

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The army of the Potomac is resting, preparatory to the grand advance by McClellan, which will capture the rebel capital, and cause the rebellion to overthrow in Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES AT CORINTH, MISS., May 2, 1862.

Soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn. We are about to meet once more, in the shock of battle, the invaders of our soil, the despoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, face to face, hand to hand.

Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth. I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we shall meet our foe in strength that should give us victory.

On the following day, the Governor issued a proclamation calling on the State militia to repair immediately to the Capital, to repel the invaders.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

J. M. OTEY, Acting Assist. Adj. Gen.

From the Charleston Mercury of May 3th we learn that recruits have been pouring in to Gen. Beauregard, "who fully possesses the hearts of the people."

The Savannah Republican of May 5th talks very confidently of Beauregard and his ragged army: "The two grand armies stand front to front, separated only by a space of four or five miles."

The Atlanta Confederacy of the same date is not quite so confident as the Republican; it says: "Indications point strongly to a battle coming off at Corinth at an early day."

From McClellan and McDowell. FORTRESS MONROE, May 12.—Nothing new from Gen. McClellan to-day. The telegraph to his headquarters works well, and is kept constantly employed with Government business.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, May 12.—Hon. E. M. STANTON: The enemy advanced upon the Bowling Green road this afternoon, but fell back after losing a Lieutenant and ten men, who were cut off by the gallant Maj. Duffie, of the Harris' Light Cavalry.

Proclamation to Open Ports. WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has issued his proclamation, declaring the blockade of the Ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports except as to persons and things, and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations, and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. All the newspapers in New Orleans were still published, though a Federal censor was placed over every office to examine all matter, and exclude whatever might prove unfriendly to the Federal cause.

THE MISSISSIPPI NAVAL FIGHT. The Memphis Appeal of the 11th states the rebels loss in the late naval engagement to have been eight killed and sixteen wounded.

body of men he ever saw. The enemy are supposed to have about 120,000 men, and had advanced three miles on the ground from their former position. Our Officers and men are confident and sanguine of whipping the enemy in the next fight, particularly if we are first attacked.

FROM BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS. St. Louis, May 14.—The correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, dated Batesville, Arkansas, May 10th, states that a portion of General Davis' and Gen. Ashborth's division, and two of Gen. Steele's regiments left here to-day for the North.

Our advance, under General Osterhous, crossed the White river on the 8th, and took the road to Little Rock, the capital of the State.

As many as one hundred and fifty persons per day have come forward and taken the oath of allegiance, embracing judges, ministers, and many of the most influential citizens. The sentiment of the people is rapidly becoming more and more loyal.

The news of our occupation of this place was received by Governor Rector, at Little Rock, on the 5th, and produced great excitement. Some of the citizens advised peace, while others were rampant for defending the city to the last extremity.

On the following day, the Governor issued a proclamation calling on the State militia to repair immediately to the Capital, to repel the invaders.

6,000 Texan Rangers were daily expected at Little Rock, but they were under orders for Corinth.

Guerrilla bands are being formed in some sections, and large mobs may be mustered at the county seats, but no serious obstacles to our advance are feared.

Albert Pike, at last accounts, was encamped at Baggy Depot, 100 miles southwest of Fort Smith.

FROM MONTEBEY.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—A dispatch received at Louisville, dated Monterey, 14th, says a reconnaissance party, under Brig. Gen. Smith, had a skirmish with rebel pickets on our right yesterday—killing 2, wounding 3, and capturing 5. Our loss was 2. The party went within half a mile of the rebel battery, supported by a brigade of infantry.

Such, Democrats, are the principles of your party, essential to public liberty and to the stability and wise administration of the Government, alike in peace and war.

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ADDRESS.

Of Democratic Members of Congress to the Democracy of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The perilous condition of our country demands that we should reason together. Party organization restricted within proper limits, is a positive good and indeed essential to the preservation of public liberty.

Why shall it? Are its ancient principles wrong? What are they? Let its platforms for thirty years speak:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

That we regard this as a distinctive feature in our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the CONSTITUTION; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

That the preservation of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

That the SUPREMACY OF THE CIVIL OVER THE MILITARY AUTHORITY.

That the honest payments of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

That the FREEDOM OF RELIGION, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND FREEDOM OF PERSONS UNDER PROTECTION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS, AND TRIAL BY JURIES IMPARTIALLY SELECTED.

Such, Democrats, are the principles of your party, essential to public liberty and to the stability and wise administration of the Government, alike in peace and war.

Is the POLICY of the Democratic party wrong that it should be disbanded?

Its policy is consistent with its principles, and may be summed up, from the beginning, as follows:—The support of liberty as against power; of the people as against their agents and servants; and of State rights as against consolidation and centralized despotism; a simple government; no public debt; low taxes; no high protective tariff; no general system of internal improvements by Federal authority; no National Bank; hard money for the Federal public dues; no assumption of State debts; expansion of territory; self government for the Territories, subject only to the Constitution; the absolute compatibility of a union of the States, "part slave and part free;" the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect; non-interference by the Federal Government with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia; and, finally, as set forth in the Cincinnati Platform, in 1856, and reaffirmed in 1860, absolute and eternal "repudiation of ALL SECTIONAL PARTIES AND PLATFORMS concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in CIVIL WAR AND DISUNION."

Such was the ancient and the recent policy of the Democratic party, running through a period of sixty years—a policy consistent with the principles of the Constitution, and absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union.

Does the HISTORY of the Democratic party prove that it ought to be abandoned? "By their fruits shall ye know them." Sectional parties do not achieve Union triumphs. For sixty years from the inauguration

of Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, the Democratic party, with short intervals, controlled the power and the policy of the Federal Government.

Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery, can the Union as it was restored; and no other Union, except the UNITY or DESPOTISM, can be maintained in this country; and this last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

In this sense the Democratic party has always sustained, and will now sustain, THE GOVERNMENT against all foes, at home or abroad, in the North or the South, open or concealed, in office, or out of office, in peace or in war.

It is this what the Republican party mean by supporting the Government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried Democratic party, which for so many years and through so many trials supported, preserved, and maintained the Government of the Union.

Then neither the ancient principles, the policy, nor the past history of the Democratic party require nor would justify its disbandment.

Is there any thing in the present crisis which demands it? The more immediate issue is, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was.

To maintain the Constitution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the very principles and policy which the Democratic party has professed for more than half a century.

The first step towards a restoration of the Union as it was is to maintain the Constitution as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in letter, actual or imminent, the Union was unbroken.

To restore the Union, it is essential, first, to give assurance to every State and to the people of every section that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the Constitution.

What assurance so doubly sure as the restoration to power of that ancient organized consolidated Democratic party which for sixty years did secure the property, rights, and liberties of the States and of the people; and thus did maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union, and with them the multiplied blessings which distinguished us above all other nations?

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and South.—To begin the great work of restoration through the ballot-box is to kill abolition. The bitter waters of secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean fountain of abolitionism.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper Judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the

stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

But it is said that you must disband the Democratic party "to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported THE GOVERNMENT; and while it was in power preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity, not by force and arms, but by wisdom, sound policy, and peace. But it never did admit, and never will, that this Administration, or any Administration, is "the Government." It holds, and ever has held, that the Federal Government is the agent of the PEOPLE of the several States composing the Union; that it consists of three distinct departments—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—each equally a part of the Government, and equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people; and that it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the several departments of the Government in the exercise of all the constitutional powers of each which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union, and the country.

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existence and consolidation of the Democratic party upon its principles and policy was a vital necessity to public and private liberty, it is now.

Unquestionably the Constitution gives ample power to the several Departments of the Government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and, in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States. Every act necessary for the safety and efficiency of the Government, and for a complete and most vigorous trial of its strength, is yet wholly consistent with the observance of every provision of that instrument, and of the laws in pursuance of it, if the sole motives of those in power were the suppression of the "rebellion," and no more.

But if every Democrat concurred in the policy of prosecuting the war to the utter subjugation of the South and for the subversion of her State Governments with her institutions, without a Convention of the States, and without an overture for peace, we should just as resolutely resist the disbanding of the Democratic party. It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy.

Without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfect equality, we insist that—

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party; The preservation of the Constitution demands it;

The maintenance of liberty and free democratical government demands it;

The restoration of a sound system of internal policy demands it;

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demands it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth;

The heavy taxation, direct, and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, eating out the substance of the people, augmenting every year, demands it;

Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side, demand it;

And, finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling and prosperity of former years, demands that the Democratic party shall be maintained and made victorious.

W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois. A. L. KNAPP, of Illinois. JOHN LAW, of Indiana. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana. W. ALLEN, of Ohio. C. A. WHITE, of Ohio. WARREN P. NOBLE, of Ohio. GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. JAS. R. MORRIS, of Ohio. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. PHILIP JOHNSON, of Penn. S. E. ANCONA, of Penn. GEO. K. SHIEL, of Oregon.

A Portion of Gen. Geary's 28th Pennsylvania Regiment Attacked—One Killed, 14 taken Prisoners.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 17.—The following is extracted from a dispatch to the Secretary of War from Gen. John W. Geary, Rectortown, Virginia, May 16th:

A company of Infantry of my command was yesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationed there. A detachment of seventeen, guarding the company wagons, reached there a short time before the main body of the company, which was on a train, when they were attacked by a body of cavalry, variously estimated at from 300 to 600, coming upon them from four directions. Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp fire, under shelter of the depot, which was riddled with bullets. My men were overpowered. One was killed and fourteen taken prisoners, three of whom were wounded, when the enemy hastily retired under fire and some loss. I have been informed that a portion of Gen. Shields' command had a skirmish with them.

JOHN W. GEARY, Brigadier General commanding.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17. The receipts of Beef Cattle reach about 1,400 head this week, the market is more active, and prices rather higher than last quoted, ranging from \$8 to 9 per 100 lbs. The following are the particulars of the sales:

35 Kimble & Kirk, Chester county, \$8 to 9. 38 Kennedy, Chester county, \$8.50 to 9. 100 B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, \$8 to 9. 120 Jas. McFillen, Jr., Lancaster county, \$8.50 to 9. 83 P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, \$7.50 to 9. 40 P. McFillen, Lancaster county, \$8.50 to 9. 40 Cochran & McCall, Lancaster county, \$8 to 9. 40 J. Seidmridge, Pennsylvania, \$8.50 to 9. 200 Moore & Smith, Ohio, \$7.50 to 9.125. 20 Fullimer, Chester county, \$8 to 9.50. 36 Fuller & Bros., Lancaster county, \$7 to 8.50. 72 E. Hamaker, Lancaster county, \$8 to 9. 45 H. Frank, Pennsylvania, \$8 to 9. 152 Reese & Smith, Pennsylvania, \$7.50 to 9.25. 41 J. Kaufman, Lancaster county, \$8.75 to 9. 47 Aitman, Lancaster county, \$8 to 9. 40 J. Culp, Lancaster county, \$8 to 9. 33 McCleese, Pennsylvania, \$8 to 8.75. 45 S. Storm, Pennsylvania, \$7 to 8.50. 20 Johnson, Lancaster county, \$6 to 6.50. 32 J. Knox, Lancaster county, \$8 to 8.75. 15 H. Miller, Lancaster county, \$8 to 9.50. 32 D. W. Witmer, Lancaster county, \$8 to 8.75. 29 Kefner, Lancaster county, \$8 to 9. 30 Holden, Lancaster county, \$8 to 9. About 75 Cows arrived and sold at \$15 to \$18 per head, according to quality.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep reached 3,500 head this week, selling at from 4 to 4 1/2 per lb for clipped. Market brisk. 1,250 head of Hogs sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$4 to \$4.50 for stilled, and \$5 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs net for corned. The arrivals of Hogs at H. G. Inhoff's Drove Yard reached 3,102 head this week, selling at from \$4 to \$4.75 for stilled, and \$4.50 a 3 per 100 lbs net for corned Hogs, as to quality.

Dental.—Dr. S. S. PATTON, Main street, Waynesburg, Pa., attends to all branches of the Dental profession, unless advertised, in this paper, for other points.

MARRIED. On Wednesday, April 9th, by the Rev. Stephen Winger, ALEX. W. WHITE of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss. EVELINE MATLAX, of Greene county.

DIED. Died.—April 15, 1862, Mrs. JANE BAILY, of Whately tp., after a lingering illness aged 77 years, 9 mo. and 2 days.—The deceased was a worthy member of the M. P. Church, and much beloved by all her neighbors and friends.

Democratic Primary Election.

CONGRESS. We are authorized to announce Gen. JESSE LAZAR, of Greene County, as a candidate for Congress in the XXIVth District, composed of the counties of Washington, Greene, Beaver and Lawrence, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election and conventions of the several counties.

ASSEMBLY. We are authorized to announce Rev. THOMAS ROSE of Perry township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. ALEXANDER PATTON, of Clarksville, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election.

We are authorized to announce H. K. CAMPBELL, of Monongahela township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election.

COMMISSIONER. We are authorized to announce JOHN PRIOR, of Morgan township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH KNIBELY of Wayne township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Primary election, to be held in May next.

We are authorized to announce SIMON BINEHART Sr. of Marion township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Primary election, to be held in May next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RAMER, of Monongahela township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election.

COUNTY SURVEYOR. We are authorized to announce GEORGE HOGE, Jr., of Centre Township, as a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

AUDITOR. We are authorized to announce ISRAEL BRES, of Morris township, as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Primary election, to be held in May next.

We are authorized to announce W. L. BATHON, of Morris Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR. We are authorized to announce JOSEPH A. AYLES, of Centre Township, as a candidate for election to the office of Poor House Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election. Mr. AYLES is a worthy and respectable man, and as he has served but one year, it is but just to him, and his numerous friends, that he should be re-elected to the office.

We are authorized to announce Wm. DAVIS of Jefferson township, as a candidate for Poor House Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. ETTERTS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of MOSES BROTHER, deceased, of Morris township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement of their claims against the same to the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of June next, at the residence of the undersigned, for settlement. JOSEPH BEGOTT, Executor. April 23.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. ETTERTS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of ELEANOR BETH FRANK, deceased, late of Greene county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement of their claims against the same, with interest thereon, on or before the 1st day of June next, at the residence of the undersigned, for settlement. E. CHALFAN, Executor. April 16, 1862.

Georgians Opposed to Burning Cotton, &c. LOUISVILLE, May 16.—A gentleman living in Augusta, Ga., who left there on the 5th, inst., says that the property owners of that State are adverse to the destruction of their goods. None has been destroyed as yet. Nobody favors such destruction but reckless persons, whose designs will be thwarted by the owners of cotton, etc.

More Federal Prisoners Released. FORTRESS MONROE, May 13.—Eight hundred and eighty-five prisoners, released from Richmond on parole, will leave to day on the steamer Wm. Keat. Ninety Confederate prisoners, who were to be returned to Richmond, positively refused, although earnestly urged and threatened by their officers, and took the oath of allegiance.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., May 17.—Dispatches just received from Col. Daniels' headquarters, near Bloomfield, Mo., contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Col. Phelan, of Jeff. Thompson's gang of marauders, and over one hundred of his men. Fifty men voluntarily gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to quiet and peaceful life.