigh

they would sleep to the delightful music of the sighs and groans of the wounded and dying. The finished eloquence and incontrovertible logic of the address was incomparable and worthy of the high encominums passed upon it.

Mr. N's appearance is very striking and prepossessing, of fine physique and graceul manner.—
During his stay in the city he was the guest of H. B. SWARR, Esq., and after the lecture he spent a short time at the hospitable mansions of Gen. Geo. M. STRINMAN and WILLIAM CARPENTER, Esq., where his social qualities and conversation did not fail to confirm the impression which his lecture had made. We trust to hear his voice soon again in our good old Democratic city. made. We trust to hear maggood old Democratic city.

DEATH OF JAMES L. YOUNGMAN -Mr. JAMES DEATH OF JAMES L. YOUNGMAN — Mr. JAMES L. YOUNGMAN, for many years the courteons and efficient Baggage Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the depot in this city, died, after a lingering illness, on Friday morning last, at his residence on West Chesnut street. Mr. Y., because of his generous, warm-hearted disposition, had a host of devoted friends, who will long regret his departure to the unseen world of spirits. His functal rest value on Nicolay affection, and was largely at parture to the unseen world of spirits. His finera took place on Sunday afternoon, and was largely at tended. The remains were interred at the Lancaste

Chrus Christi — Corpus Christi, on Sunday last, was appropriately commemorated by the congregation of the St. Joseph's German Catholic Church, St. Joseph's street. A procession took place at 9½ o'clock, A. M., in which the Sunday School children led off, each little girl being dressed in white, wearing a wreath upon her head, and carrying a small basket of flowers, which were strewed along the route. These were followed by the Societies of the church, the choir chaunting a hymn of praise, the pastor, Rev. Mr. SCHWARTZ, bearing the crucifix, and walking under a canopy borne by four members, and the congregation generally bringing up the rear. Interesting religious services were conducted at different altars on the route, and whilst the procession was moving the bells of the church kept up a merry peal. The services were witnessed by a great number of people. C RPUS CHRISTI - Corpus Christi, on Sun-

LITERARY EXHIBITION .- The 29th anniver thought, study and a white man's brain alone a able to produce. Of course some of his manly re marks were exceptional to the Shoddyites prese who endeavored to express their disapproba ereat-but we imagine the attempt was a failure for their geese-like propensities were drowned in thunders of applause. They had better subside on such occasions, and with more propriety reserve such occasions, and with more propriety reserve their blacksnake hisses for their den in North Queen

treet.
Mr. L. Wanner's Oration on "Dante" and his Mr. L. Wanner's Oration on "Dante' and his inspired poetry was peouliarly fine and, perhaps, the gem of the evening in that special line of delineating the true poet and his poetical heroism.—Dante's love for Beatrice was of course touchingly portrayed, and his God-like poet nature extolled.—We think, perhaps, Messrs. Brunner and Wanner were the best speakers of the evening, and in gestures and easy manner they were to all appearance faultless.

tures and easy manner they were to all appearance faultless.

Mr. JONATHAN CESSNA'S Oration on the "Invasion" was a somewhat flowery history of last year's raid and the battle of Gettysburg, but the imagination of the speaker will not be borne out by the facts of the case. We were surprised at some of the statements made, such as that the rebels devastated cities and towns and committed robberles as they entered our State, and that Gettysburg was the Waterloo of America. Now the facts are known to all, that the discipline of the Confederate army was perfect, that no outrages or destruction of property were committed, oxcept in one instance, and that Waterloos have multiplied in infinite number, if the Gettysburg battles be designated as such, as for instance the late terrific fighting in the battles of instance the late terrific fighting in the bat the Wilderness. He also made an allusion being a war for freedom, by which he doubtle meant a war for the freedom of the negro! Mr. C address no doubt delighted the Loyalists present, as it astonished us. His language was fine, voice good and he was generally correct in the minor particu-lars of the oration.

and he was generally correct in the minor particulars of the oration.

"Columbus," by Edgar C. Reed, a eulogy on the discoverer of America, whose fertile mind, indomitable energy and fearless courage achieved at last the success which for years seemed hopeless and denied to him. Mr. R is a pleasant speaker and gave a glowing, truthful tribute to woman, who is always the helpmeet of man, and especially his consoler and supporter in the time of despair, as witness Isabella's sucrifices to ensure Columbus the means to perfect his gigantic undertaking. The oration of Mr. R was very gracefully delivered.

"Monumentum Perrenius Ære." by H. C. Bro Barer, an oration on monuments, theoretical and otherwise, requiring a strained effort to divine what the subject would finally lead to, but as usual the unfortunate Abolition proclivities of the speaker were irrepressible and came out before many sentences had passed from his lips. It seems strange that such a pleasant fellow as CLAY should be so full of the hallucination of the past few years as not to be able to keep quiet for this ceeasion only. He, however, found a good many congenial spirits who warmly applauded his remarks, and the Democrats present, being the natural friends of free speech, and unacquainted with the accomplishment of hissing, (the science which belongs to that party which absorbs all the honor and decency of society,) listened in dignified contempt. The redeeming features of the oration were forgotten, for brass ap listened in dignified contempt. The ears to be more enduring than monuments of the st, and the favorite theme of the speaker than the

with all due appreciation.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS .- In reme Court for the Middle District, at Harrisburg, pinions were delivered on Tuesday last, in the fol-

ment reversed and judgment entered for planning in error.

Stoner vs. Hunsecker. Lancaster county. Opinion by Agnew, Justice. Judgment affirmed.

Gross vs. Leber, use of Wiedler. Lancaster county. Opinion by Agnew, Justice. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

Shaefler vs. Geisenberger. Lancaster county.—Opinion by Read, Justice. Judgment affirmed.

ADMITTED .- On Wednesday last, on motion of Mr. Livingston, John B. Good, Esq., was admit-ted to practice as an Attorney at Law in the several Courts of Lancaster county. And on the same day, Lancaster county. And on the same day, of Mr. Hood, Adam J. Eberly, Esq., was

Ex-President Buchanan has donated \$200

CASUALTIES IN CO. G. 2D REG'T. PENN'A RESERVES.—Sergt. Wm. Brighton, captured; Corp. John S. Lytle, captured; private John P.—Scholok, captured; Corp. Franklin R. Jones, wounded in the

	NAME OF SUB-DISTRICT.	Deficiencie to May 1, 18	/×0 €4.	
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ı	5 Clay	7	10	
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There is a midake in the above table in regard to the City. The quota is told in all the wards, and the reason it is not to announced is, because the corrected rolls have not jet been returned from the proper office at Washington. They are expected in every mail by the Provost Marshal of this City.

We observe some indications of the prevaence 'ef Copperheadism in distinguished Republican quarters. For example:

"The Supreme Court of Vermont has declared the soldiers' voting bill of that State unconstitutional, so far as it relates to election of State officers.' Again, Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, in

speaking in the Senate, the other day, of the effortin Congress to annihilate the State banks, said the object would be more easily, understood if the measure were put in this form : " And be it further enacted, That all those instruments heretofore known as State consti-tutions be, and they are hereby, abolished."

And again, Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, on the same occasion, said: "I do not yield to my honorable friend rom New Hampshire in my sincere respect as well as my deep and settled conviction in the necessity of this government, as well as the

State governments themselves, maintaining, preserving, and defending all the rights of the States under the constitution of the United States. I believe in State rights, sir; that they are expressly mentioned, reserved, protected. and defended in the constitution itself, and as they are reserved by our constitution, protected and defended. I believe in those rights. and as a citizen of the United States and as a citizen of a State, I feel bound to respect and to defend them.'

Now, all this is Copperheadism in its most malignant form. Neither 'Vallandigham nor Powell nor Fernando Wood has ever breathed worse Copperheadism. Can it be possible that the Supreme Court of Vermont, and Senator Hale of New Hampshire, and Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, are turning Copperheads?

The New York Times yesterday devoted more than half a column to show the utter in-competency of Benjamin F. Butler as a milicommander. His recent defeat in the expedition south of Richmond after his vainderious despatch that "General Grant will not be traubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces," has clearly demonstrated his entire ignorance of military matters. He lost the first battle of the war at Big Bethel-since which time be has been engaged in cotton speculation at New Orleans, making war on dogs at Norfolk and playing the petty tyrant generally, when-ever an, opportunity offered to display his peculiar ability in this line. It is difficult to tell what the Administration will do with him now. By all odds the meanest, the most cor rupt, and the most degraded being that ever wore a shoulder strap, in this or any other country, it can scarcely be possible that any further confidence can be reposed in him by Mr. Lincoln; and we would look for his complete disgrace, if it had not been for the startling announcement in the Time's article condemning him, that "possibly the Government has not felt at liberty to govern itself by purely military considerations-has felt that, to avoid ill-feeling and disc rd, some heed must be paid to political favorites." This frightful acknow ledgement on the part of Mr. Seward's organ leaves us almost without hope as regards the future status of this miserable charlatan, and, at the same time, indicates that the bad me at Washington have been thinking much Under such a state of things even Butler may look for preferment, and thousands more pre cious lives may be eacrificed by the retention in the service of one who is a disgrace to the country and is held in scorn and contempt by the whole civilized world.—Phila. Age of Friday.

THE DANISH WAR -- AN ARMISTICE. The last foreign arrivals bring us the imortant intelligence that an armistice has been effected between the Germans and Danes. in case they refused an armistice. A Copenhagen dispatch announces that a truce for one month, from the 12th, has been concluded. The allies will remain in possession of Jut-land and the Danes of Alsen. The blookade of the German ports is raised. The Conference met again on the 12th, and after sitting three hours adjourned until the 18th of May.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. The first of a series of letters promised us by an estsemed friend connected with the Army of the Cumberland is given this week. "Ajax" is a graphic, ready and interesting writer, and we know our readers will peruse his letters with avidity :

RESACA, Georgia, May 18, 1864.

Brain S. 1974. Casultaria S. 1974. Single Companies Comp

lownward, hitting him in the side, and, as I under-

partment is appropriately called the harem, as members of Congress quarter their mistress Treasury Department is a failure through the infamous conduct of members of Congress, who were not content with keeping mistresses at the seat of government, but obtained them situations that they might be paid from the National Treasury. This is a depth of infamy that the whole world cannot bear. The very walls of the dens of beastly licentiousness in Paris will blush at this depravity of human nature when they hear the tale.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican, another Administra-

tion organ, says of this matter: This rumor, which I have alluded to, implieating members of Congress, may turn out groundless. It ought to, but I fear it won't, After the scene on Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday night, when an honorable Senator was beaten over the head by a strumpet, it will not be hard to convince the public that almost anything may be expected of a member of Congress.

The Senator alluded to is the Hon. Jim Lane of Kansas, and it is stated here that the woman who smashed his hat over his head was a young lady whom he had basely seduced. This part of the story is perhaps an exaggera-

I sometimes wonder how many of these office and editorial rooms, who ejected their members who voted to investigate Chase's occupants, and for two days and three nights character for chastity can show a clean record in the same respect since they have lived in ling some of their contents, and permitting no Washington? However, let the investigation If one-tenth part that is told of Clarke be true, he should be kicked out of the coun-

try.

The stir on this subject will do good. I wish it could go far enough to show the people quent than its columns could ever be. of the country the real character of more than ; one of the distinguished gentlemen here. Washington never was quite so villainously corrupt as it is at the present time. In the palmy days of Southern rule slavery - there was not one-half the corruption pature from which it arises that men submithere that there is now, and it is not the "old

nhabitants," but among the new population. It is a consequence of this war.

On Wednesday afternoon last quite an afray took place in the dining room of the National Hotel, in Washington City, between Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in which the former came out third best. While they were seated at the table Mr. Chandler was indulging in would seem, if such weighty words have not loud denunciations of Democrate in such a been emptied of all significance, to befit bet way as to indicate that they were intended to apply to Mr. Voorhees, who was near him. and a place where not pushe opinion but the authority of law speaks, after impeachment, The latter arose, and saying that his name trial conviction and judgment. had been used, and that the remarks were evidently intended for him, requested Senator nale in this metropolie—one the organ of its Chandler to leave the room with him. Upon great commercial public, the other a recognized exponent of the Democratic principles receiving a rude and defiant answer, he severe-which are shared by half, or nearly half, your ly slapped Mr. Chandler's face. The latter fellow-uiti ens-did shock the public mind, ruse and struck at Voorbees, whose arms had did amaze every honest and patriotic citizen, did fill with indignation and alarm every pure been caught by a friend of Chandler's, when and loyal breast. There were no indignation Mr. Hannegan, a friend of Voorhees, in- meetings, there were no riots, there was no terposed, and was in turn assailed by Chandier. Mr. Hannegan struck Chandler with a pitcher, and dragged him to the floor by the hair, and cuffed him, until the affair was stopped by the interferance of bystanders.

CAN THIS BE TRUE !

The Paris Moniteur of the 1st inst., contains the following: 'The Government of the Emper-or has received from that of the United States It was procured by the interference of Great satisfactory explanations relative to the sense Britain, which ordered a heavy fleet to the Baltic and threatened to attack the Germans regard to Mexico. It is known that the Washington Senate has indefinitely adjourned the examination of the resolution, which, in any case, has not been sanctioned by the ex-

ecutive power.' If the above be true, then will Mr Lincoln have a troublesome account to settle life, liberty or property without due process with the American people.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: "That the King can do no wrong" is the theory of a monarchy. It is theory of a constitutional republic that its Chief Magistrate may do wrong. In the former the min-itry are responsible for the King's acts. In he latter the President is responsible for the acts of his ministers. Our Constitution admits that the President may err in providing for a judgment upon his doings, by the people, in regular elections. In providing for his impeachment, it admits that he may be guilty of crimes.

In a government of laws, and not of men the most obscure citizen may without inde-corum address himself to the Chief Magisrate, when to the Constitution whence you derive your temporary power and he the guaranty of his perpetual rights, he has con-stantly paid his unquestioning loyalty, and when to the laws, which your duty is to care for a faithful execution of, he has rendered entire obedience.

If the matter of his address be that in his person, property and rights, the Constitution has been disregarded and the laws disobeyed; if its appeal to the principles of justice be no more earnest than the solicitude of its regard or truth, and if the manner of his address be no less temperate than firm, he does not need courtly phrases to propitiate an attentive hearing from a magistrate who loves his country, her institutions, and her laws.

In the World of last Wednesday morning

was published a proclamation, purporting to be signed by your Excellency and counter-signed by the Secretary of State, appointing a day of fasting and prayer, and calling into military service by volunteering and draft four hundred thousand citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. That proclamation was a forgery, written by a person who, ever since your departure from Springfield for Washington in 1861, has enjoyed private as well as public opportunities for learning to counterfeit the peculiarities of your speech and style, and whose service for vears as a city editor of the New York
Times and upon the New York Tribune acquainted him with the entire newspaper machinery of the city, and enabled him to insert his clever forgery into the regular channels by which we receive news, at a time when competent inspection of its genuineness was impossible, and suspicion of its authenticity was improbable. The manifold paper, resembling in all respects that upon which we nightly receive from our agents news, and from the Government itself orders, announcements and proclamations, was left with a night clerk about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, after the deparacture of every responsible editor, and was at once passed into the hands of the printers, put in type and published. No newspaper in the country but

Our missortune was complete. At an early hour, however, before the business of the city had fairly begun, it was discovered that we downward, hitting him in the side, and, as I understand, breaking two ribs. So coolly did the "warworn hero" take it, that not the slightest indications of the wound were visible upon his countermance. He deliberately took a cigar out of his pooket, lit it, and gracefully puffed away, as though nothing had happened. By compulsion was he taken from the field; and when prostrate upon a "stretcher," defiantly raised his head and addressed Adjutant Bodie as follows: "Take special care of the men—see that their wants are all supplied. And hers,—pulling a small silken flag from his bosom—take good care of this, and use tito advantage." [Who so vile, so vituperative, so slanderous, so ungentiemanly, after reading the above, as to dispute, or even doubt his loyalty. It has been done heretofore, but an appreciating public flum black the foul charge upon the heads of his caluminators with tenfold fury.] On the following day, after he was taken to Tannel Hill, he fairly begged to pape imposed upon, and were being made to appear the instruments of a deception of the public. There was no delay in vindications and been imposed upon, and were being made to appear the instruments of a deception of the public. There was no delay in vindications are the public. There was no delay in vindications are the public. There was no delay in vindications are the public. There was no delay in vindications are the public. There was no delay in vindications are the public. There was no delay in vindications are the public. There was no delay in vindications are populated to appear the instruments of a deception of the public. There was no delay in vindications and been imposed upon, and were being made to appear the instruments of a deception of spreading news was set in motion instantly an amounce that we had been been does proved the public. There was no delay in vindications are public. There was no delay in vindications and been been deception of appear the instruments of a deception of spreading news as set in motion instantly an annou had been imposed upon, and were being made niators with tenfold fury.] On the following day, after he was taken to Tunnel Hill, he fairly begged to be sent to his regiment in an ambulance. Or course his situation would not permit it. He is rapidly becoming convalescent, and will soon join his regiment. During his absence, Maj. Locher officiated, discharging the responsible duties with colat, honor and satisfaction to all, leading us safely through five days terrific fighting, landing us, as the heading of my letter indicates, in Resaca, where we are detailed to bury dead and gather up arms.

"Buzzard's Roost" was evacuated by the enemy to join Johnson's main army, lying fortified and entrenched at Resaca, anxiousiy bidding us welcome. We met them and they are ours." We routed them "horse, foot and dragoon," and they are flying before us, like "chaff before the wind." On last accounts our advance was within three miles of their rear, and no doubt, a battle has already taken place. They are demoralized, and I doubt whether they will make another stand; if so, Atlanta will be the spot—the receptable of the dying embers and smouldering ashes of unruly children. Loss in killed, wounded and missing, extremely heavy on both sides, as the bloody strife lasted fire days. It is not all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus before the Scotia all the facts, for him to transmit at once to california. Thus befo of our misfortune. Our bulletin boards were placarded with the offer of reward for the dis-

Commerce, which had been deceived precisely THE GOVERNMENT HAREM.

as we were, to the headquarters of the Department of the East, and we laid before the commanding General every clue in our pos-session which could lead to the discovery of the guilty persons. All the facts above rees there. The Newburyport Herald says: cited were telegraphed at once to you through The plan of employing female clerks in the the Secretary of War by General Dix. I moreover, that I have never known a mind so prejudiced in which acquaintance with these facts would not enforce the conviction of our utter blamelessness.

Here was the absence of an intent to do wrong; here was an antidote for an injury unwittingly assisted, more complete and effectual than the injury itself; here was alacrity in search of the wrong-doer, and assistance rendered to your subordinate to discover the author of the insult done to you. With these facts set fully before you by the General commanding this department, you reiterated an order for my arrest and imprisonment in Fort Lafayette; for the seizure and occupation of The World office by a military guard, and the suppression of its publications. The Journal of Commerce, its editors and publishers, were included in the

game order. I believe, though I cannot state of my own knowledge, that to the commanding General's assertion of our entire blamelessness it was owing that the order for our arrest and nearceration was rescinded. for the suppression of the World was not rescinded. Under your orders General Dix sent a strong military force to its publication held possession there, injuring and abstract-

one to cross the threshold. Not until Saturday morning did this occu pation cease. Not until to-day has The World been free to speak. But to those who have ears to hear its absence has been more elo-

To characterize these proceedings as unprecedented, would be to forget the past his tory of your Administration; and to characterize them as shocking to every mind, would be to disregard that principle of human ting once and again to lawless encroachments of power, with every intermission of a vigiance which should be continual, lose some thing of the old, free, keen sense of their

Charles was doubtless advised to, and applauded for, the crimes by which he lost his crown and life. Nor can you do any such outrageous, oppressive, and unjust a that it will not be applauded by those whose prosperity and power you have created and may destroy. To characterize these proceedings as arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional, ter an hour at which you have not arrived, and a place where not public opinion but the

official protest But do not imagine, sir, that the Governor of this State has forgotten to do his duty; do not imagine that the people of this city or State, or country have ceased to love their liberties, or do not know how to protect their rights. It would be fatal to a tyrant to commit that error here and now. A free people can at need devise means to teach their Chief Magistrate the same lesson.

To you, sir, who have by heart the Constitution which you swore to " preserve, protect and defend " it may be an impertinance to cite those natural and chartered rights therein enumerated, among which are these: That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures, and that no warrant even shall issue, except upon probable cause, supported by oath, and particulary describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized; that no person shall be deprived of