SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS. BATTLES NEAR RICHMOND

McClellan Victorious! TERRIBLE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

day of intense auxiety and painful excitement in all parts of country. The most of the enemy. contradictory statements were in circula-

which the lists of the dead and wounded words the sum of the last ten day's work, every minute to fall in with the Rebels brought to us, but whether the whole was and distinctly places in full view the prize but not a Rebel was to be found, so we regain or loss to the Union remained a pro- to be striven for the capture of Rich turned to where we encamped the night

found mystery.

Later news, however, relieves the pubhe mind of fears of disaster. It appears that Gen. McClellan has been for some time preparing to withdraw his right-wing from the north side of the Chickahominy, and concentrate his entire army. on the immediate Eastern front of Richmond, while a large part of the enemy have been led away from the city and have undoubtedly suffered terrible loss in their fruitless advance to White House .-The immediate effect of this movement it is not for us to speculate upon, nor how soon the enemy's new position may become fatal to him from the advance of new forces on our side. Gen. McClellan has probably completely emerged from the swamp lands of the Chickahominy, and resting his left on James River, is in the open country before the rebel capital. That he has made preparations for advance on the city with his artillery seems more than probable, and we may at any moment hear of the bombardment of the city of Richmonds

That the rebel army were astounded when they found that White House was evacuated, and what the seven hundred vessels which had been there three days previously had vanished, cannot be doubted. They must, on that discovery, have become satisfied that instead of driving our army before them, there was a myste ry in the matter which required examination. We have no doubt the mystery will be solved in a brief time, to their entire dissatisfaction.

Some of our bravest and best men have falled in this battle. But there never was a more brilliant field than that on which they fell. The whole story of the battle to the last extremity; but this is of no conindicates their bravery and determination. The New York Herald publishes a report from a correspondent in the field, in had indeed gone to a point within four which he estimates the number of our miles of Vicksburg; that communication killed, wounded and missing at 1,200. It had thus been opened with Commarder wil probably exceed that number. Among Faragut; that the latter had summoned the killed from Pennsylvania, is Col. Sam. Commander Faragut to him; and that the and W. Black, of Pittsburg, a most gallant

and meritorious officer. ter's Division, who had been ordered to low. Welmust Iduity look for important change his position. The object of the news from the Southwest again. movement was to bring his Division into close connection with the rest of the art my. In fact changing the front of the ed on Saturday.

up to Mechanicsville, in order to leave the force shall be infantry." whole force within a more effective distance. Also, to allow the rebels to follow anp and if possible to bag them.

Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to 2 miles this side of Gaines' Mills, early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thinking they had gained the victory; our troops slowly moved back in order, fighting as they went, crossing the Chickahominy, and reached the position designated for their occupation by Gen. McClellan.

The rebels followed in great force, and by three o'clock in the afternoon, a general and heavy engagement occurred here lasting till seven o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and the shell, grape and mus- ketry did fearful bayoc. Our forces were increased by Generals Slocum's, Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the - rebels were beaten badly.

The ground which General McClellan ordered General Porter to occupy and hold was occupied and held in the first part of the day.

forcements swelled our numbers to 45 .-

The rebels had sixty thousand, under

Friday July 4 .- Our news from the army before Richmond is, on the whole, encouraging, though not quite as distinctly so as might be desired. It would appear however that McCiellan Jiad a better position in all respects than he held before, and that he cannot be cut off from his supplies in any way, while he will have the a german citizen of South Wilkesbarre. active co-operation of the gunboats. They indeed seem to have turned the tide of battle on Monday, and perhaps on Tuesday. The loss of life during the six days of fighting commencing on Thursday and ending with Tuesday has been terible, as all accounts show; it is quite certain hoar-ever that the enemy suffered much more severely than we. Yet our killed and wounded are put down at 15,000, and by

some are stated higher than this. Richmond papers announce the death the head of his troops.

lan, dated July 2, says that he has succeed out the rebellion. ded in getting his army to James river, and had lost but one gun and one wagon -that he beat the enemy badly on Tuesday-that all the men are in good spirits, and that reinforcements had arrived from-Washington.

July 6th .- A brief dispatch from New Vicksburg is ours. No particulars are

The battles of Monday and Tuesday The fighting on the last two days was of commending the poisoned chalice to the unbush, which resulted in terriple loss to the maintained in all their proper and right to country is subduing the Southern enemies of settle in this state (or minors) are us, capturing our Colonel and two Capful two that the rebel army was repulsed on Mon-Fremonts resignation of his command for kiled or taken prisoners. There, were a vote for all measures necessary and prop-ing an I that it suffered terrible in killed ished them decadedly.

and wounded; and its defeat on Tuesday was even more decided—the gun-boats playing an important part, and carrying havoc into the rebel ranks. Gen. Mc-Clellan states that our forces have not been beaten in any conflict, and that they could not be driven from the field by the intermost efforts of the enemy. No guns

have been lost since the engagement of Friday, the 27th ult., when Gen. McCall's Division was overwhelmed at the commencement of the battle of Gaines' Hill;

mond. &c.

Fight at James Island, S. C. The troops under command of Gen. Benham made an attack on Secessionville; on James Island, near Charleston, at 4 o'enough to effect what he attempted is unfailure is put upon him, and he has been sent to New York under arrest, it remains to be seen whether the cause of this disaster cannot be traced, upon investigation, o parties higher in office than the Gener-I who conducted this attack. It may be shown before long that if General Hunter had paid more attention to his military duties, and less to negro schools and negro regiments, and if the Secretary of War had not encouraged him in these puerile and dangerous pursuits, that the disaster at James Island would not have

An order was issued by Gen. Hunter on the 27th ult. for the immediate evacuation of James Island by our troops.

Bombardment of Vicksburg, Miss. We have from a rebel source the information that the Federal flect in the Missippi, numbering twenty gun and mortar boats, began the bombardment of Vicksburg on the 23d ult. Van Dorn announces that he intends to defend Vicksburg officer last named had taken the Benton and gone flown to Vicksburg last Satur-The battle commenced with Gen. Por. day, leaving others of the squadron to fol-

A Call for 300,000 More Men. WEDNESDAY July 2 .- In response to a whole of our forces, with our centre and request, signed by the Chief Excentive of left pressing immediately on Richmond it- every loyal State, and also of Tennessee self, which could be done, it was expect- and Virginia, the President of the United d, on Saturday.

States yesterday proclaimed his intention to call for three hundred thousand addiof a long line of defence heretofere kept | tional men, the greater portion of which

> We sincerely regret the death of Col-Samuel W. Black, in the battle before Richmond. He was a prominent Demogratie politician in Western Pennsylvania, an lable lawyer and a man of very fine talents. He was Governor of Nebras-ka under Mr. Buchanan's administration and served with distinction in the Mexican war. He was shot through the head while gallantly leading his regiment thro'

Gen. Fremont Relieved from Command. WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, June 27th, 1862. Major-General John C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps, of the army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major-General Pope, as Commander in-Chief of the army of Virginia, is subordi-nate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate says, largely reduce his rank and consider-ation in the service, It is ordered that Ma-General Porter's Corps only contended Jor-General John C. Fremont be relieved from command. Second, that Brigadieragainst the rebels, but subsequently reinmy corps, of the army of Virginia, in place Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch. of General Fremont, relieved. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

E. S. Goodrich Esq. formerly editor of the Luzenne Union, died at his residence in Towanda on Friday, the 13th train had only about two hour's the inst.

The report that General Banks is in is not true. Gen. Banks is a true soldier and obeys orders. 🛴

Long ago he expressed his willingness of Stonewall Jackson and Barnwell Rhett. to form a junction with either Gen. Fre-Gen. McCall of the Pa. Vol. was killed at ment or General McDowell, and act in the field subordinate to them, if by so doing An official despatch from Gen. McClel, it would contribute in the least to crush

surprise to Gen. Banks, Hoisten with Their Own Petard. army officers to whatever commands he stand, and staid all night, but we were Madrid, dated yesterday, announces that pleased, irrespective of their rank, services disappointed again. So on Saturday we last, finishing up the series lasting thro McClellan by General Fremont whenever that a Regiment of Cavalry, were drawn seven days, satisfied the rebels that all at he could be prevailed upon to do so. The up about a mile beyond the town—So aftempts to overcome the Army of the Po- President did not see the bill in that light ter them we went, but they had gone tombe would be in vain, and since Tues however, and the first use he made of the when we arrived there. Our Colonel day night as we learn by the day night, as we learn by the latest des- power it conterfed was to appoint not Fre- took the responsibility of following them patches from Gen. McClellan to the War mont over McClellan, but Pope a subor without the sanction of Gen. Bayard, three Department, there has been no fighting. dinate in rank, over Fremont. This was the fighting on the last two days was of commending the poisoned chalice to the ambush, which resulted in terrible loss to maintained in all their proper and right-

Letter From Hyde Crocker, Jr. MOUNT JACKSON, Va.,

June 14th. 1862. Dear Fother, Mother, Brothers, Sisters, All :- Two weeks ago last Sunday we left Camp McDowell and crossed the river at Fredericksburg about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and encamped for the night some eight miles back from the river at a ly mail we have had since that time. Monday we travelled about twenty

July 7. The news from the Army of miles, in the direction of Richmond, and turned to where we encamped the night before. The First Pennsylvania Cavalry

had the credit in the Northern papers of this last days march but they stayed in the camp all day. We were accompanied by the Buck tails as skirmishers. We were the only two Regiments that went. The bridges were all burned, so we had ter four hours hard fighting against the robel batteries were repulsed, with heavy loss. The attack was made on the Tower return to Fredericksburg and join Genbattery, which, for some time past has been announg our trees with the single past at the single past and past at the single pa been annoying our troops with shells.—
That General Benham had not force

Mannassas Gap thoroughfare, Salem, and questionable; and although the blame of one hundred and fifty miles; arrived there on last Sunday a week, passed through the town, and encamped for the night some miles out of town. Ord's force here left us and took another road, intending to head the Rebel Jackson at New Market. Ord was superseded and Ricket took

> hindhand in some way. Thomas Stone went in this division. I did not see him, but I saw the Regiment, and I suppose Captain Gates' Company was along. They wentto join Shields at some point. The 35th N.Y., I think was not there. I saw the regiment at Fredericksburg and understood they were to go, but I have not heard whether they did or not. I tried to find cousin Solomon, but we were in such a hurry and I could not get excused long enough. I will see him if it is a possible thing. We heard heavy cannoniding in the forenoon before arriving at Front Royal, and when we arrived there we heard Fremont was fighting and dri-

command on account of Ord's being be-

ving the rebels towards Strasburg. So our Flying Brigade started the next Monday, we hear that a part of the fleet and burned the bridge, thinking it would had indeed gane to a noint within four prevent us from crossing. We however staid all night, to be fresh for the chase in the morning. The Railroad bridge they did not burn, and the Bucktails were placed in it to guard it. We slept were placed in it to guard it. We stept propriety of postponement, which was adon our arms all night. Took an early propriety of postponement, which was adstart in the morning, entered Strasburg versely decided, though not by a formal start in the morning, entered Strasburg with drawn sabers. The enemy left a-

bout two in the morning, pursued by the Bucktails and 2 Companies of our Regiment, that went out early in the morning. We captured some 300 Rebels that were worn out or that happened to be asleep in the houses round, we continued the pursuit with horses on the run. The road was strewn with muskets, knapsacks, .o-vercoats, and canteens, that were thrown v the rebels in their hurry; and men who were worn out with fatigue lay a long the roadside. Our advance guard attacked their rear, and on we went, pell to the leaders of the rebellion. Then commenced the battle. They

had prepared themselves to make a stand, and shot and shell were dealt out to us at such a rate that we could not proceed without artillery. In about twenty minutes our artillery came thundering up, and the guns were unlimbered and in working order in less time' than I am writing this. We flanked to the left, over hills, through woods and ditches, the Rebels firing at us all the while, our battery also firing at them. When we got even with them we halted a minute. They could not see us. Their battery ceased to fire. Then was our time to charge u pon them, and on to them we went, like an avalanche; but a fence and ditch kept us from getting to them, but we received the fire of their infantry. They got atook some prisoners, and after them we

went again, when another battery opened on us. This time we charged with betcommand now assigned, would, as he ter success, capturing their shattery killing and wounding quite a number of them, dispersing them in every direction. Five of our brave boys lost their lives, and six or eight were wounded; nobody untill of the law. now, had participated in the fight but General Rufus King, be, and he is hereby now, had participated in the fight but assigned to the command of the first arof us all. We were joined here by the advance guard of Fremonts army, and halted for the night. This was the hardest day's work I have done since I have been in the service. We were short of provisary lyoung girl named Elizabeth Bau-ions—ate the last the night before. The excitement of the day all combined served was burned to death by the bursting of a to unfit me for duty; sleep did not refluid lamp on Saturday evening last. She tresh me much. The next morning we was the daughter of Francis Bauer, were on the road again in hot pursuit, but they had burned another bridge, so that the artillery were delayed about three hours. The cavalry forded, and the Bucktails managed to get across. Their whole start of us, and had the artillery been

with us we should have captured the whole train. We could only look at them dissatisfied with the order placing Gen, and let them go on. Our Colonel want-Pope in command of the army of Virgin- ed the Gen. to let him charge on them, but ed the Gen. to let him charge on them, but he would not allow it, as there was too mucli infantry. Soon as the artillery came up, we started on again, but they succeeded in crossing the river at mount-Jackson, and burned the bridge. They fired at us from a battery, and we of course responded; only one of our men was killed. Then rain fell in torrents and The appointment of Gen. Pope was a raised the river so that we could not put country. up our pontoon, and had to stay here two days before we could cross. This let the Rebels get the start of us. Last Friday The abolition radicals succeeded in rush afternoon we crossed and went within ing a bill through Congress some time a- two miles of New Market where we supgo authorizeing the President to appoint posed the Rebels would make a bold or standing in the service. This bill was entered Harrisonburg with drawn sabres, passed for the express purpose of allow-driving the rebels from the town. We ing the President to supersede. General sent out skirmishers, and they ascertain-

wards learned. We left our killed and wounded on the field. It was impossible to take them with us. We returned double quick-The rebels after us-did not

would have been left to tell the tale. The gether inseparably by the Constitution of next day we pursued the rebels again and the United States; that none of them can church, the name I forget. In the morn- had a regular battle. As there was no cease to exist as such, so long as that ing before starting I received my mail chance for cavalry, we did not participate Constitution survives, and that it is the consisting of letters, papers, &c., the onin the fight; but we whipped them, and exclusive sphere and duty of the States to
ly mail we have had since that time.

were ordered back to Mount Jackson, order and direct their own domestic afwhere we are awaiting further orders. tairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has Our Regiment led the advance and has not annulled the Constitutional relations tion, and as usual when the War Depart the Potomac is rather fragmentary and in ment suppresses despatches, the most extended the nature of detail, much of which is, of rebels had encamped only two nights be took me to escape unburt. The balls flew Federal government, neither has it dives-

WASHINGTON, June 28. A meeting was held this afternoon in accordance with the invitation announced esterday of the Conservative members of Congress in the Hall of the House of Rep-centaives. Hon. John J. Crittenden, of them as States of the Hujon. Kentucky, in the chair, and Mr. Cox. of

Ohio, acting as Secretary.
At the previous meeting Messrs. Crittenden, Wickliffe, Richardson, Biddle and Cox were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions, and Mr. Wickliffe now esented a series for the consideration of the meeting.
Several of these resolutions gave rise to

their phraseology, during which, Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, said that he was not disposed to assert that even if the confiscation and emancipation bills should ecome laws he would have little hone of speedy termination of the war. No-

his hope was in the people, to whom in such a case he would appeal from the law makers. Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him that the hope of the gentleman from Kentucky was that the people would repudiate the laws—but if such

laws are passed the presumption is that they will be enforced. Mr. Menzies explained to the effect that his meaning was that they would not be approved by the people or suffered to re-

main upon the statute books. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, looked on the eman cipation and confiscation schemes with abhorrence. It occurred to him that the border free-States had more to dread from the scheme of emancipation than the bor-

der slave-States. Mr. Sicele, of New York, said that it was not generally known that this meetsequence. From Cairo, under date of the enemy. They had arronal the properties were formed as the sequence. acter, he suggested that their further consideration be postponed. Members who sympathized with the object of this meeting should have an opportunity of participating in these deliberations.

Conversation then ensued involving the

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, expressed the opinion that if the authority of the government is everywhere to be restored it must be by saying to the great masses at the south, "You have done wrong-lay down your arms, and you shall not be touched." He was in favor of saying this decisively.
Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, thought

they should be guarded, and not express any particular means of reconciliation.

Mr. Richardson, in further explanation,

to the leaders of the rebellion. Mr. White, of Ohio, wanted the lan-Mr. White, of Ohio, wanted the lan-guage of the resolutions so plain that there these lately passed by the House of Repcould be no mistake.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said that he was a national man. The country could stand on the Crittenden resolutions heretofore adopted by the House, as to the object and purposes of the war, better than any others. The time for offering an amnesty has not yet come. When the authority of the government is re-established everywhere, then we should adopt a magnanimous and liberal policy towards those who have not been leaders in the re-

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, was sick and tired of hearing about confiscating property. When he saw acts stimulated by personal way with their battery in spite of us. We aggrandizement committed, and a Major-General withdrawing from his command because he thought that he did not occupy as high a position as he deserved, he confessed that he discovered no indications of a speedy close of the war. He incidentally said that the leaders of the rebellion should suffer the extreme penalties

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, wanted the resolutious expressed in plain terms. He

was opposed to generalities.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, after adverting to the resolutions declaring "that such punishment shall be inflicted upon such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice," &c., suggested as an mendment "that our government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country."

This was agreed to. Mr. Hail, of Missouri, believed that if. the abolitionists should succeed in their confiscation and emancipation schemes, they would produce serious embarrass ment in the prosecution of the war, and he should not cease to struggle for the maintainance of the Constitution, and to trust to conservative influences and upon

Mr. Holman thought if these schemes were not rebuked there would be but lit-

vote for and sign the resolutions now .- and malignant efforts of secessionists of knows nation's gratitude; wounded; a nation's care; Although this was not a party meeting, we are, he said, laying the foundation of an organization which is to exert a great moral and political influence upon the

Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, regarded this as one of the most important meetings ever held here for reasons similar to those suggested by the gentleman who had preceded him.

The resolutions were then all adopted

in an amended form, as follows: Feeling the great weight of our respon sibility as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit, nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of delibera-ting and consulting together how we may est perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and we have come to

the following conclusions, viz: 1. That the Constitution, the Union

2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are stop until we reached Harrisonburg, necessary and proper for the prompt and where the rest of our division had stop-where the rest of our division had stop-ped. This was a very rash move and 3. That the States are component and

ped. This was a very rash move and we were very lucky, or not one of as essential parts of the Union, bound toment suppresses despatches, the most exment suppresses despatches, the suppresses the fiel me to escape unburt. The balls suppressed the fiel me to escape unburt. The balls suppresses the fiel me to which there could be no doubt, and that of General McClellan to his soldiers, is in our saddles early, and marched within most inspiriting; it gives in the fewest twenty-five miles of Richmond, expecting Congress. and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but as that rebellion is suppressed these states will be entitled of right to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers; dignities and

them as States of the Union. 4. That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union and the Laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above Several of these resolutions gave use to any mere sectional or party objects, and discussion, principally with reference to at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party and section. At the call of the government a mighty army, the noblest and most patriotic ever known, sprung at once into the field and is bleeding and conquering in defence of its government. Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, he most unjust and ungenerous to

give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other than its first great purpose, and especially for the accomplishment of any mere party or sectional scheme. 5. That the many and great-victories

lately acquired by our armies and navies whilst they ought to convince the rest of the world of the vast military power of our government, give us the pleasing as surance that our deplorable civil-war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as hereinbefore defined, be kept steadily in view. When that is done, and when such punishmen is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders

as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecu tion of the rebellion, it is our opinion that our government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. That the doctrines of the secession

ists and the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the peace and unity of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others, the abolitionists, will leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of in the end.
the Union or peace if the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures, which they have lately carried and attempted to carry thro' the House of Representatives, shall be en-

acted into the form of laws and remain unrebuked by the people. 7. That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any riminal offence, unless that person has resentatives, which assume to forfeit or confisente the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury are unconstitutional and southern secession as the co-operating sources of our present calamities, alike treasonable to the Constitution and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the stored Union and a respected Constitution, with return tion or the money refunded. It will cure this rebellion are of mexampled atrocity, nor is there any such justification as State

planation and reaffirmance of the resolu-tion passed at the extra session of the vent the restoration of amity, peace and concord among bresent Congress, known as the "Critten- the States and people. den resolution," and which declared "that and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with

A committee was appointed to superintend the publication of, and procuring of

signatures to the resolutions. There were about thirty-five members present, and various reasons were given for the absence of other gentlemen.

Great Union Meeting in New York.

The conservative men of New York, the men who furnished the Government with the sinews of the war, the men who have done so much to arm and equip the gallant army now doing its battles, and who have built its fleet of gunboats held a rebellion are of unexampled structly; nor is there any monster meeting at Cooper Institute on such institutation as State necessity known to our Gov-July 1st, to express their opinion upon the state of affairs, and abolitionism and radicalism are rampant. The meeting was one of the most numerous and enthu-

stastic gatherings ever witnessed in the city. The meeting adopted the doctrine to that end. of the President in favor of restoring the with whom rests the theory that the Con- ments shall be erected to teach posterity to honor the pa-

stitution is a "league with hell." The resolutions passed, and the speeches made upon the occasion, most effectually give the lie to those who charge the conservarives with disloyals, or with aiding and abetting treason.

BANGOR Me., June 26 .- The Democratic Convention to day nominated Jame son for Governor. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the support of the Constitution and enforce war a crusade for emancipation.

Beath of Mrs. Gen. Scott. The wife of Gen. Winfield Scott died in Rome, Italy, on the 10th of June last, at the advanced age of 72 years.

their Northern chemics.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor. July 8th, 1862.



FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: ISAAC SLENKER, Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JAMES P. BARR, Of Allegheny County.

port of the State Convention to-day, as we and scenes, are particularly interesting expected. The right spirit prevailed; the and valuable. The last number contains proceedings were unusually harmonious; an accurate portrait of one of our gallant and such enthusiasm was never before Pennsylvanians, Gen. Heintzieman, a valwitnessed. The nominces are first class uable map showing at a glance the present men, fresh from the ranks of the people- position of the contending armies, and never having received or sought State other interesting sketches. nominations before. The platform is the one for the times-free from defunct partizan encumbrance, and while coming loyal men; and will be denounced by and their sympathizers.

Great confidence is felt that this ticket will be elected by a large majority. We make room for the

PLATFORM. Wherear, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish jurtice, insure domestic tran-mility, provide for the common defence, promote the

eral welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity ; therefore

preservation of the Constitution As 17 18. Resolved, II. That to the end that the Union may be restored, and the Constitution and laws be enforced thro'on its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosutlon of the existing war. Remired, III, That the true and only object of the war

ty, or private motives, would give any other direction to the afforts of our armies, are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all our exertions extraordinary and unparalleled as they are, to prove futile

Rendred, IF. That we justly view with alarm the recilless extravagance which pervades somedepartments of theiffederal Government; that a return to rigid accountabilty is indispensable to arrest the systematic countability is indispensable to arrest the systematic splinder of the public treasury by favored partisans, and that body) a dog, and Senator Summer actions at the federal metropolis and throughout the country cuises Senator Sherman of being a slavery cuises the federal metropolis and throughout the country cuises in the federal metropolis and throughout the country cuises Senator Sherman of being a slavery cuises that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded."-[Chicago Platform.]

ever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North and enter inbeen first duly convicted of the offence by to competition with the white is boring masses, thusdeon an equality with negroes in their occupation, is in-sulting to our race, and merits dur most unqualified con-

· Resolved, VI. That we denounce Northern Abolitionisa and Southern Secession as the co-operating sources of

nor is there any such justification as State, equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geograph-necessity, known to our government or ical parties, which have their hope for continued partizan ancess on the agrarianism of emancipation and by 9. The foregoing resolutions are in ex- percritical philanthropy of abolition, because neither planation and reaffirmance of the resolu- known to the Constitution, and both are intended to

Remired, VIII. That the Constitution and the laws this war is not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most states where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most states where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most states where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most states where the civil authorities are unimpeded. dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the

ballot box by every freeman of the land. all the dignity, equality and rights of the Restred. IX. That this is a Government of white men, several States unimpaired, and that as and was established exclusively for the white race; that soon as these objects are accomplished the the negro size are not entitled to, and ought to cease."

A committee was appointed to superin
A committee was appointed to superinand consideration, as an inferior and dependent mee; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith.

Remired, X. That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, un-less that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury, and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfelt or confuscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the

ernment or laws. Resolved, XI. That the Constitution and Union, and the laws, must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the Rebellio now in arms against them must be suppressed, and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures necessary

Resolved, XII. That the roldiers composing our armies tle hope for the country.

Union as it was, and of maintaining the merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, was ready to Constitution as it is, against the wicked called and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall the South and the radicals of the North and dying, they shall live in our memories and monntriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's

altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianshin.

Received with great enthusiasm, and adopted unamously. Full report next week,

PAY VS. PATRIOTISM.—The U.S. Senate on Thursday concurred in the House amendment which strikes out the section from the appropriation bill, reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent. The present Congress will be colenent of the laws, but against making the brated in history for its provident care of its own personal interests and the negro, and the neglect of the interests of the white man.

> The following provisions in the new Constitution for Illinois have been adopted by a large majority:
> No negro or mulatto shall migrate to

We notice the following sad item in the list of casualties in the late fight near Richmond : Capt. E. B. Gates, Co. H, 4th Pa. Reserves-leg amputated. Ho was sent on to Baltimore, on the 1st.

New Post Office.

A new Post-office has been established n the south-eastern part of Dimock, to be called "East Dimock," and Geo. L. Williams appointed Post-master. The new office is at the farm-house of the widow of the late Jabez Giles.

The Fourth passed off very well in Montrose. We have a very favorable report from Great Bend. At Brooklyn the only drawbacks from "a first rate time." were that the doings were too lengthy,. and in some respects reflected partizan spleen. The day was fine; but of course people's spirits were somewhat depressed by the doubtful news from Richmond.

Harper's Weekly.

Unquestionably the best illustrated paper now published in this country, is Harpers' Weekly. During the continuance of We are unable to give as full a re- the war, its illustrations of men, places

A Card to the Public.

The small pitman head belonging to our Hubbard Mower, which was taken plumply to the Union standard, meets from our store and has been on exhibition such issues as are forced upon the country at the office of the Buckeye machine in by the radicals. In short, it is one that town the last two or three weeks as an will, command the approval of all truly argument that our Mower will not last the farmer through having on account of this pitman head being somewhat worn, none but secessionists, abolitionists, negro is now again in our hands, and any who equality philanthropists, treasury thieves, may be interested in mowing machines, party bigots, and other shaky Unionists, and have had the privilege of having this shown up to them, can by calling on us receive a satisfactory explanation, and have any prejudices removed they may have received. S. H. SAYRE & BROS.

A SENATOR SELLING MUSKETS .- Hon. Joseph Holt and Hon. Robert Dale Owen. Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate frauds in Army Contracts, report to Congress that Senator Simmons of Rhode Island, has received notes amounting to \$10,000 for his Resolved, I. That the only object of the Democratic aid in procuring a contract for the manaparty is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the facture of muskets, which has created quite a sensation. With it is a letter from the Senator in which he acknowledges the offense.

At Lacrosse, Wis., 8th instant., man who first courted a daughter aged Is to restore the Union and enforce the laws; such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it makes of forty, and rejected by them both, was life and treasure; with such a purpose alone can we hope for success; and those who, from sectional feelings of particles and the section of th twenty years, then the mother aged over girl in the family he courted. That Chap did not intend to let his love run waste while there was a show left.

THE HAPPY FAMILY. Senator Wilson calls Senator Chandler a drunkard-Senator Wade calls Senator Cowan (one of the ablest and most respectable members of that body) a dog, and Senator Sumner ac-

It is asserted that every pound of Residued, V. That the folly, fanaticism orcrime, which cotton sont North from Hilton Head will cost the United States \$2-such has been

the expense of fancy abolition planting Herick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is cleaned of all impurities, "and contains the largest amount of all necessary and wholesome properties which can be crimes committed in the prosecution of inspeace and prosperly, is through the overthrow of drspeptic persons, and save the health of all who use it. Grocers and Druggists sell it. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New

York.

A BLACK LIST .- The Editor of the Cohoes Cataract, has a black list of nonsubscribers in his paper of last week.

The list is headed by a rude cut of a callows in a notch of which old clooty sits langling a noose uncomfortably near a lelinquent, who shrinks from the ordeal. This is rather sharp work but needed.

FRAUDS IN WISCONSIN.-The Milwaukee News publishes the report of a committee appointed by the late Legislature to investigate the conduct of certain State

can dispose of the lamentable fact that nearly \$2,000,000 were last year paid out for which no adequate consideration was received.

It is evident to all fair minded men, from the facts already made public, and also from the facts presented by the Investigating Committee, that not only has there been the grossest and most inexcusable recklessness and extravagance in the management of the public moneys by our State officers, but that deliberate corruption has been rife about the State capitol. The men whom the people placed there to guard the treasury, have wantonly plundered it, and left us their infamy and a mountain of taxation as their only legacy.

Auditor's Notice.

TAVING been appointed by the Court of Com. Pleas
I of Susq's county, an auditor to make distribution of
the fund now in the hands of the Sheriff of said county
arising from the said of personal seatar of JOHN ALBEL.
I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office
in Montrose, on Saturday, Angust 2d, 1822, at 1 o'clock,
p. m., when all pursons having claims will present them
or be forever barred from coming in upon said faud.
jc244t
FHANKLIN FIGASER, Auditor.

RAGS WANTED. THE highest cash price paid for mixed or white & colored rage by JOHN D. MARKER.

Paper and ray Warehouse N. E. Corner of Pinh & Compares St. Philosophia, May 6th, 186.—Sm.

THE OFFICIAL WAR MAP. Hazards Ruil Road and Military Map of

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lindipode, that the War Department immediately authorized its publication, and distributed 1,000 copies among
the Generals and Colonels of the Army.
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