WAR NEWS.

NORFOLK EVACUATED!

The Merrimac Blown Up and Burned!

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10, 12 o'clock at night.—Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard.

Gen. Wool, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point, about 9 o'clock this morning commenced his march to Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the General.

About 5 miles from the landing place, a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's creek. After a few discharges of companies of infantry, the rebels burned the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around five miles farther. At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens and the city formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and we now have possession.

General Veile is in command as military governor. The city and navy yard were not burnt. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved to be the wood-work fire.

General Wool, with Secretary Chase, returned about 11 o'clock to-night.

General Huger withdrew his force without a battle.

The Merrimac is still off Sewell's Point.

Commodore Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon, ascending the James river.

The reports from General McClellan are favorable. EDWIN M. STANTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—*To the Hon. P. B. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War:* The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock. The explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

The Monitor, Stevens, and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

☞ The evacuation of Norfolk was fully confirmed in Tuesday's papers.

The delegation of citizens who met Gen. Wool on his approach to the city was headed by Mr. Lamb, the mayor, who secured from the Federal commander a pledge that private property should be respected, and that the usual business avocations should go on unmolested. As soon as Gen. Veile, the military governor, was established in his headquarters at the custom-house, he issued a proclamation in accordance with these arrangements. Although an intense excitement prevailed in the city during the day, there was no outbreak, and the only demonstration showing the hostile feeling of the people occurred at night, when a number of the vessels lying in the harbor were burned.

The navy-yard at Portsmouth was also burned, and the dry dock greatly damaged, but this was probably done before the Federal troops entered Norfolk. The Confederate fortifications at Sewell's Point, Craney Island and the river batteries were all taken possession of and garrisoned by Federal troops. Gen. Wool's official report states that two hundred guns were captured, and a large amount of shells and ammunition. The destruction of the Merrimac is fully confirmed. She was first run ashore and then blown up. President Lincoln himself superintended the landing of the troops at Portsmouth and at the batteries. He returned to Washington on Monday.

FROM GEN. HALLECK.

Skirmish near Farmington.

CAIRO, May 11.—Steamers have arrived from Pittsburg Landing with news to noon of Saturday. No general engagement had taken place. On Thursday the second battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major Applington, accompanied Gen. Paine from Farmington on a reconnoisance of the enemy's position.

When about two miles out the scouts who had been sent in advance came back and reported a force of Rebel infantry ambushed in the woods on both sides of the road leading from Farmington to Corinth. After consultation the Federal force advanced for the purpose of ascertaining the rebel strength, and were surrounded, but cut their way through the rebels, who had formed a line on the road, and made their way back to camp, bringing off the body of the major, who was killed, and four of their number who were wounded. A deserter, who came in subsequently, says the rebels lost 49 killed and wounded and missing, of whom a lieutenant colonel and captain were killed.

On Friday rebel Gen. Bragg's division attacked Gen. Paine in his position, two miles beyond Farmington. A sharp engagement followed, our men fighting bravely and making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter. Large reinforcements of rebels having subsequently arrived, our troops returned to Farmington. We lost nearly 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners. No further particulars have been received.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the Tribune says advices from Pittsburg Landing represent that it was not expected that an attack would be made on the enemy's position for several days. Our siege guns were not yet in position. Gen. Halleck is still advancing cautiously, and carefully fortifying as he advances, all his movements being predicated on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and that he intends making a stand. Grand Junction is being fortified by Beauregard, with the evident intention of falling back there if beaten at Corinth. The number of the enemy's troops are estimated at Halleck's headquarters at from 120,000 to 170,000 men.

Gen. Lovell has joined Beauregard with 30,000 men.

THE BATTLE AT WILLIAMSBURG.

A letter from Williamsburg, Va., in the Philadelphia Press, under date of the 8th instant, contains the following:

VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

To day I took a walk over the battle field. All the dead had been buried, and the trees bore evidence of the terrible fire that was poured into the forest to drive the rebels from their cover. Limbs were cut off the trees almost as smoothly as with an axe, while muskets, rifles, cannon balls, and fragments of shell strewed the ground in every direction. In one instance I saw a 24 pounder shell which had buried itself in a small tree, and then failed to explode.

THE LOSS.

The official loss of the Excelsior Brigade also is 773 dead, wounded, and missing.—The first regiment of this brigade lost nineteen out of twenty-seven officers who went into the fight. Five of its captains were killed and two wounded, one fatally. The regiment numbered 800 men, and now musters but 300. This is but one instance. Many other regiments suffered as severely. The loss of the New Jersey Brigade is thought to be as great as that of the "Excelsior." They were in that action all day, and Gen. Patterson is said to have fought them splendidly.

☞ A number of petitions from citizens of Maryland, praying the immediate *repeal* of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, were presented in Congress last week. We doubt whether any notice will be taken of them. Abolitionism will make the most of its short *reign*.

☞ Shermun M. Booth, the Abolitionist, was treated to a shower of unmerchantable eggs while speaking at Beaver Dam, (Wis.) recently.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Chairman of Dem. State Com.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

We publish this morning the address issued by Democratic members of Congress to the people of the United States, and bespeak for it a careful perusal. It is written, says the *Patriot & Union*, with uncommon ability and vigor, and withal so terse and clear that it cannot be misunderstood. We hope that it may reach every loyal citizen of the United States, and bear fruits for the regeneration of the nation.

The address shows conclusive reasons why the Democratic party should not be disbanded—why the fundamental principles it was organized to maintain are now more necessary for the preservation of our liberties, of the Constitution and of the Union, than at any previous period of our national history. Starting with the immortal truths enunciated in Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural, it is little more than an elaboration of those principles and their application to the existing condition of public affairs.

The passages in relation to supporting the Government are peculiarly happy and conclusive. The Democratic party is summoned to surrender its organization as a means of "supporting the Government."—It has always supported the Government and will always continue to do so. But it understands this obligation in a different sense from its adversaries. We support the Government when we conform to the Constitution, obey the laws and discharge all our duties as citizens in fidelity. If those appointed to administer the Government do wrong, we are not bound to sustain them in evil doing. Nay, fidelity to the Government demands that we should denounce every departure from its fundamental principles. Loyalty in this free country does not require slavish subserviency to individuals. Men in power are not our kingly rulers, they are the servants of the people; and it is the right and the duty of the people to hold them to a strict accountability in the performance of the trust temporarily committed to them.—This is not the sense in which our opponents want us to "support the Government." They demand that we shall acquiesce in what the Administration does wrong as well as in what it does right.—Supporting the Government with them is to applaud the incarceration of citizens in bastiles without warrant of law—to remain passive spectators of assaults upon the Constitution—to stand by without a murmur of disapproval while the mock-patriots perpetrate enormous frauds upon the Treasury—to approve of negro emancipation and the population of the Northern States by an alien and offensive race—and to give the revolutionists and anarchists in Congress undisputed opportunity to work out their insane doctrines, to the destruction of the Union and the liberty of the citizen. This is not supporting the Government. It is helping to destroy it. The Democratic party will support the Government in a higher and better sense, and maintain its organization upon the ancient basis of the Constitution and the principles announced by its great founder—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Of course this address will be denounced by the Republicans as the production of disloyal "Breckinridge Democrats." It is only necessary to say that the first name attached to it is William A. Richardson, of Illinois, the confidential and ardent friend of Stephen A. Douglas; and that at least two thirds of the signers were supporters of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. No man who knows the principles which Mr. Douglas advocated during his lifetime can doubt that, if he had been living, his name would have appeared first upon this address.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN IOWA.

On the 5th instant the charter election took place at Des Moines, Iowa, and resulted in the choice of a Democratic mayor and 12 out of 14 councilmen. At the last election the Republicans had a large majority. At the charter election at Ottumwa, Iowa, on the same day, the Democrats carried nearly all the city officers.

☞ It is stated that the mass of the Illinois soldiers have gone in strong for the new constitution of that State, which puts all sorts of disabilities upon negro residents. In view of such an exhibition of feeling by the soldiery, the Legislature of Ohio is said to have adjourned without making any provision for taking the votes of the soldiers of that State for members of Congress, &c., at the autumn elections. This will probably be remembered by them when they shall finally reach home. From fear also of the votes of soldiers, numbers of leading abolitionists express the hope that the war will not close for a year, because that continued disturbances will render all slave property so insecure as to be valueless.

☞ The colored people of Boston, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions denouncing compulsory colonization, and declaring that when they wish to leave they will go of their own accord and at their own expense; also that they don't intend to leave the United States.

SHAM PHILANTHROPY.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in a late speech on the everlasting negro question, makes the following candid admission as to the prejudice against the negro that exists among the people he represents:

"In the State where I live, we *do not like negroes*. We do not disguise our dislike.—As my friend from Indiana (Mr. Wright) said yesterday, *the whole people of the north-western States* are for reasons, whether correct or not, opposed to having any negroes among them; and that principle or prejudice has been engrafted in the legislation of nearly all the north-western States."

Now, what a confession of gross inconsistency—what an exposure of the sham philanthropy of Black Republicanism, do these few words convey! Here is a party which has its origin in sectional hatred; which carried that hatred to such an extreme that civil war was the bloody fruit; which would abolish the State Governments of the South, and reduce them to the dependent condition of Territories; which would discard the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, and make the mere will of an accidental Congressional majority the absolute power; all for the sake of giving freedom to the slaves; while, at the very same time, one of its prominent representatives, in his place in the Senate, publicly declares *that they are unfit for freedom*, and that the very people for whom he speaks, have practically so decided, by passing laws to keep these slaves, when liberated, out of the free States that they inhabit! Were the arrant hypocrisy and monstrous imposture of abolition-Republicanism ever more glaringly exposed?

☞ The object of the Democratic party—which does not seek to conceal its identity by plausible names, and scorns to fight behind masked batteries—is to restore the Union as it was. There can be but two parties at the next election—the party that stands upon the broad platform of the Constitution, and the abolition party. The one will comprise all the Democrats and conservative men in the country. The other will be composed of Abolitionists, and plunder-patriots, with a slight sprinkling of limber legged Democrats of the John Rowe pattern. The Democratic party will seek to restore the Union upon its ancient basis. The other party (we do not know precisely what to call it, as it has not been baptized yet) will seek purposes as various as its component parts. Abolitionism, however, must necessarily be its life and soul, while it will be the common refuge of plunderers who will seek its protection as a covering for their transgression. Who can doubt which party desires the welfare of the country, and which must prove the most substantial supporter of the Government? The Democratic party is as right as the Constitution and must triumph.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Democrats who will not approve every Abolition measure proposed in Congress are now termed by the Republican papers "rebel sympathizers." In the opinion of these immaculate patriots no one is loyal to the government who does not fall down and worship the negro at the foot-stool of the Sumners and Lovejoys. And yet we find the leader of this truly loyal and patriotic party in Congress—Thad. Stevens, the Tycoon of Republicanism in the House of Representatives—acknowledging on Monday week that he was not in favor of restoring the Constitution and the Union if slavery is to be restored also. Let there be no more denials of the real intents and purposes of the Republican leaders. Slavery is to be overthrown if the Government itself must be destroyed to accomplish this result.

☞ Forney objects to the name of "People's Party" for the ensuing campaign.—The great trouble with the opposition now is to agree upon a title by which they are to be known. But it will matter little what they call themselves—whether it be Abolitionists, People's, Union or Republican.—"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." By their fruit ye shall know them. The reports of certain Congressional Committees give tax payers all the information on this subject they want, and it will be impossible for the party which has rewarded these villains to escape the odium which justly attaches to rascality, by charging that the afore-said "revelations" are Democratic lies; for these committees were of their own selection and a majority of each their own party friends. Damaging as these reports are to the opposition they must face the music. There is no escape.

☞ The Louisville *Journal*, (Prentice's paper,) contains a severe article against the so-called Union or fusion party movement in New York, which is equally applicable to a similar movement in this State, set on foot by the Republican party leaders. The *Journal* says:

"Whilst, however, we are bitterly disappointed in this movement, it is in one aspect not without encouragement to reflecting patriots. When a man drops his proper name and assumes an alias, the trick generally implies that his proper character has in his own estimation become obnoxious in a degree fatal to his particular ends. When a party does so, the trick implies that same thing, not generally, but universally. The Albany movement, therefore, is, whatever else it may be, a confession on the part of the Republican leaders that the Republican party as such is odious to the majority of the Northern voters. The movement is an acknowledgment that the Republican party in its proper character is played out, and can hope to succeed in the approaching elections only by concealing its proper character under an assumed name. In other words, the movement presupposes that a majority of the North are national, not sectional. This surely is a cheering assurance from the highest authority. We, however, would very willingly dispense with the assurance, seeing *that it has come in the shape of a bold and dexterous attempt to nullify the truth while acknowledging it.*"

☞ Gen. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and recently appointed Minister to Russia, left New York on Wednesday week, in the steamship Persia, for Europe, with his family, and Bayard Taylor, his Secretary of Legation, bound for St. Petersburg. The Patriot & Union predicts that Cameron will return *before the next meeting of the Legislature.*

☞ The repugnance of that soldier to Abolitionism and destestation of it—is not singular, but if shared in by three-fourths of the army. The feeling is increasing in intensity every day.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

If Senator Wade's theory is correct, that the Constitution is suspended, we should like to know what Congress is but an irregular mass meeting? It has got no power that it does not draw from the Constitution, and if the Constitution is suspended, the functions of Congress and the President are suspended.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The House of Representatives on Monday last passed, by a vote of yeas 85, nays 50, the bill introduced and engineered by Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, which declares that slavery or involuntary servitude shall hereafter cease and be prohibited forever in all the Territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, very properly called this bill an act to carry out the Chicago platform. It is entirely a partizan measure, of no practical value, and was no doubt intended to act as an irritant upon the Union men of the border States.

At the close of the last regular session of Congress several new territories were organized, without a clause prohibiting slavery; and that too when both Houses contained a Republican majority. We remember well (remarks the Patriot & Union) how some of the more moderate Republican journals pointed to this forbearance on the part of the majority as evidence that the Republicans were not disposed to engraft their peculiar territorial theories upon acts of this discription, when there was no reason to apprehend the further extension of slavery. If there was reason at that time for being satisfied with the practical freedom of the territories, without reaffirming the decree of Providence as DANIEL WEBSTER once styled such prohibitory legislation, the reason is much stronger now. But unhappily for the country, Congress is completely under the control of a class of fanatics, who can comprehend nothing, and legislate for nothing but the negro. If he does not come in naturally, they drag him in by the wool of his head.

Now we have been treated to a great many lectures about the neccessity of forgetting party, and party platforms, in this crisis of our country's fate; and the commentary is found in the fact that Congress spends more time in carrying into effect the doctrines of the Chicago platform than in providing for the prosecution of the war and ultimate restoration of the Union.—The time employed in applying this irritant to the old sore of slavery in the territories, was worse than wasted. In the first place there are no territories of the United States to which this law would be applicable; and in the next place its execution must be legally impossible so long as the Dred Scott decision stands unreversed.

WHAT IS LOST BY MEDDLING.

We begin to realize how much has been lost to the Union cause by the change of McCLELLAN'S program, after he reached the seat of war. The Boston *Advertiser*, a Republican paper, presents the case clearly in the following paragraph:

How far the plan on which Gen. McClellan has been compelled to proceed in Virginia, is inferior to that which he proposed to execute, is now shown by the results. It is well known that the General proceeded to the peninsula with the expectation that the naval forces would cooperate in both the York and James rivers, so that McDowell's army would also assist by cutting off the retreat of the rebels. Some still affect to deny that any important change in the scheme was made; but that is a matter which does not rest upon conjecture or upon any slender authority.

The fact that a change, destructive of the whole scheme of operations, was made, is known and will ere long appear in evidence satisfactory to every one. The result is, that instead of the capture of an entire army—a result which was morally certain under the original plan—as soon as the rebels suffered themselves to be drawn into the peninsula—we have a pursuit injurious to the enemy indeed, but not capable of being pushed to its annihilation, as under the original scheme. The James river was not attempted by our naval forces until, it is to be feared, the attempt can become of little consequence. McDowell's army is lost for the general purpose of the campaign, while Banks and Fremont are not in a position to supply the want, even if their slender forces and line of operation permitted.

The Albany *Argus* remarks—McDowell's army is lost to the campaign; and the rebel army is saved from capture. The infinite mischief of the interference is hardly all embraced in this pregnant sentence. The rebel army in its retreat wastes the country it abandons, and destroys the property of the inhabitants. We lose this much; and we lose all the time that the war is protracted by the retreating forces falling back to the mountain ranges of the gulf States.

Long ago, we heard that McClellan had deposited with a confidential friend in Washington his policy of the whole war, so that if he should fall in battle, or be deposed by the Cabal at Washington, the means of vindicating his reputation would be still left. The campaign of the Mississippi, the coast expedition, and the capture of the forts, as well as the campaign of Yorktown, were all laid out in advance, much as they have since eventuated in fact.

McClellan may be compelled to have recourse to this statement, in order to vindicate the character of his strategy in one of its most critical and hazardous points. As it is, he and his army came within an ace of destruction on Sunday, the 4th of May.—The chapter is a curious and a novel one in American history, as all will admit when it is fully made known.

WHAT A SOLDIER'S WIFE THINKS OF BUYING NEGROES.

The Montrose Susquehanna county *Democrat*, of last week, says, the wife of a volunteer, residing in Lenox,—Mr. Grow's district—writes to inquire whether any means are to be provided for the future relief of soldiers' families. She says her husband has had no pay for four months, and adds:

"I think that Congress had better stop talking about buying the negroes, unless they can pay the soldiers regularly, so that their families can have something to live on; or, if they would take one half the amount they propose to pay to the South for the negroes and divide it among the volunteers' families it would be more to their credit."

There is a great deal of truth in the above extract; and if the men who are fooling away their time at Washington in babbling about benefitting the colored race, would first listen to the complaints of the whites, it might save them from the storm of popular indignation which will yet sweep them into merited obscurity. This woman, who has sent her husband to fight for her country, expresses just the feeling that is now becoming universal all over the land.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for June is already on our table, and is fully up to its character for beauty and utility. The double colored fashion plate is a splendid affair, and the whole "make up" is such as will be sure to please. In the language of a cotemporary "it is pure in its pages, and peerless in its embellishment."

FROM McCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

The main body of Gen. McClellan's army was at Cumberland, 23 miles from Richmond, on Tuesday evening. Skirmishes had taken place during the day, and it had been ascertained that the Confederates are in heavy force in front, and indications that they are gathering all their available men to dispute the passage to Richmond. Nothing has been heard from the Monitor.

The Latest.—The latest dispatch from Gen. McClellan's army is dated at Cumberland, Wednesday, the 14th inst., announcing that the headquarters of the army had been established there. This town is twenty-six miles from Richmond, and is situated on the Pamunky river, in New Kent county, five miles below the point where the Richmond and York railroad crosses the river. The main body of the Federal army is said to be rapidly concentrating at a point designated by Gen. McClellan, and the advance guard under Gen. Stoneman still occupies the position at the White House, within sight of the Confederate pickets.—A fugitive slave from Richmond reports that between that city and the Chickahominy, a distance of seventeen miles, the Confederates are encamped in large force, awaiting the advance of the Federal army.

ABOLITION NEXT YEAR.

The Republicans change their name every year. It was Know Nothing, then People's Party, then Republican, then "Republican and People's Union," and next it will be straight out Abolition. A Republican was the other day heard to say that they only wanted to use the name "People's Union" for one year, and that then they would be prepared to call themselves Abolitionists—that they would do it now, only that it was not expedient, and that the time for that had not yet come. The name "Union" applied to the Republicans is ridiculous—a perversion of the term; for, if there is any body in the North that has labored and talked for the dissolution of the Union, that person is found in the Republican ranks, talking loudest about Union to-day, preparatory to Abolitionism in the Fall. It is truly astonishing that men can be found to follow the lead of such a party, but it seems that the greater its inconsistency the better some men like it.—*Allentown Democrat.*

HOW AUTHORS DIFFER.

The Republican press say, "There never would have been civil or sectional war in this country if Jeff. Davis and others of his tribe, had not depended upon their political serfs in the North to hold the hands of Government."

Republicans of late are fond of quoting Douglas. They cannot impeach the credibility of their own witness. We seek to know from Douglas, therefore, whether the Republican leaders might not have averted secession and war by a little assuring legislation; and we find his answer in a speech delivered by him in the Senate on the 3d of January last, on the subject of conciliation which he himself had introduced. Said he—

"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side do not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, I pray tell us what you are willing to do?

"I address the inquiry to Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, EVERY MEMBER FROM THE SOUTH, including those from Cotton States, [Messrs. DAVIS and TOOMBS] expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] as a final settlement of the controversy, if intended and sustained by the Republican members.

"Hence, the sole responsibility," [mark the language,] "of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of amicable adjustment, is WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

☞ We have received the *Indiana Democrat*, published at Indiana, Pa., by our old friend Sawsin, lately of the *Milton Democrat*. The paper is large and neatly printed, and conducted with energy and ability. The gallant Democracy of Indiana have a reliable organ in the *Democrat*, and we ask for it a handsome support at their hands. Success to you, "Jeems."

Black Mail.—One S. W. Morton, a Government agent in New York, has been arrested and is in prison on the charge of extorting money from persons falsely accused of disloyalty, upon threats of sending them to Fort Warren if they refused to pay the sum demanded! The Albany Argus says he is not the only person against whom this charge has been made. When the full evidence in these matters is unfolded, we will learn why innocent men were fixed upon by the government agents and at what price they escaped.

Abolitionism at Washington.—In the House, at Washington, on Friday week, Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., said he had just been informed that *eight hundred* slaves from Maryland had made their escape to that city, and the military authorities had arrested those who had attempted to recover them. Two men had been recently arrested for endeavoring to recover them and placed in prison and released without any explanation.

☞ The enemies of the Union, North and South, are uniting for a vigorous and final struggle against it. The true Union-Savers, the constitutional men of the nation, are rallying to the support of the Old Union against enemies on both sides. The Shibboleth by which to know a patriot now is, "are you for the Union of Washington, the Old Union, the American Union, one and indivisible?" If any man hesitates, prevaricates, or explains before he says yes to that question, set him down as a disunionist.

☞ The Cleveland *Leader*, a fanatical Abolition sheet, says the recent acts of Congress, freeing the negroes in the District of Columbia, empowering them to carry the mails, &c., "are the noblest acts of the American Congress since the Declaration of Independance." What do the *Ohio* men of Ohio think about it?

☞ A dispatch from Gen. Wool states that the Federal troops have occupied Suffolk. This place is in Nansemond county, twenty-two miles southwest from Norfolk. It is the point of junction of the Norfolk and Weldon and the Norfolk and Richmond railroads.

☞ A sweeping bill has been reported in the Senate to confiscate the property of those in rebellion, free their slaves, and arm negroes to take part in the war.

☞ The Republican call for a "People's" State Convention in Pennsylvania, studiously avoids all allusion to the Constitution.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ Annual School Statements, for School Directors—a convenient form and neatly printed—for sale at the COMPILER office.

☞ The Summer Session of Pennsylvania College commenced on Thursday.

☞ Mr. ADAM DIEHL manufactures Vinegar on a large scale, in this place. It is pronounced a first-rate article by those who have tried it. See his advertisement.

☞ Mr. S. SHEPPY is now ready to sell Tolhurst's celebrated Washing Machine throughout Adams county. It is said to be without a rival. See advertisement.

☞ The bells of town were rung on Monday, in rejoicing over the war news received that day.

☞ The corner-stone of the German Reformed Church in course of erection at New Chester was laid on Saturday last. Rev. Jacob ZIEGLER preached the sermon, and Rev. E. H. HOFFHEINS officiated at the corner-stone. The attendance was quite large and the collection handsome. The edifice is to be built of granite, which abounds plentifully there—it will be spacious, tasteful, and creditable to the town and congregation.

☞ The sad intelligence of the death of Lieut. NESBITT RAUGHER was received here yesterday. He died at Quincy, Ill., on Friday, from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh. His remains, it is expected, will arrive here this evening.

☞ At an election held on Monday last for a President and Directors of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen: President, Capt. A. W. Eichelberger; Directors, Messrs. Jacob Young, Jacob Forney, George D. Klinefelter, Jacob Wirt, David M. Myers and Stephen Keefer.

☞ Col Thomas Jameson, for many years a resident of York, and having filled the offices of Sheriff, Clerk of the County, etc., committed suicide at his residence, near Long Green, in Baltimore county, last Monday week.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident, fatal in its consequences, occurred on Wednesday afternoon, of last week, near Garrett's mill, in West Manheim township. The unfortunate victim was a man named John H. Bollinger, a citizen of Carroll county, Maryland, and residing near the Pennsylvania line. Bollinger was driving a lime wagon, and was returning from the kiln with a load of that article, when, at the place above named, he must have fallen from his seat and been either run over by the wagon, which is probable, or thrown with such violence to the ground as to break one of his arms near the shoulder and produce other serious injuries, one a terrible contusion upon his head. When discovered, life was extinct, and it is supposed that he died almost instantly after receiving the fall. A Coroner's inquest was held over the remains, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The deceased was supposed to be about fifty-five years of age, and has left a large family, consisting of a wife and fourteen children.—*Hanover Citizen.*

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

☞ The following letter was written by Mr. ADAM HOLTZWORTH, of Capt. CHRITZMAN'S Company, 101st Pa. Regiment, in Gen. McCLELLAN'S column, to his mother and brother, in this place:

NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 10, 1862.

Dear Mother and Brother:—We took up our line of march on Sunday morning last, to charge on a rebel fort about two miles from our camp, but were greatly disappointed on finding the rebels had deserted it. We went it in double-quick, leaving our knapsacks behind—and have not got them yet, and all our clothes in them. That night we laid in an open field, without blankets or overcoats, and it rained all night. In the morning we heard the cannons in our advance, near Williamsburg. We started in the rain, all wet, and got to the field of battle about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels fought hard, taking our battery three different times, and our men re-took it. We were drawn up in line of battle, and placed behind a small strip of woods, where we remained for half an hour—and the rebels, knowing we were there, threw shells and round thirty-two pound, shot, grape and canister, among us, the shells bursting behind and in front of us, wounding ALEXANDER MILLER, of our Company, in the arm. He was the third man from me, and the next shot was a thirty-two pound cannon ball, right over my head, and struck fifteen feet behind me, where it lay the next morning. The balls came as thick as hail through the trees.

We were then marched into the woods, where the battle was in full blast. In the act of firing the rebels gave way, and our men took their forts and batteries, and took possession of the field until morning, when we expected to have another brush at them, but they fled. So we buried our dead, and they left theirs on the field. We buried some of theirs, but not all, there being too many. We took up their wounded, and did the best for them we could, after we attended to our own. I suppose we lost from ten to twelve hundred killed and wounded, and from what I saw the rebels lost from twelve to fifteen hundred killed and wound. I took a walk over the ground the next morning, and the rebels were lying thick, mostly shot in the head and breast, and lying as cold as a wedge. I also passed a barn where the rebel wounded were lying, and there you could see amputation going on in full. Here lay a pile of legs and there a pile of arms.

We then started after the rebels in hot haste, and, raising the Stars and Stripes over Williamsburg, went on towards Richmond. Not having gone far, they finding we were coming, they threw away five of their heavy guns and any quantity of wagons and knapsacks. We keep them moving in double-quick time, but can't come up with them. We intend having a finishing stroke at Richmond, which will teach them a lesson they never will forget.

Perhaps this will be the last you will hear from me—God only knows—but I am determined to fight as hard as I can at Richmond, live or die. Our boys are in good spirits. They think the war will be over after we take Richmond.

☞ The following is from Mr. JOSEPH M. MILLER, of the same Company, to his mother, near this place:

CAMP IN THE WOODS,
Near Williamsburg, Va., May 8, 1862.

Dear Mother:—We left Camp Winfield Scott on Sunday last, and occupied the forts at Yorktown without opposition. The rebels retreated to Williamsburg, where they fought from early on Monday morning until near 8 o'clock at night. We got to the battle field about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels came very close to us, and we were in the battle about three hours. The bullets flew so close to us, that had we not stooped as soon as we did, the Captain and myself would now be in eternity. But we all escaped without hurt except ALEXANDER MILLER, who was wounded in the arm. He is now doing well—and all the rest of the boys are well.

The rebels fought very hard, but they had to leave, and we encamped on the ground until next morning, when we started after them. We have been chasing them ever since. Whether we will have another fight is very hard to tell. It is supposed they will fight somewhere about 15 miles this side of Richmond.

We went on the battle field the next morning, and I must say it was a very sickening sight. Horses and men were lying dead side by side. The rebels left without burying their dead, and in their hurry left a large amount of guns and ammunition behind. Every day our forces are bringing in rebel prisoners. The rebel loss is about three times as heavy as ours. I am a true Union Soldier, and will do all I can to save our country.

☞ The following extract refers to Mr. JOHN A. NOEL, formerly of this county, who fell at the battle of Shiloh. It is taken from a letter written to his sister, Mrs. G. A. RIDER, by a Friend:

PITTSBURG LANDIN., TENN.,
April 20, 1862.

It is with no small degree of regret that I pen you these lines. You have heard of the great battle which took place on this field, on the 6th and 7th of this month—and perhaps you have been anxious to hear from some of your friends, that may have been there, on the awful field of blood and carnage. It therefore becomes my painful duty to inform you that your brother, JOHN A. NOEL, fell (on the 7th of April,) fighting like a hero, wounded. I stood close by him and saw him fall; he called to me not to leave him. I bore him from the field and saw him comfortably fixed and had the surgeon to look at his wounds—he pronounced them fatal. A braver man never entered a battle field than John A. Noel. I saw him all through the fight—he never gave back one inch, but called to his comrades to rally around the "old flag," and die rather than run. I thought at one time that he would come out unhurt; but just as victory perched on our banner we were ordered to fall back, and at that instant your brother, with three of his comrades, fell, struck by a shell, and that shell was the last that the enemy threw. The last I saw of your brother he was put on board of a steamboat and taken to Mound City, where he died.

Madam—you have lost a loving brother—we have lost a brave comrade; all of Co. H, 54th Illinois Volunteers, mourn with you.—As a christian I will say to you, put your trust in God. He will bear you through your affliction. But rest assured that your brother was well taken care of. P. H.

The Union Men of Kentucky and Democratic Victories in the North.

The staunch and reliable Union men of Kentucky hail with peculiar pleasure the victories the Democracy are achieving in the local and municipal elections in the North. Hear what their able and reliable organ, the Louisville *Democrat*, says in a late number:

"We rejoice to see that throughout the North the Democrats or Conservatives are winning victories no less important to the peace of the country than those gained by bloody battles in the South. The triumph, therefore, of the Northern Democracy is itself triumph to the Constitution. It is a guarantee to the people in the revolted States that their rights and immunities will be preserved. Instead of threatening them with the displeasure of a powerful section, and with insult and outrage, under the shelter of the Constitution, justice and security.

"Eventually the ultras of each section will be compelled to compromise upon this basis.—Each will learn, through blood and suffering, that their vain theories cannot be carried out. The two antagonisms must be conquered, to an eternity of battles cannot give peace.

"Just at present, when it would be false to deny the darkness of our political condition as shown in the acts of the President, a calmer feeling in the people comes with peculiar gratefulness. It strengthens us in the belief that whatever pollution there may be in the stream, still the great fountain of authority runs pure and clear."

JUST TRIBUTE.

General McClellan's recent victories have had the effect of bringing his detractors to their knees. On Friday week Mr. Lovejoy offered, and the House adopted, a resolution tendering sincere thanks to General McClellan for the display of those *high military qualities which secure important results with the little sacrifice of human life.* What an exalted tribute is this to the military skill and the humanity of the Commanding General, and what a rebuke to the faction which attempted to displace him from the command of the army. The country can now see the brilliant fruits of months of tedious preparation spent in organizing the army and fitting it for the achievement of these glorious results; and while thanking the Commanding General, it cannot but admire his wonderful courage and patience under assaults that would have unnerved a less resolute man; nor can it avoid despising the cabal engaged in the plot to degrade him.

☞ An important meeting of conservative members of Congress was held in Washington on Saturday week, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means to defeat the schemes of the Secessionists and Abolitionists. About fifty members were present, composed of Democrats, Union men from the border States and several conservative Republicans. That venerable patriot, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presided, and after an harmonious interchange of sentiment, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report at an adjourned meeting. The main purpose of the meeting was to procure a concentration of the conservative vote in opposition to the radical abolition and confiscation measures which the ultras are endeavoring to pass through Congress.

☞ In the United States Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Wright, of Indiana, presented a petition very numerously signed by citizens of his State, praying Congress to cease the agitation of the slavery question and give attention to the termination of the war, and restoring the Union on the old basis. He said he believed the petition embodied the sentiments of at least two hundred and fifty thousand of the population of his own State and the State of Illinois.

SUICIDE AT FREDERICK.—Miss M. Wise, aged 18 years, committed suicide at Frederick, Md, on Monday night last, by taking laudanum. It appears she was the betrothed bride of a young man named Dennis Stull, a soldier in the Federal army, who died a few days ago from wounds received in battle. The Examiner says that at the funeral of her lover she placed her likeness under his head, and remarked she would not long survive him, and when her own death was discovered, the photograph of her betrothed was found under her head, signifying the wish that it should be interred with her remains.

☞ The Boston *Liberator*, Abolition, says it would not have the Union restored for "myriads of worlds."