Control of the Contro



"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS HIM "-DANIEL WEBSTER.

settlement of the outstanding debts about thirteen. matter without delay.

paper lately established in is neces

"There was no period during the Rebeilt in when it could not have been effectually put down, if the required force had been employed and rightly managed. We have wasted true, which, with less than half the actual expendic here nearly two miles wide, and ture, might have ended long ago, if been applied with due directness and The truth is, as events now hance ing fully attest, that if an adequate num of men had been called out in the first in-stance, and placed in charge of a G negal

This is precisely our opinion. If the Administration had cordially sustained General to the bases of the hills, would run McClellan during the Peninsular campaign, great risks. At New Bridge. Old when he was within five miles of the rebel capital, and the city was panic stricken. it Below it, the next peak is Lewis would have been long since in our possession; Hill, and then Trent Hill. Below but that gallant and accomplished soldier im- Trent Hill is the railroad crossing. plored the President and his Secretary of War and the Chickahominy Swamp here to him and he was compelled, with bitter: tageous position and abandon the contest. And why was he not supported? The reas in is manifest and known to everybody. In the first place, Lincoln, Stanton, and Halleck, ! capture of Richmond would render Gen. Mcarmy whose brilliant exploits and chivalrous daring will live in history forever, to their fate. And in the second place the Apolitionists were determined that the rebellion should not be suppressed until their cherished idea race, socially and politically, to a position of equality with that of the white man, should it is successfully crossed new ob- convert the church into a political pandemonihe carried to its ultimate results, and so the war has been prolonged until millions have been expended to the enrichment of contractors, office holders, and Administration favorites generally, and blood and tears have saturated the earth until the nation is crushed beneath the weight of its great sorrow. Had Gen. Grant commanded the Peninsular army he would like Gen. McClellan have been abandoned; he is sustained now because LINCOLN and his friends have discovered that an indignant people will no longer telerate trifling. No, no, the Administration dare, not refuse support to General GRANT, nor will

tence for another term of four year. THEIR LAST FIGHT. -On the last day of their three years, the 30th of May, the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves had a severe engagement with the division of the robel General Early, near Mechanicsville, and though the enemy greatly outnumbered them, the invincible Reserves repulsed them with great loss. The division left Harrisburg at least fitten thousand strong, but return numbering scarce two thousand. They have shared the fortunes its engagements, generally occupying the most dangerous positions. General Crawford, in his farewell order to the Reserves, warmly congratulated them upon their good behavior and gallantry while in the service

There has been nothing inor four days.

Gold closed on Saturday, at Philadelphia, at 1943.

JUDGE APPOINTED. - Hon. Alexander King, of Bedford, has been appointed President Judge of the Sixteenth judicial district, in place of Judge Nill, deceased.

The War.

In abandoning the Mechanicsville route to Richmond General Grant of the city, from the north around passes a short distance northeast to attacks formerly so frequent. Gaines' Mills, and then turns east, running past Coal Harbor to White The White House Railroad runs east from Richmond, and crosses the Chickahominy threequarters of a mile above Bottom's Bridge, and passes down the Penintown.

On Tuesday morning General Grant's line extended from Coal Harbor, four miles east of New THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS
FO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT
AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND railroad, two miles northeast of Bottom's Bridge. It was about five miles long and faced southwest.— Burnside was on the northern flank. THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER He had contracted his line so as to will pass into the hands of a new be opposite Coal Harbor. Bethesda firm on the first day of July next. Church, north of it, was held only The new firm will be Cooper, SAN- by cavalry pickets, who would refire DERSON & Co. The paper after that on any demonstration of the enemy. time will be issued as the Daily and Smith was south of Burnside; Weekly Intelligencer. The different Wright south of Smith: Hancock day. committees in the townships having south of Wright; and Warren south the interests of the enterprise in of Hancock, holding the southern charge are requested to make report flank at Despatch Station. Cavalry as speedily as possible to H. B. pickets extended south of Despatch Swarr, Esq., so that the final ar- Station, about a mile, to the Wilrangements can be consummated. liamsburg road. The northern Fed-The above announcement eral flank was about eleven miles will show the necessity of a prompt from Richmond: the southern tlank

for subscription, advertising and This line contronted the enemy jobbing due the present firm—at on a high ridge running parallel with least by the 1st of July when the the river, from Coal Harbor down paper passes into other hands. We almost to the railroad. It was very owe debts which must be paid, and strongly fortified—too strongly to to enable us to do so it is necessary be captured by assault. Grant was that we should receive what is justly digging his parallels and works to coming to us. Nor need delinquents capture it by siege. Below Bottom's wait to have their bills presented to Bridge the Chickahominy is not dethem. This, in many cases, would fended, and the Federal army could, be inconvenient and expensive, and by a movement in that direction, in others impracticable. Those who cross the river and turn this posireside in the county can send by a tion of the enemy. The top of the neighbor or call in person at the ridge fortified by the Confederates. office and settle up, and those residis a flat tableland, about a mile ing out of the county or State can broad, covered with but few forests. remit by mail at our risk. But we On it are Gaines' Mills and Gaines' want to square up our books at the House. At the back it slopes down earliest practicable moment, and to the Chickahominy Swamp.our friends should attend to the Where the railroad crosses, the swamp is wider than it is above.— PLAIN TALK FROM A REPUBLICAN
The trees growing up from the river are larger and the foliage more lux-The following is from the Telegraph, a new uriant. A high, long trestle bridge whether priest or layman, to wortween this bridge and New Bridge are various roads and crossing places. built by General McClellan. them are now used by the Confedblood, and treasure in accomplishing a wilk crates. From the swamp, which is

slope up very steeply on the Richmond side. Heavy forests cover the tops and sides of all of them, and entirely qualified to lead them the rebellion; tops and since or an of them. And might have been crashed in its inequal along the entire range there is every might have been crashed in its inequal a But we have been, till lately, trilling with the opportunity for Confederate defense. An army crossing the wide expanse of bare swamp from the river's edge Tayern Hill is the name of the ridge. for reinforcements, and they turned a deat ear joins the White Oak Swamp, a vast wilderness, extending south of Richdisappointment, to withdraw from his adven- mond and almost to the James river. The railroad crosses the upper corner of this swamp, and passes through the Fair Oaks Swamp. A more dismal place than all political aspirants, apprehended that the Fair Oaks Swamp can searcely be imagined. The pine forests, nearly church had always borne one peculiarity, and CLELLAN a rival too formidable to be set aside all of them slashed to make abattis; that was that she had never yet suffered proor defeated, and therefore with that cold- the soft ground, with water oozing blooded selfishness characteristic of more pull out at every foot-step; the thick nized Jesus Christ as the head of the church, iticians, they left him and his brave army, an undergrowth, and the damp, disa- and was willing to recognize no other. The membered by all who have ever been of emancipation and elevation of the negro swamp the battle of Fair Oaks was unhallowed schisms introduced within the

without a tree excepting those which

grow up out of the river, the hills

stacles will confront the advance. From Old Tavern Hill, southeast, runs the outer ridge of the Richmond defenses. It is from five to He had lived a long life. He had lost the six miles from the town. The inner sight with which God had once blessed him mond defenses. It is from five to ridge is parallel to it, and about three lived the Constitution of his country, and it miles from town. Various little was possible that he should also outlive the streams, some emptying into the constitution of his church? He prayed God James River and some into the it might not be so. swamps, form depressions and gullies of great assistance in forming subvert certain political ends. They had al the defensive line. From Fair Oaks | ready found their way into an Abolition press Swamp the outer ridge slopes gradu-to give them, if possible a more partizan character. What do these resolutions amount ally up, and on the top are fortificaits promptness now prolong its political existions defending the approaches by the various roads. If the Coal Har- the country in irretrievable ruin, and which bor line is carried or turned by the has disregarded the Constitution. The res Federal army, the Chickahominy must be crossed; then the hills be- are well calculated to drive that Holy Spirit, youd it carried: then Fair Oaks which we every day invoke, from among us. Swamp must be captured; and after What are we to thank God for the destrucally-the army, still five miles from Richmond, will be confronted by cause of the war. This was not true. It

works of the town. The works southeast of Richmond, defenses on the New Bridge road has already been stated. On the railroad and the Williamsburg road, advancing force. Abattis protect tend to church matters alone. If we are to They are on high places, from all. portant from either GRANT's or which their cannon can sweep along SHERMAN'S armies for the last three the roads and over the fields. They

> been unsuccessfully tried. But General Grant has not yet litionist.

passed the Chickahominy. On Tuesday General Warren advanced about half a mile from Despatch Station to has done wisely. The fortifications the edge of the hill where he could look down upon the railroad and to the east, are too strong for direct Bottom's Bridge, crossing the Chickahominy. The enemy are fortified down the Chickahominy, and will on the hills on the opposite side, and advance from the east and southeast.

From New Bridge to Bottom's made to capture the bridges in the Bridge the Chickahominy runs a swamp, but it failed. One battery southeast course for seven miles. - of twelve guns is reported in the New Bridge is six miles east-north- Richmond journals to be among the east from Richmond, and Bottom's defenses. General Grant, since Tues-Bridge is twelve miles east of Rich-day, has done nothing, except it be mond. Between these two bridges to dig towards Coal Harbor. The the river runs almost directly from enemy are in front of him, disputing the town, and below Bottom's Bridge every passage. Our latest intelli-it ceases to be available for defense. Bridge, after crossing the river, ling had occurred, not even the night

John Morgan entered Lexington, Kentucky, at two o'clock yesterday morning. He burned the railroad buildings, and at ten o'clock left the town. He went northwest along the railroad towards Frankfort and Bridge. South of the railroad, and Louisville. Nothing has been reparallel to it, distant from half a mile ported of the Cincinnati column. to a mile from it, is a turnpike, known A railroad train loaded with ordas the Williamsburg road. It crosses nance stores, from Louisville for sula to Williamsburg and York- coming from Eastern Kentucky,

> small vessels in the Potomac. They runner, has been taken by the Federal gunboats.

Sherman has ceased marching southward. There is nothing from Bermuda Hundred .- Age of Satur-

Politics in Religion.

Amongst the most mischievous of the many irregular influences which inaugurated the civil war now raging in the country, and have since exasperated to diabolical hatred and inhuman thirst for blood thousands of otherwise well-meaning men, and even inflamed to fury many of the gentler sex, is the prostitution of the pulpit to partizan purposes and the degradation of elergymen from their former position of usefulness to that of blatant advocates of destruction. It is amazing that the professed followers of the Prince of Peace should have become the bold and unblushing champions of bloody war-and, worst of all, fraternal war amongst brethren of the same family. That New England preachers, some of whom are avowed infidels, and many of whom deride what they denounce as the superstitions of social order, should have given way to the selfish interests of the shoddy manufacturers, who are great gainers by the war, and should have advocated their cause as against peace, unity and humanity, is not surprisingdisposition, is passing strange in- |ree doctrine.

her sacred mission and refuses to allow her record to be stained by Church Convention for Pennsylvania met in Pittsburg, when and where a black sheep of the sacermon in these days, about loyalty, slavery and the war. They were Judge Shaler, of Pittsburg, and others, and finally defeated.

In the course of the discussion, Judge Shaler said:

He had grown grey in the service of the Episcopal church, but old and experienced as he was, he had never before witnessed an issue of this kind among its members. That litical questions to tarnish her brightness of greeable atmosphere, are well re- Convention had been called together to attend they would leave it to other churches to #tthere. Every road, over which even | tend to politics. He recognized the church as bodies of foot soldiers have to go, a place where men of all political sentimust be built of timber. In this ments could meet together in common carrents the heattle of Fair Oaks was fought. Grant must pass it, and if walls of this sacred edifice. Men should not om for the purpose of political demonstrations Oh, that these resolutions had never been brought before the Convention. have been well had they been tabled at once.

These resolutions were offered merely to sustain an Abolition Administration and to? They seek to put down slavery and they support an Administration that ductions are at variance with all precedent in the church. other hills bearing the defensive was the Abolitionists who were the cause of the war. Since 1810 they had never ceased in their endeavors to subjugate the South. It was the manufacturing interests of New Eugof the Army of the Potomac, and been in all are almost as formidable as those and that caused the war. He felt in his northeast of it. The strength of the element speaking on this question, as he had always been a politician, and as this Ecclesiastical B dy had become a political convention, he felt perfectly at home. He h wed, however, that for the sake of the church tier after tier of forts confront an they would reconsider their action, and at-

> political fungus. A Model Radical .- Fishback, the new

A New Orleanscorrespondent of the Springfield Republican has come to the conclusion that the attempt to metamorphose negroes into soldiers has proved a total failure. The slave, deprived of the kind and paternal protection of his owner, and left to the careless treatment to be expected from military mattinets soon becomes the victim of various diseases generated by his own carelessness, especially of pulmonary attacks, to which he is far more liable than the white man. In the second place, as a legitimate consequence, it is found that the negro troops cost far more than the white ones,-a majority of them being more than half their time in the hospitais. We append a brief extract from the letter of the Springfield correspondent, which pictures the calamities of the negro. degraded from the slave into the soldier; from ease, comfort and happiness to labor, short com-

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

1 David Eshleman 2 Samuel Z Tripple 3 John K Funk 4 Andrew Shultz 5 Abrm Green wait 6 David E Breuner 7 Chrn B Brubaker 7 Chrn B Brubaker 9 John Funk 10 Em nuel S Fre 10 Ephm Grostmaker mons and misery : "But, unfortunately, it was found that the physical qualifications of the negroes were not equal to the hardships of drill and fatigue duty, many of them having in them the seeds 11 Ephin F-ostmaker 12 Dani-I Snyder 13 John Fenstmaker 14 Andrew Fisher 15 Abraham Stehman old and surely fatal disea-ee, brought on by the vicious habits of plantation life, and many others being as yet young and immature in body, and marked by hereditary taints. It is body, and marked by hereditary taints. It is large-main stehman surprising to one unacquainted with the surject to contemplate the terrible rate of 19 John Serbott nortality, and to learn how many have lung and heart diseases or are broken down. 21 Abm W Dellinger 22 Frederick M Miller 23 Jacob R Witmer and heart diseases, or are broken down by rheumatic affections. Thousands died, were Lexington, is said to be captured. The Federal General Burbridge regiment dwindled down from five hundred to the captured to the federal General Burbridge regiment dwindled down from five hundred to the captured to the cap the Chickahominy at Bottom's Lexington, is said to be captured. discharged for disability, or descried. The to two hundred or three hundred; recruiting
to two hundred or three hundred; recruiting
was stopped by an order from Gen. Banks,
which contemplated the recention of as many
30 Elias B Herr came up with Morgan's rear, on which contemplated the retention of as many Thursday, at Mount Sterling, where he had a skirmish. They go so fast, however, being cavalry, that he cannot do much damage.

The guerrillas have captured two small vessels in the Potomac. They small vessels in the Potomac. They sailed from the Virginia shore in boats. The vessels were re-captured.

Another vessel, used as a blockade four other regiments, leaving to each company for the Manuella of the season, four regiments were ordered to the season, four regiments were ordered to the season, four regiments were ordered to the season, four other regiments, leaving to each company for the state of the season four other regiments, leaving to each company for the state of the season for the season four other regiments, leaving to each company for the state of the season four regiments were ordered to the season, four regiments were ordered to the season for the season in the latter only its officers and ten men.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The resolution of the Lincoln Convention 51 Jest Milwythorn The resolution of the Lincoln Convention affirming the Monroe destrine, and at the same time approving the course of the Administration, is a piece of sublime impudence. When we consider, says the Patriot & Union, that the House of Representatives by a unantitude of the consider of the Administration of the Constinution of t imous vote, approved the Monroe destrine, 61 Henry Const and that Mr. Secretary Seward subsequently applogized to the French Emperor, and assured him that the Administration would in no wise be affected thereby, what are we to think of a body of men who, knowing the facts, approved in one sentence the doctrine and the repudiation of it? It was an act unworthy of any body of honest, sensible men; bur we 12 grans perfectly consistent with the character and p lies of the men who pussed it. We do not believe the people can be decrived by such a palpable effort at fraud and deception. The Administration is opposed to the Mouroe doctrine, and in favor of subversing the Mexi 23 can republic by French bayonets, as is proven by all its acts since the incipiency of the French invasion. It has truckled in every 28 instance to France and England. It has dis- 30 honored the nation over which it rules—it has 31 Maxwell Hipple 32 Walter Fryberge 33 Maxwell Apoll Hipple 32 Walter Fryberge 33 Maxwell Hipple 33 Walter Fryberge 34 Walter Fryberge 34 Walter Fryberge 35 Walter Fryberge 36 Walter Fryberge 36 Walter Fryberge 36 Walter Fryberge 37 Walter Fryberge 38 Walter F made us a by-word and a reproach among the 33 Jacob Hitz 34 Henry Lindenbaum nations of the earth by its folly, its weakness and its inconsistencies, and it is too late in the day to wipe out the reproach in the eyes of the people by a deceptive resolution passed by a convention composed mainly of delegates bought by official favor and packed for a particular purpose.

FRANCE AND THE U. ST ATES. Several weeks since the House of Representatives passed a resolution opposing the the means whereby it is ob- French invasion and subjugation of Mexico, tained: but that others, natives of and the establishment of a Manazehy there, the middle and conservative States, with an Austrian Prince at its head. In fact, should evince the same blood-thirsty | the resolution virtually sanctioned the Mon-

This resolution stirred up an excitement in Amidst this general and insane the Court circles of France. The French defection from the teachings of | Minister at once made a demand for an expla-Christ and his Apostles, we are nation of Mr. Dayton, the American Minister. gratified to know that the Protestant | Mr. Dayton asked for instructions, and Mr. Episcopal Church remains true to | Seward gave him the views of the Administration, viz : that the question of interference with the establishment of a Monarchy in fanaticism. On Thursday week the Mexico under French and Austrian auspices was an Executive and not a Legislative one -that the resolution had been "laid on the table" in the Senate-and that the Executive, dotal flock, one Dr. GOODWIN, of who controlled the matter, had no disposition Philadelphia, introduced a series of to interfere at all, whatever Congress might slang resolutions, such as are com- say upon the subject. So great had been the impression made upon the mind of the French Minister by the resolution, that when Mr. rigorously opposed by the venerable Dayton appeared before him to communicate Mr. Seward's instructions, he rose up excitedly, and inquired, "Do you bring us peace or war?" The explanation satisfied him, how ever, and the Government of France became quiet under the assurance of Mr. Seward that its policy in Mexico was not to be interfered

with. This is really a remarkable case. Congress alone has power to declare war, and it ought to have the privileg: of expressing an opinion upon the acts of despotic powers, which are of 18 Samuel Shuitz the greatest significance in relation to questions which affect the liberties of the people 2 Daniel 8 Shuman upon this continent. But as the Executive is the supreme power now, it becomes Congress and the people to be silent. The one man power rules. A large portion of the people

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

The Shoddy National Convention, which met at Baltimore last week, placed in nomination ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President and An-DREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for Vice President. In point of practical statesmanship and intellectual ability they are about on a par, neither of them possessing the necessary qualifications for the discharge of the duties which will devolve upon them in the event of their election.

The New York World, in discussing their qualifications, says:

If the Republican party, having weighed SEWARD and the rest of their statesmen in the halance and found them wanting, are too poor in talent to present from civil life any more commanding names than those they have se-lected at Baltimore, they might at least have shown a grateful appreciation of the merits of our distinguished soldiers. In point of intellect and statesmanship it would be hard to find amonng educated generals men of smaller calibre than the actual candidates; while the lustre of arms would have shed a dignity on the ticket which might have rescued it from the contempt of intelligent men. The milifeeling of the country, never so active and pervading as now, will refuse to keep step to the music of this ticket. A popular can-didate from the army will take from the Baltimore nominees all support, except such as can be controlled by fanaticism and shoddy. In a crisis of the most appalling magnitude, requiring statesmanship of the highest order the country is asked to consider the claims of two ignorant, boorish, third-rate, backwoods lawyers, for the highest stations in the govvernment. Such nominations, in such a conjuncture, are an insult to the common sense seep the church pure we must strike off this of the people. Gop save the Republic!

It is stated upon good authority that cannot be turned, for White Oak Senator elect from Arkansas, was a member the colored division of the Ninth Army Corps. Swamp, south of them, presents no of the Arkansas secession convention, and has not been with the Army of the Potomac advantage for a flanking party. signed the ordinance of secession. After- since it left the Wilderness. What has be-North of them, the Confederate wards he raised two companies of rebel come of the dusky warriors? Have they works, along the Chickahominy treeps, and fought against General Lyon at skedaddled, or been sent to some other field of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Now he is elected to the United States Senate as a radical Abobe in such imminent peril? Can anybody be in such imminent peril? Can anybody Address

To a young lawyer of talents and energy a fine opening to the United States Senate as a radical Abobe in such imminent peril? Can anybody Address

H. G. BHITH, Ed. Democrat, Address

McConnellStorg, Pa. above New Bridge, have already Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Now he is elected operations where their precious lives will not throw any light upon this dark subject?

LOCAL DEPARTMENT THE CONSCRIPTION.

The conscripting of men in Lancaster courty for the different townships which had to fill up heir qualas was conciteded last week, as followed heir qualas was conciteded last week, as followed. LITTLE BRITAIN.

1 Jacob Reamolds
2 William Jamison 128 Kobert Gibson 129 Milas Pickering 14 Joses Jeskins 128 King Pickering 14 Joses Jeskins 128 King VK Alexander Francis H Bea William Jamison Jess Jeakins J J Penuel J John B Reynolds 20 bilas recsering
27 R I. Morris
28 V K Alexander
29 W P Halues
20 John Furlong
32 J Archibald Brown
32 J L P-tterson
32 J L P-tterson
32 J L P-tterson
33 J Lepoph H Kel y
34 Joseph H Kel y
35 Joseph Priest
36 James G-lischer
37 Joseph McGranigan
38 Barclay Feli
39 I S Zeli
40 William King (colored)
41 Jonathan Pickering
42 Charles Hays
43 William McKnona
44 Thomas Ke-tly
45 J C-Manle
46 Rebert Soodgrass. is John B Reynolds
T Bavild Petnel
Rurich Ewing
Scatt J-nkins
J-makes
E M Zeil
James Hardy
J K Hamilton
Robert McVilchael
H Reynolds
Lawis Pewer

46 Rebert Spolgrass.

NOR.

63 Henry H Hoffman

64 Jacob H Stauffer

65 Michael B Shenk

66 Issac Miller

67 John Urey

88 Jacob B Linderma

69 Michael Eshlash

70 Jun Montgomery

71 David Bergeman

72 Jacob D Fry

73 Hanry Shenk jr

74 Jesse Strickler

75 John Rinier

76 Christian I, Shenk

77 Christian Forrich Christian Forrich Rudelph Kauffma Abraham H Brent 80 Courses Strickler
81 Renber Strickler
82 Martin Epley
83 Wan M Dalrymple
84 John Torbet
85 Preferick i Fitz
86 John Eisenberger
87 Jacob Erieman
88 Joseph Hess
89 Ezra II Hershey
90 Abraham Meisky
91 John Sonder
92 Abm G abinger
93 Albert Dissinger
94 Abraham H Horr
95 Hebry W fox
96 John Young
97 Joseph Cardwell
98 Ande Ulmer
990 Will Im Rummel
101 J P Wichersham 100 William Remmel 101 J P Wickersham 102 ender C Kauffe 103 Martin D Dissing 104 Radolph fry 105 Issac Mawry 106 John Markley 1106 J. hin Markley
107 Sanuel Ba. or
1105 Junes Hodtson
1109 John @ Mitter
110 Sanuel C cellers
111 Henry Zavker
112 Henry Immel
113 Joeob C Stoner
114 Charles Koch
115 B Lr; Doostler
116 Edward D Bro. ks
117 Reuten B Neff
118 W Hust Bitzer
119 John Lefry
120 Cyrus Mann
121 Abram H Mellinger
122 Abn H Kuffmah

ROROUGH. A ROROUGH.

35 William Pressey

36 Wm Chapman

57 F L Baker

38 Samuel Faultz

39 Jacob Peters

40 Berj F Hartman

41 Thomas Baf

42 Divis Cobre 42 David Cobie 43 Zacharia Baker 44 George W Stahi 45 Wester Taylor 46 John Waller 47 Isaac Bortie 45 traorec Bullica 49 Lewis Smith 50 David II Armstrong 51 David H Mellinger 52 John Kolickoor 53 Wm H Shu tzbach 54 Theo C Fathiestock 55 Fradk Chickadeus 56 Leonard Waller 57 Fradrick F Myers 58 Franklin Detrich 59 John Devan (colored) 109 John Courter 101 Michael Gable 101 Michael Gable 62 J Mid Wniteride 63 Abraham Summy 64 Thomas Breuner 65 Abraham Dellinger 66 Jonas Sentes 67 Frederick Hass t8 David Roth. RTIC.

117 Pennock Woods

118 David Keeports

119 Joseph Englas

20 William Hims

21 John J Ricart

22 Michael Stri. 1

23 Michael Med 1

24 John J Michael

25 David Selgue

25 David Selgue

25 Wm choemaker

29 John A Huill

20 Henry A baldice 1 John F Smith 2 John R McCrabb 3 Laberius Thomas 4 Wm A Crawford William Warfel

MOUNT JOY. 24 Andrew Stell 5 John Gruber it 25 Christian ii: pp 127 Saguel M Grov 28 Martin Hess 9 Philip B Myer 30 James II Raym 31 Jacob Reider if Abraham Stouffer Abraham Herr Leander Crom Abraham E Garbo John E Shenck sasc Eshleman 38 Elias L Flowers 39 Samuel McDanisi 40 Edwin Shiffer 41 Solomon K Baker PENN. NN. 19 John Maze 20 Jonas Eby 21 David Eich: 1/2 22 Samuel G Keller 23 John S Buch 124 George Honser 25 John R Hersbey 1 Joseph Councily

25 John K Hersbry 26 Jacob Mentzer 27 Samusi K Moyer 28 George Henry 29 Benjamin Eberty 30 Henry Roade 31 John M Stehman 32 Henry Heaves 4 Benjamin Summ 5 Chr'n H Hersbe 6 Abraham Koser 18 Jacob Hartronft DENCE. 20 Jacob L Brison 21 John Mowrer 1 Frank Urban Samuel C Watson Frederick Myers Edward Keich Benjamin F Rowe William Walman John Isenberger Martin Blacher Mathias Chitoff Peter Deiter Toblas Huber 2 William Steigelma 3 Frederick Sedhoft 4 George Martin 5 Benj F Gochenaur 6 John A Brown

Lecuard Nicholas WEST HEMPFIELD 1 Allen 8 Ruby 4 Andrew Grider

WICK.

16 Jacob Small

11 Levi Bender

12 George W Heep

13 Henry Schlabach

14 John Kelso

15 Peter Hackman

16 Isaac Adams 9 Gideon Birkent in Samuel Troop 6 Joseph Breier 7 Richard Good 5 Jarob Kessler

THE ORIGINAL JOHN BROWN FLAG.-The fig carried by old John Brown in his murderous and damnable raid into Virginia in the fall of 1859 is now in possession of Mr. Awes Lez, of this city. It is of the larger size, and the materials are of the finest silk, and the possession of art. And LEZ, of this city. It is of the larger size, and the materials are of the finest silk, and the fringe and stars are of pure silver. It is, without exception, the most beautiful flag we have ever seen. This flag, we are informed, has a local history connected with it which will be interesting to our readers. The silk was made in Paris in the year 1848, and was intended to be used for one of the flags of the French Republic. Some years afterwards it was purchased by a gentleman in this city, and the flag was made in this country for the purpose few which Rown used it. On one of the lower corners are city, and the flag was made in this county for the purpose for which Brown used it. On one of the lower corners are two stains of blood. The flag, after Brown and his band of marauders were captured at Harper's Ferry, fell into the possession of a gentleman in Maryland, who is now holding a position in the Confederate Army, and from whose wife Mr. Lee obtained it. It is now on exhibition at Mr. Lee's Salom. in North Duke street, and we believe there is no doubt about it being the identical flag which Brown descerated and defiled.

BODY FOUND.-The body of Police BODY FOUND.—The DRAY of Tottee Omics: MISSENRO was found in the Consetting, on Thesday morning last, about a mile and a half below the place where he was drowned, after having been in the water from the Friday evening previous. Deputy Coroner Snyder held an luquest. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon from his late residence in Middle street, and was attended by the Mayor, City Councils and other city officers, two or these Scattlers and a layer concourse of citizens generally. three Societies, and a large concourse of citizens gener The remains were interred at the Lancaster Cemetery

THE BEEF SPECULATORS .- Many beef stalls THE BEEF SPECULATORS.—Many beef stalls in Philadelphis are closed, owing to the high prices. A good many beef stalls in Lancaster ought to be closed for the same reason. Perhaps it is all right to speculate in bread and meat, so as to deprive one-half of the people from enjoying their usual allowance, but we "don't see it." We hope beef speculators elsewhere will get their eyes closed as was the case in New York last week, when their greed proved their loss to the amount of thousands of dollars. The people suddenly shut down on meat, and left the speculators out in the cold. Let the people of this city ad opt a similar course, and the price of meat will soon come down to reasonable figures.

FOR SALE !—Being about to engage, in connection with others, in the publication of a Daily and weekly Newspaper in the Oily of Lancaster, we will dispose of the FULTON DEMOCRAT to a proper person on or some full UN DEMOGRAT to a proper person on orsenable terms. The Democrat has a circulation of 700 opples, and tis ruberibers pay. It has also a good paying dvertising and jobbing patronage, and does all the County rinting. The County is one of the most reliably Democratic in the State.

\$2 REWARD!—List, Budge of a small size-black chooses, ago, a young TERRIER DOG of a small size-black chooses with yellowish broast and lower part of legs-long ear with yellowish broast and lower part of legs-long ear with yellowish broast and long from Sanderson.

GRO. Sanderson. \$2 REWARD!-List, about eight or ten days

RETURNING BRAVES.—The companies of Captains Bras. O'Rougas and Wassax, lat renusylvania Reserves, are expected to return to this city to-day. They were to be musicred out of the service yesterday at Philadelphia. These companies left here in the month of May, 1861, with over three hundred men, and now return with conniderably less than a full company. Death and disease have done their work, and fearfully too, in the ranks of the old Reserves. A fluer body of men in every respect never left the old Keystone State. Out of 15,000 which they numbered at the beginning from 1600 to 2000 are all that are left! What do cur strong War advocates think of such frightful declaration? Are their bloody appetities not yet satisfied? We fear not. The call from the Aboiltion Mol sch at Westington 1s "More blood! more blood!" How long with this state of affairs last? These are awful questions, and stare everybody full in the face.

For The Intelligencer.

THE NOMINATION OF FREMONT. Great confusion is manifested in the camp of our common enemy in consequence of the nominations of the gallant Fremont and the intropid Contane. The Lincoln hordes, in the midst of their teast of The Lincoln hordes, in the midst of their teast of death and destruction suddany exhibited upon their hideous countenances, unmistakable indices of slarm. The robber, when in the perpetration of his dark design he is alarmed by the waking of his victim, could not be more appalled than the guilty miners and sappers of our country's life have been by the unmistakable symptoms of "awakening" coming from the city hereafter to be famous in the history of our nation—from Cleveland, Unic; or the vultures that pounce upon their victim, tearing and glutting upon its muscie and sinew while still in feeble life, in the agonies of death, by the noise of approaches suddenly start up with surprise and wonder, these exhibit but a faint and imperiect emblem of the consecration in the camp of our wonder, these exhibit but a faint and imperient embiem of the consistention in the camp of our would-be most loyal and patriotic Lincolnites. This tribe of loyal plunderers have exhausted every element of our hattonal greatness by their unparalleled corruption, and now prostrate upon the earth, with the big feet of the tyrant upon our necks, we nail with pleasure the promised redemption first uttered at Cleveland—the land of Vallandigham—by the very founders of the Republican party—the true and hongst of their number who labor to promote and enforce cherisned principles, but have found to their sorrow that their party in its present working machinery abjured all devotion to principle and integrity, and have given thomselves entirely to selfish works—the accumulation of private fortunes and the prosecution of a gigante war in a sheer spirit of hatred and revenge. spirit of hatred and revenge.

The Lancaster Examiner and Herall, a paper

proofs; the entire want of any effort is the best evidence to that matter. Here, as on all other occasions, the true character of the kincoln speculators and butchers sticks out—Fremont is influenced in his conduct by personal nostility to the President, because he opposes his policy. This is what every one is charged with if he opposes Lincoln. The editors imagine that all should look through the same glass that they do—the loyal medium. They are the pampered favorites of the President, and cannot brook, without a growl, any opposition to his policy.

A trainer the disastrous condition of affairs

his policy.

How in the name of common sense may we escape the imputation of low personal motive, it opposition to a corrupt Administration shall command no higher comment than personal animosity against the President? It the Examiner had informed its the President? If the Examiner had informed its readers, that we have no abuses of implicant distances, that we have no abuses of implicant distances in the Administration is not guilty of distribution; that the Administration is not guilty of distributions of the freedom of speech; the crowning shame of its abandonment of the right of asylung; that it is not teelle and does not want principle, and had attempted to prove it by facts or reasonable presumptions we would have had some justification in listening to their story. As it is, it only discloses the narrow strait in which they are fixed, and the full, clear and unequivocal truth of the charges. the narrow strait in which they are fixed, and the full, clear and unequivosal truth of the cuarges made, as they are made in Fremont's letter of acceptance. It an acknowledged corrupt party is to be successfully combatted, the head representative of that party and its policy is the legitimate point of attack. How shall we demonstrate the incomety-able mischief done by the Lincoln humself? It is absurded in the extreme. Lincoln is the man and the power that sanctions all the pernicious acts, and in our attack upon his conduct we cannot praise the man, but treat him as he deserves to be treated—as a public sorvant deeply dyed in political crime. Let the boid and gallant Fremont speak truths which stand firm as the hills; future ages will do him reverence for it.

evon and misrule. I want no better omen of coming evonts. This taint flickering, this gleam is porten-tous of a meridian day, hallowed and made sacred by the restration of the principles of government which our forefathers established by the blood of patriots. However we may differ with tion and misrule. I want no better omen of coming | ple, which our forefathers established by the blood of patricts. However we, may differ with Fremont and his platform in some respects, we all agree in the truth of the allegations against Lindoln's Administration. I have no hesitancy in saying that all honest men in the Republican party will work for and pray for the elevation and election of John C. Fremont over Abraham Lincoln. The difference in the men and their adherents is, that the Fremont portion are honest and fit, and the Lincoln portion notoriously dishonest, hypocritical and incompetent. The conservatism of Lincoln is a perfect mockery; he is and always was an Abolitionist at heart. Although proteending to be forced by circumstances to though pretending to be forced by circumstances to res.rt to extreme measures, he has always carefully prepared those circumstances to suit his nefarious purposes. Fremont, on the other hand, professes at once openly and avowedly to endeavor to produce the same result as a matter of principle. Here is a the same result as a matter of principle. Here is a glaring distinction; in the one case you know not what may come—events are controlled by circumstances; in the other there is no doubt or difficulty about policy, purpose or intention; it is contact. about policy, purpose or intention; it is openly declared and published to the world. It is no wonder that the Examiner is disgusted with Fremont's ac-

when the nomination.

We will now have a man who will give a sort of state's evidence—the evidence of an accomplice tate's evidence—the evidence of an accomplice— and Lincoln will be convicted and sentenced to leave Washington, and the contemptible broad of Jackalis that have fattened in his course will sud-inly collarse and grown leave. Jackalis that have fattened in his course will suddenly collapse and grow lean. They show surprise that a man fike Fremont, a man of "unquestioned ability," should be made the dupe of ounning tricksters. It is needless to call up the case of Lincoin—his ability and his dupedom are familiar to all schoolboys. One among the most salutary effects of Fremont's nomination is this—it will give boldness and courage to the masses in thinking and speaking. Fremont has spoken. The masses of the Republican party will now see and believe what they did not see and would not believe before, that there is something wrong. It will cool their admitation for a man thought faultless before, now found to be goodless; they will think and reflect, and that condition of mind will resolve either not to act at all, or act against re-electing a man and party at all, or act against re-electing a man and party which has given us four years of war, slaught 600,000 men, and created a debt of \$4,000,000 equal to \$2,000 on every man in the whole North. I, as one man, if at all supporting the war, desire to do it under the banner of John C. Fremont. LANCASTER, June 8, 1864. LANCASTER, June 8, 1864.

CHRISTIANITY EXTRAORDINARY. They have a queer kind of Christianity in the good old borough of Bedford, in this State. If an individual is so blinded in his political faith as to belong to the Democratic party, he may as well forego all hope of future bliss, if, as we are sometimes told from the pulpit, it can only be attained through the medium of on last Sabbath morning, the paster of the M. E. Church in that place, announced to his the "Government" (that is, as he construes it, the Administration,) should come to the table of communion. We merely mention this to show how the madness, or rather the diabolism of political preaching is progressing in certain portions of the "moral vineyard."

The Great Central Fair for the Sani tary Commission, was opened at Philadelphia last Tuesday afternoon, with imposing cerefurther notice. All the departments are filled | with the most munificent display of the products of the various branches of art, industry, to present one of the grandest exhibitions of human taste, skill and enterprise that was ever attempted.

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS -The New York Tribune accepts the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, and announces its intention to support him, although with evident reluctance. While doing this, it criticises his administra tion very sharply, and says it would have preferred another man. The Evening Post is very severe upon the nomination, and does not commit itself to Lincoln's support. The Herald denounces the nomination in unmeasured terms, and will oppose Lincoln's re-elec-

Nor Worth Much .- The colored soldiers at less, so unreliable, and so expensive, that they been uniformly in favor of colored troops, and ried in the pocket to be taken as occasion

GEN. FREMONT'S ACCEPTANCE. General Fremont has written a letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency bestowed upon him by the Cleveland Convention. He replies to the charges against him of creating a schism in the Republican party, charging that Mr. Lincoln has not been faithful to the principles he was elected to defend. He says this is not a mere contest between candidates, but for the right to have candi-

dates : The ordinary rights under the Constitution, and the laws of the country have been violated and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the princi-ples established by the revolution are worth

maintaining.

If, as we have been taught to believe, those guarantees for liberty which made the distinc-tive name and glory of our country are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which had not even the excuse of necessity. The schiem is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Clereland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home. To-day we have in the country the abuses

of a military dictation without its action and vigor of execution. An adminis-tration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its volation of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylom, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad, its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which has misled European powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in The Lancaster Examiner and Herald, a paper of the linguest Aboutton cnaracter, and in the little confidence and support of Thaddeus Stevens and his man, Abraham Lincoln, devices an entire column to the Coveland Convention, torgetting the good old maxim that in a bad cause the class said the sooner mended." It says, "As an evidence that not only the managers of the Cleveland Convention were influenced in their action by bitter hostifity to President Lincoln, but that their candidate for the Presidence in little same motives, we quote the following extracts from Fremont's letter of acceptance." The quotation embodies the principles of the Cleveland platform—setting forth a long list of weaknesses, imbeculties, corruptions, &c., charged against the Lincoln Administration, all as true as gospet, and all of which stand recorded in history to our shame and degrace. They dare not and cannot dispose of any one of the charges by proofs; the entire want of any effort is the best evidence to that matter. Here, as on ait other occasions, the true caaracter of the Lincoln speculators. the issue. The admirable conduct of the

> Against the disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approduction, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose I do not

The object of the war is to make perma-mently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single Tor it.

The Examiner further charges that Fremont cinding this, makes use of assertions, charges and misrepresentations which would do no discredit to Wallandigham, Voorhees or Fernando Wood."

What a glorious day seems to throw its morning radiance through this incident. Fremont, Cochrane, Vallandigham, Voorhees and Fernando Wood, honored in a glorious union in opposition to corruption. cally destroyed in the country, and it needs regard to one or another of the ditical divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which in-volved the safety of the United States, it is

assuredly the present time. If the convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall

be most happy to give a cordial, active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr Lincoln should be nominated, as believe it would be fatal to the country to indorse a policy and renew a power, which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the bankruptcy, there will remain no other alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientions opposition with the

view to prevent the misfortune of his re-elec-In this contingency, I accept the nomina ion at Cieveland, and as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make the sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for

me.
With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of the com-I am. gentlemen,

Very respectfully and truly yours,

THE RESERVES.

It ever a band of war-worn veterane deserved well of the land of their birth or of their adoption, it is the shattered remains of the two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, who once more tread the soil of the old Keystone, and who receive the grateful applause of every loyal citizen, from our chief magistrate to the humblest among us. No soldier the most knightly, no patriot the most reverential, could leave a prouder record to his children than they. swelling breast and kindling eye they can exclaim. We helped to save the capit the church. We learn from the Gazette that nation after the horrors of the first Bull Run we struck a blow at Drainesville which rejoiced every loyal heart in America, and which shivered some of the proudest spears in all congregation that no one who does not endorse the ranks of Lee. They can boast that at Fair Oaks no flags were borne further into the fierce heart of the fight than the glorious banners of the Reserves. So, too, at Gaines's Mills, at Cedar Mountain, at the second Buil Run, at Chantilly, at South Mountain, at Fredericksburg, at the Wilderness, on their native soil at Gettysburg, at Spottsylvania, and lastly, when their term Bethesda Church! The sound of the enemy's cannon has always been joyous music in the ears of the Reserves, and loath were they ever to march to the rear while that fierce thunder monies. It will continue open daily (except reverberated along the skies. They can tell Sunday) from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. until how they stood in the ranks or marched by the flank during the "Seven Days," three thousand of their comrades fell fighting gloriously; when at the storming of awful heights of Fredericksburg, seventeen Officer and science, and the whole collection is said hundred more of their tried companions sealed their devotion with their blood; when at Antietam twelve hundred more yielded up life and limb; and at Gettysburg where Round Top was made an altar, smoking with fire and blood, while musketry rang and cannon thundered as scarcely ever before in the history of war. Their record during Grant's campaign, now so recent, will ere long assume the enchantment of time and distance, and will glow and glitter in colors more magnificent as years roll by, so that its memory v spell to touch the hearts of far off generations of posterity .- Bulletin.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Military Officers and those who Port Hudson are found to be so lazy, so care- over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulatalk of disbanding the regiments and substi-tuting white ones. These statements, too, tuting white ones. These statements, too, changes in the weather they will give prompt emanate from sources which have hitherto relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be car-