

less fame shall be

'CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

Valedictory.

With the present number of THE Intelligencer my connexion with the paper ceases. It will be published hereafter as a weekly and daily paper by Messrs. Cooper, Sander son & Co., and will in the future, as in the past of its history, render a faithful and fearless support to the men and measures of the Democratic party, and to the great and leading principles of the Constitution which are the only bond of our Federal Union. Here I might safely stop; but an

intimate relationship with the Democracy of Lancaster county, as the bill before it. the section repealing publisher of their organ for the last fifteen years, impels me to say a few words, in addition, upon taking leave of the editorial chair. Coming amongst you almost an entire stranger, I have, nevertheless, from the first, enjoyed your confidence to a very large extent, and have had repeated proofs of your kindness pardon me for saying that I have, with unflagging zeal in the good feeble ability, to do my whole duty; less than six thousand goes with the colt to a fool's death. voters, all told—to-day you number nearly eight thousand good and truehearted men who can be implicitly relied upon in any and every emer-

My successors are comparatively young men; but they bring with them to the discharge of their responsible duties, considerable experience in the business, with clear neads, honest hearts, abilities of a high order, unflinching devotion to the principles of Democracy, and a a weak and unreliable support in those who ing Nashville with Chattanooga. On determination to succeed in the enterprize upon which they have emmanfully and fearlessly; but their success depends on the manner they may be sustained by the Democratic Kind wishes alone will not They must have something more substantial. The entire patronage of the party should be conferred upon them with a liberal hand: not a half-hearted, sentimental, stinted support, but a living, active and energetic patronage in subscription, advertising and job work -and then prompt payments in ready cash to cheer them on their way. If this is extended to them, thirds. But three Democrats voted for it, by every man in the county able to afford it, they will succeed in their undertaking, and in proportion as success attends them the party will be correspondingly benefited and strengthened.

And now, having introduced my worthy successors to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of the County and State, it only remains for me to bring my editorial labors, for the present, to a close by wishing the most unbounded success to the old Intelligencer, which for five and sixty years has so faithfully battled for the right against political wrong and corruption of every kind, and to bid my Democratic friends farewell. To my political opponents of the press and others, tor many of whom personally I entertain a high regard, I have not an unkind word to say at parting. They were entitled to their dissenting opinions, at least so long as the Federal Constitution was in full vigor, and, although we disagreed politically, and ever shall disagree, unless they get their eyes opened to the dangerous fallacy of the doctrines they advocate and support, the difference was of that nature as that it has left no heart-burnings behind, at least so far as I am concerned.

My only regret, in retiring from the paper, is that our beloved counand some state of peace and resperity it was when I first

The Lancaster Intelligencer at hand when this cruel war shall be brought to an honorable close, and we shall again become one peoone Union and one Destiny. GEO. SANDERSON.

To Delinquents.

The above article speaks for itself, Office in Lancaster, until the 1st of October, after which all unsettled given.

GEO. SANDERSON. June 29, 1864.

We are requested by Messrs. COOPER, SANDERSON & Co., the new proprietors, to state that THE INon Thursday hereafter, instead of l'uesdav as heretofore.

The Convention Postponed.

The Democratic National Committee has postponed the meeting of the Chicago Convention until the 29th of August. This change has very generally been advocated by the Democratic press of the loyal States, and may be the best policy although we can not exactly see it in that light. Still, the deed is done, and it is the duty of all to submit, and in the meantime endeavor to get the working machinery of the party in order, so as to be ready for a short, vigorous and decisive campaign of two months after the candidates are placed in the field.

The \$300 Commutation Clause. The Senate on Thursday week passed a bill to repeal the \$300 commutation clause of the Conscription law, and allowing the future term of service of drafted men to be restricted to one year. The ote on its final passage was 24 yeas to 7 nays. The House, however, on Tuesday last, struck out of the the \$300 commutation clause, by a vote of 100 yeas to 50 nays. that it is not likely the repeal will pass during the present session.

LINCOLN'S GREAT JOKE. Mr. Lincoln's favorite joke, about swapping horses while crossing a river, has become a great argument. He first told it when asked and good will. In return, you will to remove Cameron from the office of Secretary of War. We were then engaged in great military operations, and it was no time for a cause, endeavored to the best of my change in the War Department. But the great occasion on which he used it was when and if I have failed in any particu- the committee of the Baltimore convention in- the left, Hancock the right, Warren lar, (and who has not failed at times formed him of his nomination. He thought the reserve. The Confederates made in accomplishing all that was ex- the convention soted wisely, and that the some brisk charges but were repected of him,) the failure arose less people would act wisely in confirming that pulsed. Thus stood affairs when our from intention than it did from a action, and to illustrate and enforce this view want of judgment. It was an error he repeated his great joke. Since then we the battle with Hancock began, of the head—not of the heart. But, notice that even the learned and dignified when the Confederates made an atamid all the ups and downs of politi- EDWARD EVERETT has condercended to employ | tack upon the entrenchments in cal parties, the changes and tergiver- the same argument in support of Lincoln's re- front of Burnside at City Point. sations of men with whom I was election. As this joke or story has thus be- The result of this is not reported. once pleasantly associated in politi- come historical, and is to be made the great cal fellowship, and the turmoils and support of the "smutty joker's" claims to army is to 6 o'clock on Thursday dissimulation, and we may expect to see Mr. difficulties with which the country re-election, it is well that the reader should morning. It is unofficial. Secretary Corwin return to the City of Mexico duly achas been familiar for the last three have the story in full. It is, in brief as tol- Stanton or four years, growing out of the lows: An old Dutchman undertakes to swim forty hours has elapsed since the last elevation to power of a sectional, a mare and a cult across a river; and he, not news left City Point. He could, we anti-national party, it is a gratifica- being able to swim, grasps the colt by the suppose, have done so last night. tion to know that the good old | tail for safety, when the trio plunge in and | Grant's position is a perilous one. Democratic party of Lancaster coun- make for the opposite bank. The colt, with His army is divided into two parts. ty preserves its integrity pure and his heavy load, soon spends his strength. The enemy is between them. Thursunsullied, and that its numerical shows signs of giving out, and as he begins to day last must have witnessed the strength is fully one-fourth greater sink, lookers on, standing on the banks, shout most important events. Secretary than it was when I first "pitched my to the Dutchman to let go the colt and lay Stanton must know the result. No tent" in your midst. This will be hold of the mare's tail, as she is as strong as storms or raids have interfered with clearly manifested by contrasting ever, or both will go down; but the obstinate the wires. He has not even, as is the popular vote of 1863 with that Dutchman replies: "It is no place to swap his custom, told us that he had no Fifteen years ago you horses in the middle of a stream." Down he intelligence. Last evening the tele-

Now this story is peculiarly applicable to life, but his colt also. But adhering to his fear the worst results. notion that it was no place to swap horses, he lost both. Now our people and their Government are literally in the middle of a stream, Sherman's rear. His forces are and, like the Dutchman, they find they have | marching against the one connectare unfortunately in charge of their affairs. Shall they, then, follow the stupid and fatal River near Eastport, in Alabama, They will do their part rule and example of the foolish old Dutchman, just south of the Tennessee line. or the sensible dictate of common sense? All the Confederate forces which Shall they stick to the sinking colt-Lincoln, have been in different portions of the full story, so often brought forward by command. Eastport is about one hun-

only correct and sensible answer. ABOLISHING BLAVERY.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill or resolution proposing amend. ments to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery throughout the Union, was defeated. The vote was ninety-four ayes to viz: Messrs. Baily, of Penn, Odel, of New York, and Griswold, of New York.

It thus fell eleven yeas short of the twothirds necessary for its adoption. The House | General Rousseau commands the was s very full one at the time of calling the department. He has a large section yeas and nays on this question, and the vote of country to defend, and a very was the largest one there has been this session. that he would move a reconsideration of the poned till next session.

No ABATEMENT ON STATE Taxes - By a march wherever needed, can go to recent Act of Assembly, the abatement of 5 their rescue. The idea of opposing per cent. heretofore allowed to counties on the Forrest, however, seems to be given amount of all State Taxes paid into the State up. It is taken for granted that the Treasury prior to the 1st of September in any railroad will be cut and the only reyear, has been repealed; and in is stead, a deeming feature of the prospect is penalty of 5 per cent. will be added on all the hope that Forrest will not hold State taxes that remain unpaid on and after it long. In preparation for this the first of August, to be charged in the raid the Federal authorities have duplicate against each delinquent tax payer stored large quantities of provisions in arrears at that date. It will therefore be at Chattanooga.—Age of Saturday. seen that the prompt payment of State taxes will henceforth be equivalent to a saving of 5 per cent, to all our tax paying citizens—a the leading Lincoln organ in New York, pital Stewards, of the second class \$25; matter of considerable importance to those says: who are rated high on the tax lists.

A JUST DECISION. - The Supreme Court has rebellion. affirmed the decision of the Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in the case of Kennedy well. All the misery and woe of the last \$1,000 damages.

my editorial duties in the time be near delphia, on Saturday.

The War.

The movement made by General

Grant has at length become plain. ple, with one Constitution, one Flag, He has divided his army into two portions. One part, consisting of Brooks, Smith and Burnside's corps, is entrenched in front of Bermuda Hundred and City Point, the outer lines extending almost to Petersand shows the absolute necessity of burg. The other part, consisting of prompt settlement of the books of all the cavalry and Wright, Warren the old firm of Sanderson & Son. and Hancock's corps, has been sent They will remain in possession of westward on a gigantic raid around the undersigned, at the Mayor's Petersburg. The object of this column is to cut the railroad run ning south from Petersburg to Welaccounts will be placed in the hands don, in North Carolina, and the one of a Magistrate for collection. A running southwest from Richmond word to the wise ought to be suffici- to Danville. By keeping Burnside, ent, as no longer indulgence can be Smith and Brooks in the entrenchments running across the neck from the James to the Appomattox, and from thence south between City Point and Petersburg, Grant hopes to accomplish two objects. He would defend his supply posts, and prevent TELLIGENCER will be issued weekly any large force of the enemy from going after the other column. That he will defend his supply posts is

> The moving column left the neighborhood of Petersburg on Tuesday night. The cavalry led the advance, Wright followed them; Warren followed Wright, and Hancock brought up the rear. They retired some distance from Petersburg before they began marching westward. They then advanced around to the south and west on a curved line with a radius of about ten miles from Petersburg. They then moved closely together so that Wright and the cavalry led the advance, whilst Warren and Hancock brought up the rear. They crossed the Norfolk Railroad and the Jerusalem road running southeast from Petersburg, a short distance beyond the railroad. The rear guard closed all communication with City Point. The cavalry on Wednesday reached the Weldon Railroad running south from Petersburg, and began tearing up the rails. On Wednesday night the rear cross-

ed the Jerusalem road.

probable, but it is not very likely

that he will keep Lee employed.

General Lee had discovered the movement almost as soon as it began. He sent columns out of Petersourg along the Jerusalem road and the Norfolk Railroad. These columns reached the Federal troops marching westward across these roads, on Wednesday night. The Federal flank was attacked. Hancock at once faced towards Petersburg and began a contest. The Confederates captured four guns and four hundred prisoners by a sudden surprise. The column advancing westward was halted and turned towards Petersburg. Wright formed the left, Hancock the right, Warren report suddenly closes. Scarcely had Our latest intelligence from the has sent us nothing. graph office gave us official notice that no more news would be sent, as the situation," and the prospect is that the early as half-past twelve o'clock. adherence to the old Dutchman's rule, by our | The usual hour of such a notificapeople, will be followed by a like result. If | tion is from two to three o'clock. the Dutchman had "awapped horses in the To-day a steamer leaves for Europe. middle of the stream," he would probably Secretary Stanton, by his silence at have got safe over-saving not only his own a most critical moment, causes all to

General Forrest has just started June 17th he crossed the Tennessee the 'smutty joker," forcibly suggests the dred and fifty miles southwest of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. It was Forrest's intention to start on this expedition some time since, but General Sturgis' advancing column prevented it. As Sturgis is now out of the way, and the destruction of his army broke up the sixty-five nays, being eleven short of two only force capable of withstanding Forrest, he will have a clear course. | the ticket." The correspondents from the portion of Tennessee threatened by Forrest. write in a very gloomy manner. small force. He has built block-

IMPORTANT ADMISSION .- The N. Y. Times,

Had Mr. Breekinridge, Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Bell been elected, there would have been no Let all men bear this in mind and ponder is

vs. Oswald and others. This is the celebrated three years, which Lincoln himself admits Mechanicsburg case in which a self-constitu- have literally caused the heavens to be hung ted "Vigilance Committee" arrested a Dem- with black, have resulted from the triumph of ecratic citizen of York county on suspicion of the Republican party. All sensible men now being a secessionist, and were mulcted in see and admit that the putting of Lincoln and his insane partisans into power, was the cause of this gigantic war. The only way now to remedy this, is to put Lincoln out and put a not be entitled to travel pay or commutation

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE. LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The new Mexican Empire is at last an complished fact. Maximilian has arrived in the land over whose destinies be has been called by circum-stances and Napoleon III, to bury, on the scening of the lith last. He was agailant young efficer, and leaves many friends and acquaintances thusiasm as could be manufactured for the private HENRY M. Dance, of this city, a member of Co. It is P. R. Y. C. died from the effects of a wound received in the built. The Williams to come of the horizontals at called by circum-tances and Napoleon III, to . thusiasm as could be manufactured for the occasion, and is doubtless by this time safely enseonced in the Halls of the Montezumas—in other words, in the national palace at the city of Mexico. While our civil war has been dragging its slow length along without any indication of its end approaching being yet visible, the republican government of Mexico has been overthrown by a foreign army, an imperial throne established, and a foreign prince placed upon it, not only without the opposition, but vith the tacit consent of the present administration of this country. However its principal officers may seek to palter with the nearly in a double sones and enjayed. with the people in a double sense, and equivoter, no sane man can doubt that the Monroe doctrine has been virtually abandoned by our government, and that when the Archduke Maximilian accepted the throne proffered him, he was well assured that he need fear no interference on the part of the United States.

It is unquestionable, says the New York Atlas, that Louis Napoleon could never have government had firmly resisted them from the first. They sould be a sould be first. They could have been completely frustrated two years ago, easily and peaceably, and without giving the French government any just cause for complaint. The pretext for the invasion, in the commencement, was the collection of debts due to European subjects, of which only a small portion was due to those of France. A loan of a few millions only would have enabled Maxico to nav off those claims, or at least make such satisfactory arrangements with her creditors as would have taken away all excuse for an invasion. Mr. Corwin, our minister, negotiated a treaty with Mexico for a loan for this purpose, but its ratification by the Senate was defeated by the influence of the administration.

Again, there can be no doubt that if the United States, in connection with all the Central and South American governments, who would gladly have followed her lead in such a case, had solemnly protested against the subversion of the Mexicau republic, and evinced a determination to defend its 'integrity by force of arms if need be, the Emperor of the French would have desisted from the prosecution of his scheme and declined a contest with a whole continent. At that time the Monroe doctrine could have been enforced by diplomacy, now it can only be vindicated by actual warfare. The administration has, by its truckling subserviency to France, placed this country in such a position that we must either give up the traditionary policy that has come down to us from our forefathers, or engage in a war in which Mexico, France, and probably Austria, will be united against us. There is no third course open to us. If we intend to uphold the Monroe doctrine now, we must be willing and prepared to fight for

No argument is required to prove that the administration does not intend to become involved in a war with France, or any other European power, if it can possibly avoid it. It will rather prefer to abandon the Monroe doctrine, provided that it can be done with safety to its political prospects. It dare not recognize the Mexican empire at present, and therefore Minister Corwin is conveniently absent from his post on leave of absence; but after the presidential election has taken place it will no longer have any motive for only way in which the predominance of the influence of the United States on this continent can be secured, and European interference rendered forever hereafter impossible, is by the election of a President who will bring the war to a speedy close, and turn the united arms of the restored Union against the intruders upon American soil.

WET BLANKET. The nomination of Lincoln is everywhere a wet blanket to the hones and enthusiasm of the rank and file of the Abolition party. The three years' trial of him makes the people almost shudder at the thought of seeing him at the head of affairs for another term. In other States, the failure to respond to the nomination (outside the office-holders' ring) is observed as is as marked here. The nomination falls with a damp chill. The Detroit Free Press says:

"The news of the re-nomination of Lincoln fell like a wet blanket on the few seething on a raid to cut the railroads in Abolitionists of Detroit. They acted as though they were heartily ashamed of the work of the Convention, and we don't wonder they were. We supposed they would fire a rusty gun, raise a flag, or hire a few cheap boys to burn crackers, but not a sound was heard, not a funeral note."

The Chicago Times of the 10th says: "The intelligence of the nomination of Lincoln at Baltimore fell dead upon the pubor lay hold of the strong mare—the patriotic Democracy? This is the great question, and are with Forrest, and he has a large mortifying failure. It was indeed a most signal failure. The meeting was held in the but the people present would not have filled Byron Hall. And the proceedings were as spiritless as the assemblage was

> The Nashville Press, published at the capital of Tennessee as the organ of the "loyal" voters, declared, before the nomination, its estimate of the candidate for the Vice Presi-

"As between Fremont and Lincoln. The Press is unconditionally for the latter, upon condition that Andrew Johnson is not placed on Andy Johnson, a supporter of Breckinridge in the last Presidential campaign, seems not

to be popular at home more than here.

INCREASE OF PAY IN THE ARMY. The President has signed and approved the act to increase the pay of the soldiers in the Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, subsequently gave notice houses at various points, in anticipa- United States army. It provides that on and tion of this raid. They are to be after the 1st day of May last, and during the rote, and the matter will probably be post. posts of refuge for detached forces, continuance of the present Rebellion, the pay when the enemy can be kept at bay, per month of non-commissioned officers and until a force, held in readiness to privates in the military service shall be as

follows: Sergeant-Majore, \$26; Quartermasters and Commissary Sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$20; Sergeants of Ordonnes, Sappers and Miners, and Pontoniers. \$34; Corporals of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners, and Pontoniers, \$20; Privates of Engineers and Ordnance, of the first class, \$18, and of the second class. \$16; Corporals of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$18; Chief Buglers of Cavalry, \$23; Buglers \$16; Farrier, and Blacksmiths of Cavalry, and Artificers of Artillery, \$18; Principal Musicians of Artillery and Infantry, \$22; Leaders of Brigade and Regimental Bands, \$75; Musicians, \$16;

Hospital Stewards. of the third class, \$23. All non-commissioned officers and privates in the regular army, serving under collistments made prior to July 22d, 1861, shall have the privilege of re-collisting for a term of three rears in their respective organizations, until the 1st of August next, and all such non-commissioned officers and privates so re-enlisting, shall be entitled to the bounty mentioned in the joint resolution of Congress, approved

January 13th, 1864. In all cases where the Government shall furnish transportation and subsistence to discharged officers and soldiers, from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment or original muster into the service, they shall

DEATH OF LANCASTER SILDIERS. - Capt. R. M. Jerescie. of this city, commanding a company in the Hath Reg. of V. was killed in the buttle before retered burg, on the creening of the 15th inst. He was a gallan

cate as to what it has really done in the matinalshoring City Program The editors of our neighboring City of Reading made an excursion to that most delightful of villages on Tuesday last, over the Reading and columbia Railroad. Judging from the notice in their columns, they must have had a happy time. Of course thay put up with the prince of landlerds, Lichtenstrander, who made the poor follows forget for one day that they were really editors! The 'Kalchus of the quill' of this city would have been only too happy to have met their Reading brothers, but unfortunately they knew nothing about the excursion.

DEPUTY CITY TREASURER'S REPORT .- The account of C. M. Howell, Deputy City Treasurer, with the Bounty Fund, has been audited by the City Finance Com-mittee. The following is the report:

We, the undersigned Finance Committee of Lancaster the party City Treasurer, report the same to be corrind a balance in his hands of Three hundred and 7.100 dollars, to which is to be added the amount ant No. 207, in favor of Lancaster Township, of N

Large Strawberries.—We were shown a LARGE OTEMBERRIES.— WE WOID SHOWN A few days ago a box of Strawberries from the garden of Dr. George J. Hoover, of Paradise, which surpassed anything of the kind that we have seen for a long time. They were of the Triomphe de Gand variety, and averaged from fre to six inches in circumference. We understand that the actions in circumserence. We understand that the raises them by the bushel, together with equally

PREAMBLE and RESOLUTIONS on the death of HERRY M. KILLIAN, Co. "Be," Ist Reg't, P. R. V. O., (Union tinards) adopted by his surviving comrades:

WEREAS, Our brave and beloved comrade, Henry M. Killian, died in Mt. Pleasant Hespital at Washington, on the 20th of June, 1864, from the effects of a severe wound through the right groin, inflicted in the battle of Spott sylvania on the 8th of May, 1864, near the close of three years' sarnest and heroic revice in defence of the common good; he being ever cheerful to endure, true and generous to his comrades, and always at his post of duty, therefore he it.

Resolucd, That we give public expression to our sinceresorrow, that he was stricken from our ranks almost at the end of our three years' perfix; that he had to suffer, for so many days, such tortoring pain before his death; that he had to leave his courades, friends and parents in the pride of youth, in the lively expectation of soon re-PREAMBLE and Resolutions on the death of

that he had to leave his comrades, friends and parents in the pride of youth, in the lively expectation of soon returning home, and in the fond hopes of his future years. But we find consolation in the fact that he died a heroidesth, and hore his sufferings in a spirit worthy a pariot and Union soldier, and that it was tod's will that he should thus die a hero, and we know that "He doeth all things well"

Factored, That in his death we have lost a kind and warm-bearted companion; the country a young but useful citizen; the army a learless, and the government one of its bravest defenders.

of its bravest defenders.

Actobed, That the bereaved parents and friends be assured that they have our heartfelt sympathy in their great sacrifice for our country, and that we share their sorrow, for he was a pleasant and kind hearted comrade, as well as a brave and noble soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the decreased, and that the City Papers be

REV. BISHOP SCOTT will preach in the Duke Street M. E. Church on Sunday next, morning and evening. A Lot of Old Newspapers for sale at this

For The Intelligences

MESSES, EDITORS: I noticed in the last issue of the miner & Herald, an account of a small fight which nd they altogether innocent; he says they drank y of what he calls "priash and rain water;" ment which was given and Academy. As I mentioned before, they had drank too much of the article which steals away the brain, where there is any; I do not know whether they would have conducted themselves much better if they had drank none, for their heads are about as empty as the drums upon which they beat. And the result of it was they throw up for their heads are about as empty as the drums upon which they beat. And the result of it was they threw up the contents of their stomachs in the room, which the Principal had to clean cut the next day—by the way, not a very goo! recommendation to give any person who wants to procure their services.

Some of the members of the Band are fine men, gentlemen in every sense of the word; but a part of them and some whiskey rangers who travel with them, are a disgrace to the community which they represent. I should have said nothing about them, if they had not made such a gross misrepresentation of the affair. It appears from what I could learn that the building was soon niled, and some ladies that came late, were obliged to remain outside of the building, and during intervals, part of the Band and the afore mentioned things with red eyes which look as if they were trimmed with red lee, commenced blackguarding the ladies who were present, in such a shocking manner, that some of the clittens of Churchtown and vicinity chastised them pratty severely by playing on their whistey swollen noises with their fats; many of the cowardly scamps thought prudence the better part of valor and retreated into the Academy, not, however, till some of them were badly burt; some escaped with the loss of their bats and parts of their clothing, but not a man from Churchtown or vicinity was hurt. They like all cowards were so frightened that they would not leave the Academy, and they asked one of the teachers to lock the door and them remain in the building till the citizens could be persuaded to retire to their homes, and about four c'clock in the morning they made their vaspe, some of their eyes were so swollen that they had to be led to the wagon. I believe they are in the habit of fightling and quarreling wherever they go.

For The Intelligencer.

COPPERHEADS BY EXPRESS. The Daily Express of June 23d, 1864, says of the

· Copperhead 'that—
''He owes all he possesses, whether property acquired or the right to enjoy the proceeds of his daily labor, to that hope government which he now reviles and opposes.''

No such thing. By 'Copperhead' Democrat is No such thing of any

meant, and we Democrate owe nothing of any value to those whom we condemn. On the contrary we owe the blessings enumerated, not to a set of perjured Abolition corruptionists, but to the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. "In a disorganized and impoverished community

there would no schools nor education, and the Copperhead and his family would be as ignorant of letters as the most stolid private in Lee's army."

Then why this Abolition disorganisation, when the Union as it was gave us education? Mr. Geist (Geist, dazz heiszt, wenn wir Englisch sprechen oder schwetzen—ghost.) must have fallen into Mr. Lincoln's habit of joking, or he would not talk of bringing us to the level of "the most stolid private in Lee's army," when our own is so well supplied with stolen and runaway slaves, who in one night from the "ignorance of slavery" develop into "intellyjum counterbanns." But I had almost overlooked the fact that many of the Abolitionists consider the black to be the superior race, and they believe that when he become: a Southern planter, he will be ready at any time to give a poor white man a scent or two.

FAIRFIELD, Lancaster County, } June 16th, 1864. } EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: There was not a little

excitement in this usually quiet village, occasioned by the shooting of a citizen, supposed to be a deserter, by an assassin who claims to be acting on authority cumstances of the shooting are substantially as folows:
An unknown person (since discovered to be

fellow answering to the name of Byerly, and a resident of Puddingtown, this county,) entered the hotel of E. D. Waters, about four o'clock in the afhotel of E. D. Waters, about four o'clock in the afternoon, where meeting the wounded man he accested him as follows: "Your name is Edward Hewes, and you must go along with me." Hewes demanded his authority for arresting him, which Byerly refused to exhibit, saying, his pistols and handouffs were his authority, and drawing the handouffs from his pocket, attempted to fix them upon the wounded man. Hewes shook him off a pace or two, when Byerly drew a pistol and deliberately fired two shots, one taking effect in Hewes' left arm below the shoulder, and the other entering the upper front part of the right side of his chest, penetrating the lung and inflicting a dangerous wound. The assassin immediately left the hotel, crossed the street, entered a store kept by a very "loyal" citizen, tarried but a moment, came out, entered his baggy, and drove off at the top of his horse's speed.

That the military authorities have no just claim

and drove off at the top of his horse's speed.

That the military authorities have no just claim upon the wounded man, would appear from the following circumstances: A person claimed to have belonged to the same Regiment and Company that Hewes does, was arrested last fall, confined a while in Fort McHenry, taken from thence to the Rapidan, marched with and was present at the capture of the rebel position at Mine Run by the Army of the Potomae, for a period of three months subjected to all the ignominy and privations of a prisoner, being closely guarded all the while, and finally discharged from custody on the ground that the regiment to which he belonged, if any such organisation ever did axis, was not in existence at the time.

which he belonged, if any such organisation ever did exist, was not in existence at the time.

There is living in this district the son of a very "loyal" citisen, known to belong to the same military organisation, of which Hewes is a member, (the two appear to be the only surrivors of the Regiment,) who is still at large. Nothing is said about arresting, nor the least disposition manifested to interfere with him. These facts are known to the greater portion of the citisens of the township, even to the keeper of the Horned Horse-Tavarn, where Byerly has been in the habit of stopping, and without doubt has been made acquainted with the same

notwithstanding which, Byerly has been heard to express himself to the effect, that he would not attempt to arrest Hewes, but would if he got his eyes upon him shoot him down. In view of all the circumstances of the case, the question naturally arises has not the treatment of Hewes been most pointedly partisan, and are not a set of base men employed to assessinate Democrats on the merest pretexts?—That Hewes has many friends who deeply sympathise with him in his misfortune is evidenced by the crowds that visit him dally. but that there are

A correspondence between the President of the Southern Confederacy and the Governor of North Carolina, which took place last December, has just been published. It shows plainly enough that the denials of the Washington officials and of the Republican press that any measures toward neace had been attempted to be inaugurated by the Confederate authorities were unfounded and false.

Gov. Vance, because of wide-spread discontent with the people of his State, addressed a letter to Jeff. Davis, imploring him to make overtures of some sort to our government for the cessation of hostilities, in view of bringing about a nermanent neace. The Governor expresses the belief, that their overture rejected, it would have the effect of crushing out all discontent in his State, and of making the people a unit in the cause of Southern indenendence.

Jeff. Davis replies to the Governor at length. in opposition to his suggestions; but as we have no interest in points of etiquette regarding the personal opinion of either, we confine ourselves to quoting the following important this class of people to be in the hands of the Secretary of War, as provided for in your

Bays: "We have made three distinct efforts to ommunicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful. amissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington government refused to receive them or hear what they had to say.

A second time I sent a military officer, with a communication addressed by myself to President Lincoln. The letter was received by General Scott, who did not permit the officer to see Mr. Lincoln, but promised that an answer should be sent. No answer has ever been received.

The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent, whose position, character and reputation were such as to insure his recention, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposals whatever from the Government. Vice President Stephens made patriotic tender of his services in the hope of affairs, remarks: being able to promote the cause of humanity: and although little belief was entertained of view of the fact that war has failed to bring his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestus restoration, and has resulted in so much tion, that the experiment should be tried

The enemy refused to let him pass thro' their lines, or to hold any conference with him. He was stopped before he even reachep Fortress Monroe, on his way to Washington. To attempt again, in the face of these repeated rejections of all conference with us, to send commissioners or agents to propose peace, is to invite insult and contumely, and to subject ourselves to indignity without the slightest chance of being listened to." Our object in quoting this is to direct the

reader's attention to Davis' statement regarding the mission of Mr. Alexander Stephens. We all remember, for it is about a year ago. when he approached Fortress Monroe, on a es the sentiment of ninc-tenths of the mission to Washington, and how our authorihinted that he had been authorized to enter the Administration, President Lincoln himself potism, as sympathizers with rebellion. We declaring that he had received no offers what- think he well says the doctrine that States can ever from Richmond, of a desire for a cessa- at pleasure dissolve their connection with the tion of hostilities. At last we have the truth, Federal Government, " is the doctrine of suihowever. Mr. Stephens desired a conference cide and cannot be defended"-but it thought he would throw the blame on the Copperheads of the place. I know not what the political sentiment of the Band or the whiskey bloats, whom they brought with them, is; but the men who were engaged in it ab ut Churchtown, were both Democrats and Republicans—all of them respectable men. The author would like to make the spear that the men from the town were in the fault, tappear that the men from the town were in the fault. mond, and immediately our Administration commenced lying in regard to his purposes in Such men-and such are those who now govvisiting Washington. It was feared that ern the country-denounced Democrats before arms that denied hima dmission to Washington. shows how anxious they all were to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance But in order to prevent him or his government from ever again asking for peace. Mr. greatest, perhaps the only, traitors in the Lincoln issued his proclamation, which Davis notices as follows. It will be seen how successfully Lincoln has managed to prolong on the 8th inst., a denate occurred in the constillities. Alluding to Lincoln's proclamater of the Military Committee. made

"Have we not just been apprised by that several statements of deep significance. In despot that we can only expect his gracious reply to Mr. Conness, of California, he said: " Have we not just been apprised by that pardon by emancipating all our slaves, swear-ing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamation, and becoming in point of fact, the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be cept, or to enter a conference on the basis of

GLORIFYING NEGRO TROOPS.

Nobody grudges a word of praise for the negro troops which they honestly deserve. Whenever they do better in battle than is expected of them, it is but fair that they should receive credit in reports of commandomissions, or by invidious comparisons. But ged in to any extent by radical war correspondents and newspapers, must produce an effect in all army operations where the latter ar engaged.

me remarkable specimens of this exaggerthe way from Cincinnati by telegraph, on Fr day, for the "Associated Press," accombut there is not a word of extenuation for the noor whites. "The colored troops were the ered ammunition from the cast away accountrements of the white troops, and thus were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached have been captured, were defended by 200 negro troops from the repeated assaults of the negro troops from the repeated assaults of the Using these startling assertions as a basis, rebel cavalry." "Another body of negro the Washington Intelligencer calculates that troops came in (to Memphis) having escaped and accourrements with them.

The inference which the reader is expected to draw from these statements is, that the field during the last year are exclusive of white troops were a mob of cowardly wretches, those whose previous term of enlistment for and the negroes a phalanx of heroes. Every three years, dating from the summer and fall man an Ajax, gallantly taking eight craven of 1861, has not yet expired, and are, we supman an Ajax, gallantly taking eight craven whites [in the ratio of 200 to 1,600] under his powerful protection! It is not worth while seriously to refute such a string of pre- wast aggregate of the troops now under arms exaggerations in the travels of Lemnel Gulli- known in the absence ver or Baron Munchausen. Every intelligent person knows, without waiting for truthful ed themselves, there can be no reason for this exertion " continuous, insulting disparagement of the

The radicals, who originate these ways; for nothing would be so likely to bring about a tremendous reaction against negro troops and their injudicious sulogisers as this class of outrageous libels upon the white soldiers of the republic.

SPEECH OF HOM. BRUTUS J. CLAY. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Rep.) the Army Appropriation Bill being under consideration n Congress, thus spoke of Federal treatment

"You (Radicals) care no more for the negro than you do for a hog; not a bit more. Your course in this matter is dictated solely by your own interests. You are governed by

lullars and cents.

Sir, as a slaveholder I have been scoffed at here, and villified for the last four or five months. I have held my tongue and refrained from answering; but patience is worn out by this continual abuse of slaveholders. I would rather be a slaveholder than one of you who sit here and legalize this robbery and stealing all over the country. That i think about it. I do not profess to belong to the other side of the house (Republican): but I must admit that all my feelings and inclinations disposed me to go with th sause I supposed they were in favor of sustaining and supporting the Government. We have pledged ourselves to the last man and dollar to go with you to accomplish that pur-pose. I shall remain firm and steadfast, no matter what you may do; but yet while I pledge you the last dollar if necessary, I do not mean that you shall come and rob me of my last dollar and turn me out on the cold charities of the world. I am willing to give dollar for dollar with you, but I am not willing that you shall come and rob me. That is what I emplain of. Your agents cheat negroes out compiant of. Tour agents coent negroes out of half their earnings and rule them with an iron rod. They are worse than any slave-holders in the South. You talk about freedom! Is there any freedom or humanity in taking a negro from his home where he is well fed and clothed and well treated, and putting him in charge of an agent whose sole object is gain, will cheat him out of the fruits of his labor? Is that the kind of slavery you wish to inaugurate in this country?

The people will never suffer that kind of slavery to exist in this country. Do you sup-pose that they will permit the control of all bill? I hope not. If they do, the Secretary will be the great clave authorat of the country; he will have more agents and subagents under his control, with large salaries rawn from the Treasury of the United States, thereby sucking the very life-blood of the nation, to control and take care of these four million slaves, to furnish them employment, dothing and food, and provide them with homes upon the abandoned plantations of the South, as is provided for by the gentleman's bill, than there are now slave- wners in all the southern States. I ask nothing for my people but what is guaranteed to them by the Constitution of our country, and I would scorn to ask as a boon that which they are justly entitled to under the laws of the land.

THE DOCTRINE OF SUICIDE. The Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, in a letter written te his constituents on public

" But you may ask, in this connection, and in view of the fact that war has failed to bring destruction of life and treasure, whether I am willing to give up the Union and surrender to the doctrine of State secession? I answer that I am not. I shall cling to the last to the hope of bringing the once happy, now bleeding and bolligerent States into harmony and peace. The doctrine that a State has a right, under the Constitution to leave the Giver ment at its own pleasure is the doctrine of suicide, and cannot be defended. But the means adopted by this Administration to cure the evil, are to my mind, the worst that could

Mr. VOORHEES is a leading Demogratic member of Congress, and we presume express-Democracs of that body. And yet they all ties refused to receive him. When it was are demounced by the party who, unfortunate ly for the country in this crisis, control its into negotiations for peace, it was depied by policy and seek disunion and unlimited descoercion, and asked to "let the Union slide." Stephens would offer to lay down the rebel | the war as "Union savers," and denounce them now because they would, if possible, He had always been a thorough Union man, up conciliate the people of the rebellious States until the opening of the rebellion, and is so and bring about a restoration of the Union now; and the fact of Jeff. Davis sending him under the Constitution. When the history of on a mission of peace to our government, this bloody war and imbecile Administration comes to be written by a capable and impartial historian, it will be shown that those who most vaunted their "loyalty" were the

A MILLION OF MEN.

Chairman of the Military Committee, made As I listened to the earnest, intense, no :0

say passionate words of the Senator from California, I almost wished that I too was a man of courage, that I too had this confidence, this hope, and this boastfulness. The Senator in North Carolina one citizen so fallen this hope, and this boastfulness. The Senator beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to acof the administrators of the government in raising men during the last few months.

Does he not know that we have raised or reenlisted since the 17th day of October last six hundred thousand men, not to count black men, and that within the past year we have put in the field seven hundred thousand men; that we have made an exertion, such as few 000,000 in bounties; that we have drafted ing generals, provided, always that the valor | that we have used the whole power and influof the white soldier is not unjustly slighted by ence of the government to increase our milifulsome laudation of the negro at the expense the admiration of the world; yet the Senator of the white soldier is quite another matter. from California, whose constituents have not It is nauseous and intolerable; and, if indul- been drafted or called upon, rises to-day and rebukes the Administration, rebuked us, and talks glibly of the timid counsels of men who are quite as hopeful, determined, and brave intensity of dislike, on the part of white to- as himself. Mr. President, I do not question wards black soldiers, which will have a bad the devotion or courage of the men of Cali fornia. They have proved their devotion to the country on more than one occasion. But sir, that Senator should remember that some hof us live in communities where the calls are hero-making of the colored soldier, and over again; where sons, brothers, ied depreciation of the white one came all relatives, friends, neighbors, all have been summoned to the field of duty, and have responded to these calls. While we, their representatives, are ready to vote men and to panying the details of Gen. Sturgie's defeat. vote money, we want to make these sacrifices The negro troops are glorified throughout: of men and blood bear as lightly as possible upon our people. Humanity and justice alike General Grant is in front of Richmond. The rebellion is " coiled," to use last to give way." "The negro troops gath. the language of General Hocker, at Richmond, and within ten miles of the capital of treason. We have sent forty-eight thousand men to reinforce Grant since the commencement of his march toward the rebel capital. Memphia." "One body of 1,600 (white) thirty days we have gathered up over the infantry which were out off and supposed to country these reinforcements two thousand of whom are the one hundred days' mer

raised in the State of Ohio. this government has now under arms for the various roads. All brought their arms suppression of the rebellion one million of

men as follows:
The seven hundred thousand men put in the pose, exclusive of the "hundred" days' men recently added to our present forces posterous absurdities. A man might as in our service, and on the pay rolls, can thereravely undertake to point out the probable fore be easily conceived, if not accurately The comber can fall but little if any below a million of men, and certainly touches a height and impartial reports to come along, that, which justifies the statement of Mr. Wilson however the black troops might have conduct. when he says that the country has made "an exertion" to fill up the ranks of the army "such as few nations ever made and few

nations can make" Brown's Bronchial Troches .- The benefor well known political objects, will find that they are handling a weapon that cuts both ficial effects resulting from the use of this Remedy and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. The Troches have proced