Terms.

The Courtier is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STARLE, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE-\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

-Apprentisevents inserted at the usual rates. Jon PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and irrounding country that he has opened NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,

CARPETING, &C .. . of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty; and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with at prices that will astonish

I will also keep om hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed. It is my intention to keep a first class Store

-keeping on hand nothing but good goods-and to sell cheap-having adopted the motto-"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."51 I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to fill. MICHAEL SPANGLER.

New Goods!--Large Stock! MERCHANT, TAHLORING JACOUS & REO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Jeans, No., with many other goods

for spring and summer west.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very heat manner The Fashions over collerly received, and reputing made in any desired style. They al-ways make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's petrouge, resulved by good work and moderate charges to early it. Gettysburg April 7, 1862.

Restaurant. . * THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAU-

RANT, (recently Eckenrode's Pin'the Jacobs duilding, Ohypoles dury Street, is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done updarall styles: FRU D CHICKEN, BETT TOXOUE,

TRIPE, BOLLED EGCS and A NICE GLASSOF ALE. can always be had C. Hin. The Saloon has been re-pe inted and fitted up in fine style.

GFORGE JACOBS. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

₹ 1462. Bargains!

Bargains!

for Gentlemen. Ledies and Californ. City and described work from 25 cents TREXES of every description and kind. ttill put ex mine the be-

April 21, 1862. - R. F. MeHAHENY S.

Great Barrains!

STREET THE SO TENED TO CLOSE BUSIed to classific's lossiness, to the fler sheir entire stock of go de'AT COST FOR CASH, The above comprises every visity of goods Rent in a first of secondary Stone-manageding in years of DRY GODDS OFENSWARE

POOTS & SHOPS, CUTLERY HARDWARE. oll of which will be soldfur cost prices for less for the cash. RINEHART & SULLIVAN.

be the beacon light on which to hope that the real and south the same as carly as possible Fairfield. April 11, 4862.

But S.

The real and south the same as carly as possible Fairfield. April 11, 4862.

But S.

Trees! Trees! Trees! To undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. Shrubs, &c., embracing a Direc and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NEC-TARINES Standard for the Orchard, and PARTIES CHESNUTS. HAZLENUTS, &c., the colored race will not be frowned upon. When derived from the somewhat uncertain long parabeles. STRAWBERRIES. CUR. no longer held by despitism, throughout the range firing from the guns of Richardson's BANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety, RAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, they will establish a society if not a nation of people MAUBARB &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well

the Cemetery and Lawn. and a general assortment o ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWEDING SHROES.
ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, REDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remurkably thrifty and fine. and we offer it at prices to suit the times. Address EDWARU J. EVANS; & CO.,

Central Nurscries, York, Pa. March 24, 1861., tf . Natrona Coal Oil.

ARRANTED NON - EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE. WHY buy an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFAC-

TURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, BHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. ly Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAULLY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by SUPOVIETER DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA: SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANA, No. 127 WALSUT ST., PHILAD'A.

:Feb. 24, 1862. lv Revolvers. NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at 130N'S, horthwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchase I for cash, at the best rates,

he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest-if not lower yet. Drop in and cramine them for pation, render it probable their success would enemy endeavored to retake the rifle-pits, Jourseives. No trouble to show goods. July 1, 1861.

ST PREVION awarded to Trson Brothers Journal. by the Manallen Agricultural Society, Sept. | RESULT OF RIDING A MAN ON A RAIL.—The ciety, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and case of Miller vs. Smith has just been tried in Photographs, over all others on exhibition. LL the best Patent, Medicines can be had an assault committed on him last August. He

LABGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brode, just received and for sale cheap, at CCL'28. R. F. MeILHENY'S ged in what they considered a just, but unfortunate outbreak of indignation, are among the first records of Waire." GOATS cheap at

PICKING'S. . first people of Wates."



Che Muse.

THE BRIDE'S PAREWELL.

Tet filled with bitter theplis of pain,

When forced from loving hips that part,

Never, perchance, to meet again.

Twas thus we parted—thou to roam

I want thy coming when once more

And from the massige chains of war

Our land shall claim a fall release,

And then, oh, then, what joy to dream

That solding word again to thee;

No more to weep in loneliness,

Farewell! ah, no, I will not say

Our parting is no bridgeless gulf That leads through all eternity.

Wait for me in the land above,

For we shall not be parted long.

That we shall meet unchanged in heart,

That we must tread Life's path apart.

And, should'st then fall, remember, love, My heart can suffer and be strong;

Miscellancous.

MORE CORRUPTION --- A REPUBLI-

THE GOVERNMENT.

CAN SENATOR MAKES \$50,000 OFF

The commission on contracts, composed of ex-

Secretary Holt and Robt. Dale Unan, has sub-

either for pay or any other consideration.

following remarks of one of the speakers:

h ndmen may not appear to be much, but

may be an spicious of something more, potent. It may have its influence upon the millions' who are still-held in bondage. The blacks,

even if they be freed, would not be subjects for

enigration. They would be freemen in a free lond, to remain in the same territory in which they were

born. The whites have always looked upon the

Southern States, befored from then with the white,

science, and manufactures will flourish with a

matter how—whether through the preservation or dissolution of the Umon. Before the South will

when they wanted to fight under the "star span-

liberty must be attained, and to get it, no muller under what banner they rally. They will even

fight for Jeff. Davis, if, by so doing, they re-

What do you think of it, white men? Is

this the feast to which the laboring class of the

North are invited? These woolly heads intend

to amalgamate with the whites, and establish a

society "far superior to any ever produced by

any nation in the world." And to accomplish

this they do not intend to leave the country,

either, nor do they care whether their freedom

is obtained "through the preservation or disso-

L mer The Cleveland Herald (Rer.) thus speaks

"We unkesitatingly aver that seven tenths of

the foreigners that land on our shores, have less intelligence than full blooded Africans."

That sentiment prevails largely among Re-

publicans, and their recent revival of Know Nothingism under an assumed and deceptive

title, together with their steps towards emanci-

ensure all negroes the enjoyment of superior

privileges to those white foreigners .- Freeman'.

Wales, Massachusetts. The plaintiff sued for

of the Irish and other foreigners:

ceive their freedom.

lution of the Union."

Rev. J. Rolls Marrix, a young colored min-

LOOK AT IT. WHITE MEN.

EMMA EGGLESON.

Where'er our country's banner led,

Whose sunlight with thy presence fled.

Shall wave the olive branch of Peace,

Farewell! it is a little word,

And I to linger in a home

. From the Waverley Magazine.



DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

No. 41.

44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1802.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Second Strongel on the Field of the Second Strongel on the Second Strongel on the Field of the Second Strongel on the Second Strongel on the Field of the Second Strongel on t

Times' account of the engagements: . On Wednesday the order came to advance, and by seven in the morning of that day the corps of Heintzelman and Sumner were under arms, every preparation being made r a general engagement, should the movement provoke one.

THE UNE OF BATTLE. At seven o'clock the brigades of this Av seven, o clock the brigades of this division were drawn up in line of battle on the regist of the Williamsburg road, a short distance beyond the Seven Pines, and from that to the railroad; the Frst Massachusoits, Col. Robert Cowdin, being deployed as skirm hers, the second New Hainpshire, Col. Maiston, supporting it, a little to the Col. Marton, supporting is a insign to the left and rear, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. Wei, F. Smill, supporting it in the right and rear, the Eleventh Massachusetts. Cold Wint Blaisdell, forming the line of battle on to that of General Sickles.

while at the right Gen. Summer held his

men in preparation for any service that might be required of them. GEN HOOKER'S ADVANCE. Proceing torvar front of their lin peach orchard, General Hooker's men drove rebel picket before them, until they cume upon the main body of the enemy at their rife pits, on the further side of the elearing, beyond the trees. Here the battlemitted to Congress a statement showing that two raded floredy for some time, the rebels citizens of Rhode Island obtained contracts stiffly maintaining their ground, until findfrom the War Department for a certain number and themselves sortly pressed by our men, of small erms through the influence of Senator and in danger of being flanked by General Simmons of that Scate, and for which that Sen- Kaprney's troops on the right, they were forced to give were before the fierce charge. ator was to riceive \$50,000. The evidence of Hooker's veterous, which drove them submitted with this statement shows that from the rifle bits and into the woods at

had be she adquared son the list, he list ened to the statement of his governis, received the report of his som not from the search

conflict, and guided the action until near

. The emancipat on of slaves mathe bli-trict of its close. Soon after the Conceal's arrival one of the Columbia was relebrated at the National Mall, in Puntadelphia, on Thursday last, by a mo ley batteries in front of Gen. Richardson's posimixture of whites and blacks. We have, only tion, on the railread, opened fire on the eveny over the leads of our men, in the room to copy from the Ledger of Friday the woods and swamp between it and the enemy. This wood, hadned the robels from sight. Mer from Boston, spoke at some length. He the fire of the heltery was muided by the party by the party was muided by the party by the party of an inflient stationed in a tree collegrations of an liftieer stationed in a tree to commemorate the isolation of slavery in the District of Columbia. This was one step as a look-out. After the enemy had been sufficiently stirred up by our shells, which were throwin sound but in the dark, another t ken by the nation toward justice. It might be the beacon light on which to hope that advance was orillred to drive the enemy again from their rifle-p ts and secure the position which had been once taken in the

ARRIVAL OF BUILDINGERESTS. Meanwhile the Second Belgade of General Couch's Division, Keves' Corns, under com-mand of Gen. Palmer, had advanced to the support of fien. Hooker, and two Napoleon guns, of Capt. Dy Russoy's Buttery, were tearing down the William-burg road to take part, if possible, in the action which had thus far been conducted without the help Pwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, blacks with disdain, but the time will come when of the artillery, except such as had been batteries. With much exertion Capt. De Bussey succeeded in getting his guns thro' UBARB &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well far superior to any ever produced by any nation in the swamp, and to the front, where they red, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the world. They will cultivate literature, art, rendered efficient service in the second assault on the enemy's position. Great of DECIDIOUS TREES for street planting, degree of success heretofore unparalleled.

The free lome the blacks must be obtained, no these guns, but they failed before the determined defence of our troops placed to give up and be conquered by the North, against whom sie will ever bear the utmost camity, she

support them. Supported by the fresh troops of General Palmer, Hobker smen again pre-sed forward will free her slaves and bid them light the North. The colored people have been refused and drove the entirely before them with a strength loss of them before them with a colored people have been refused. much less effort than before, barely a quargled banner. They were told that it was for ther of an hour sufficing to drive them, for the Angio-Saxon alone. But their treedom and the second time, from their rifle pits, which were occupied by our troops in force, who advanced still further on, however, to the woods beyond, where they held the enemy It was now after 5 o'clock, and Gen. Hooker having gained all the ground, and more than was proposed, no further advance was attempted. GEN. KENEY'S DIVISION.

While Hooker was thus occupied. Gen. Kenrney had been busy with the rebels in front of him. Early in the day his troops were drawn up in line of battle to secure Gen. Hooker's advance, and push forward our pickets on his left, where Kearney's division held the ground near the Charles City road, toward the White Oak swamp.— At first Gen. Kenney met with little opposition, and easily drove the reliels before him, so as to enable him to advance about a mile forward on the Charles City road, where he held his ground, occupying the rebol rifle pits from which the enemy had been driven, and rendering effective service to Gen. Hooker, by getting into a position to flank the recels. Here he held his ground without difficulty until late in the afternoon, when about five o'clock the which they had been forced to vacate earlier in the day. The brunt of their assault was borne by the Third Maine Regiment on the left, and the Twentieth Indiana which acted as its support.

OUR TROOPS GIVE WAY. Giving way in their turn before the ene my's assault, our troops were forced back from the rifle pits to the edge of a piece of at the new Family Drug and Prescription at the new Family Drug and Prescription was ridden on a rail, and subjected to other woods, in their rear, where they maintained woods, in their rear, where they maintained to of the most strenuous violence and indignity, for the utterance of what their ground in spite of the most strenuous efforts to drive them further back. Burney's Brigade, which was on the left of General Kearney's position, bore the burden of the and the assault and suffered quite heavily.

ment, as was expected:
THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE. During the night large working parties During the night large working parties suffered much tron sickness when they were kept busy throwing up deteries to first arrived here, and from one thousand tives. Messas Crittenden, Wickliffe, Rich will leave to the country but little hope of and the work was pushed vigorously form four hundred.

Ward, in spite of the opposition of the From what I can learn, the officers, other word, in spite of the opposition of the From what I can learn, the officers, other will leave to the conservation of union or peace, if the second of the opposition of the opposition of the second of the opposition of the opposition of the second of the opposition of the opposition of the second of the opposition opposition opposition of the opposition opposition opposition opposition opposition

regiment have been brought to the hospitals for the wounded up to noon, and the entire loss of this regiment can scarcely

yeacly. upon the robels in their rile pits.

Sickles' brigade also did noble service already buried, and that they would selid a during the day, and their loss was also list of the prisoners, and wounded in their heavy, as will be seen by the list of casuals hands. In all these points, they also offersties, in which the names of some 80 of his advantage of the General. They also offersties, in which the names of some 80 of his advantage of the General.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. Hinks. Stations have been received by him. Senator their rear. Here our men held their stations was called on and gave his evidence ground, and in spite of the enemy's resistance with great severity on the whole transaction. The comme from he diquarters there is special and dwells at length on the spit on the spite of their position. The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. Hinks.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. Hinks.

OUR REAL CONDITION AND PROSSITION AND PRO the right of the William bluer rund, at the When, some ergliteen or twenty months are Nillam bluer rund, at the extreme le't of tien. Hooker's line of bat-

D post I Warm Rote Stage We take the following of litional partieulers of the late battle on James Island, near Charleston, from the New York Post:

STATEMENT OF CAPTA DUNDAR. Hampshire regiment, lurnithes the tollowing especial attention to them: ment on Montax morning. The least operations in the west have the o'clock, with the Eighth Michigan Seventy-in our favor: Beauregar I is on the retreat: of the speedy close of the war. He was in for pork, and that I might better have the ninth New York, Seventh Counterfect, and and the operations in Virginia profinise the favor of the leaders of the rebellion suffering and the operations in Virginia profinise the favor of the leaders of the rebellion suffering Lincoln price, which would be eight.

Twenty-pighth Massachusetts. The latter possession or abandonment of Rethmond. The extreme populations of the latter possession or abandonment of Rethmond. Twenty-oighth Massachusetts. The latter

n a low teet of the preastwork.

At that time a portion of Gen. Stevens' nominally ours.

The vast origade were completed to full back, owing bulk of the Southern people seem permeat. men were unable to maintain their position meters as naturally and under this excessive firing. Gen. Wright ordered the Tirrd New Hampshire and Thus, after sacrificing the hyekoff 20,000 cution of the war. For himself, he-should the Third Rhode Island to the remot the of our callant young men, and expending fort, when the men opened upon the sharp. \$1,260,000,000 of money, the party in power shooters and two masked batteries in the is compelled to acknowledge that they are

had advanced so that they, were between proposes the introduction of "Northern the fort and the masked butteries. Two labor to Southern soil" as the only feusible South Carolina regiments were posted in means to "conquer the roll-lion!" basing the rear of the masked batteries, a distance lits new idea upon Sawirds theory of the of about one hundred and fitty yards, firing "frepressible conflict." Sow, in this the grape and canifers.

grape and canister. "Press" is, in our epinion, quite as far from Notwith standing this critical position, the true solution of our difficulties as it and the 3d New Hampshire regiment maintains its Republican cotons were when they standing ed it an hour and ten minutes, having sus- ed out to crush the rebellion by "mere mistrined a loss of about 105 out of 663 men. - itary authority." The regiment silenced the fort with their in the use of their weapons that the enemy ! South, but the introduction of a new line of were picked off as fast as they appeared to policy into the Halls of Congress at Washload them. The Rhode Island Third made ington. The "nigger" agitation, which was load them. The Rhode Island Third made ington. The "nigger" agitation, which was a charge on the two South Caculina regi- the foundation of all the trouble, must be

the enemy opened a murderous fire on our rear, causing great loss.

The Third New Hampshire lost one hundred and six killed and wounded. The Michigan Eighth went into the battle with ave hundred men and brought only two hundred out. Our troops still hold their position on James Island, and as the enemy's position is now well known, the gun-PAINFUL SCENES.

[From the Commercial Correspondence. CAMP OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS,

Hilton Head, S. C., June 20. . . Last night the Ben Deford brought down the wounded from James Island, and, oh what a sight it was. Four hundred brave their comfort, and every means tried for ventilation, the smell was horrid, and nothing but a personal interest, and hope to relieve some poor fellow's distress, could keep you a moment on board the vessel.

I am told of one man who was absolutely cut in two by a chain shot. Another was struck by the bottom half of a porter bottle, and the whole piece cut out of his hip.—
Capthin II telecock, of the 7th Connecticut, says, "is like milk, a woman like butter, of all the rights and powers, dignities and im-

of Richmond. All that had been proposed: The 8th Michigan appear to have been at the commencement was accomplished, the greatest losers. This is the third fight and without bringing on a general engage, where they have suffered severely. Once where they have suffered severely Once at Port Royal ferry, again at Wilmington Island, and now on James Island. They suffered much from sickness when they

through the night. The heaviest attack mand, had no thought of the my vestent uneame shortly after one o'clock, when the till Sunday night, when they were called to enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry, with what result I did not learn.

The other generals all protested against it as heavillors in the exwith what result | did not pears.

CSULLITIES OF THE DIV.

The estimate of our lobs given in the telegraphic report to the Associated Press, will be found much below the mark. The list of over 200 names of those killed and wounded, which, accomplance this, will be in the face of all this the atvent wounded, which, accomplance this, will be such as observed. It is order; yet in the theco of all this the atvent and the laws would be repulated the laws, but if the the laws would be repulated the laws, but if the the laws would be repulated the laws, but if the the laws would be in the right and tear, the Eleventh Massachusetts, Colk Williams the chusetts, Colk Will Blaisdell, forming the reserve. On the left of the Williamsburg rould Gen, Sickley Excelsior Biggale was stationed, the requiring brigade of the division, Gen. Patterson's New Jersey Brigada, being held in reservoirs a support.—
Further to the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left of the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left of the left Gen. Kegency joined his line of battle on the left of the

GENEROUS CONDECT. A day or two after the endagement Genethrough the woods in heavy fire later in the day. This regiment the privilege of removing the bodies of our sent meeting hid not been sufficiently publical Hooker's men drove. THE RESERVE THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE Second New Househire regiment of the dead: that had he deaft so they would the Second New 11 engine regiment by the same brigade (then, Grower's) also suffers have been given up; that our trenchers the same brigade (then, Grower's) also suffers they did directly, were not fired upon while removing the number the teleck in their the pits.

Bargains!

TAYS CAPS BOOTS AND SHOPS
TRIVES AND TRAVELING BAYS
TRIVES

the Republican leaders.

no nearer a restoration of the Union than At this time the Third New Hampshire when the war began. The "Pros" now

What is winted to restore the Union is rifles. The sharpshooters were so skillful not the introduction of free laboranto the tricate themselves from their perilpus posi- concocted by the Abolitionists to adcomplish tion; this prevented them from being sur-indirectly what they date not do directly, and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and rounded. At this time a general or ler was given to sures. The Units mes of the Stuth must namely: the enemy had received. On our retreat, and by words, that all the people of the Union and North want is "the Constitution as it is. the Union as it was." Let Congress, instead and that the rebellion now in arms against of urging forward measures which are obnoxious to the Union men of the South, (not to the rebels,) give ear to the solvice and warnings of such men as Crittenden, and pass such measures of coachiation as they require that no more var oracison was shound that no administration, since the temperopose, and instead of septing the breach between the North and South daily growing proper for the prompt and complete support of the government, ever made any proper for the prompt and complete support of the proper for the prompt and complete support of the government, ever made any proper for the prompt and complete support of the government, ever made any proper for the prompt and that no administration, since the total no administration, since the prosecuted or donathan are necessary and dation of the government, ever made any thing near as many changes are some of the total no administration and that no administration, since the prosecuted or donathan are necessary and dation of the government, ever made any the provided in the prosecuted or donathan are necessary and the provided in the provid Democrat:

THE GENERAL RESULT.

is one of the victims. He is a loss to his and an old maid like cheese—all three may munities which properly belong to them as the United States \$2—such has been the excellent in their kind.

But though we thus met with a trifling country. His leg was shattered at the hip, be excellent in their kind.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY. | toverse on the left, the result of the day's and when told that it was upcless to ampu. | MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE MEM-BERS OF CONGRESS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A meeting of the conservative members of Congress was held in the hall of the House of Representatives; at Washington, on Sat- back cordial reconciliation and peace to the urday, at noon. We copy the subjoined report of the proceedings from the Washington Chronicle: Hon. John J. Crittenden was called to

disposed to assert that even if the conficeaprotested against it as heavillors in the extense, involving a needless risk of life, and tion of the war. No, this hope was in the passed the presumption was they would be

Mr. Menzies explained that such laws would nof be approved by the people or suffered to remain on the statute bloks.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, leokel on the emanei-I should estimate it at six or seven hundred, when a retreat was ordered during which, pation and confiscation schemes with abhormatic members of the First Massachusetts we were worse slaughtered gian at any time profes. In his opinion the border, free grence. In his opinion the border free States had more to dread from the schemes.

of emancipation than the border slave Mr. Stocle, of New York, said that the pro-

After some conversation the meeting re-

resolutions.

Mr. Richardson said that if the authority men appear, and this but a portion of the ed an opportunity to send to the prisoners of the government was to be restored, it must rights of the several States unimpaired, and whole.

The by saving to the great masses of the South, that as soon as these objects are accomplish-Lay down your arms, and you shall not be touched." He was in favor of saying this Mr. Biddle was of opinion that they should

Captain Dunbur, company D. Third New sentence or two, for the purpose of directing the aring about the confiscation of property, and I believed them.

Captain Dunbur, company D. Third New sentence or two, for the purpose of directing the aring about the confiscation of property, and I believed them.

When he saw a major general withdrawing I voted for Lincoln to make times good. When he saw a major general withdrawing —Gen. Stevens' brigade opened the engagement of Despatches from all sides are establishment on Monday morning. John 16th, at 4
o'clock, with the identification Savestre.

ner, at the same time they were using such that have for steel form. Fort Johnson, a relief fortification. Still they advanced steadily to within a few feet of this breastwork.

In a few feet of this breastwork.

At the same time they were using shell each have 100 acres that my tooys should each have 100 acres which is should each have 100 acres which The vast wise measures of elemency as would tend to City. bring about a cordial reconciliation, and reto the terr first five from the fort and from the rifle pits of the enemy. Gen. Stovens wires of trenson; and is a country of such Mr. Hall, of Missouri, believed that if the promise adopted; but the leaders pursing the rifle pits of the enemy. Gen. Stevens virus of treason; and in a country of such Mr. Hall, of Missouri, believed that if the promise adopted; but the leaders pursincelled for reintergements, statingthat the c. haystless resources on the scill of the promise adopted; but the leaders pursing called for reintergements, statingthat the c. haystless resources on the scill of the promise adopted; but the leaders pursing the promise adopted in the promis not cease to struggle for the maintenance of

> one for the country.
> Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, was ready to vote fer and sign the resolutions now. Although the foundation of an organization which

> fluence upon the country.k ng as one of the most import int ever held, and for the reasons given by the gentlemen who had preceded him. The following resolutions were then

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit nor for any party purpose, Democraty.-Logan Guzette. ments, thereby giving the Third New stopped. Graduilemancipation indiscription but for the purpose of deliberating and con-Hampshire regiment an opportunity to exour Congressional duties in the present great

1. Resolved, That the Constitution and the Union and the laws mist be preserved and maintained in all their right ul supremacy, them much suppressed and put down, and a Democrat? Why, even women, who hap-that it is our duty to vote for all measures pened to hold the office of postmaster, have

Wadsworth, and Maynard, and Holt, and country, as well as the dictates of humanity, pass such measures of coaciliation as they require that no more war or acts of war should propose, and instead of seeing the breach be prosecuted or done than are necessary and

a mighty reaction in the South—the Union men, feeling that they have a safe platform and essential parts of the Union, bound togeto to stand upon, would then rally with a will, ther inseparably by the donstitution of the one-half the clerkships. But what do we there inseparably by the donstitution of the one-half the clerkships. But what do we see now. Almost a complete new set of their numbers would rapidly swell, and in United States; that none of them can cease see now. Almost a complete new set of a very short time they would crush out reto exist as such, so long as that constitution hands—scarcely a man left in office selicity salls bellion themselves. But as long as there is survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere himself either a Whig or Democrat. The no harmony of sentiment and union of and duty of the States to order and direct conscruatives have been turned out, and men strewn about, filing deck, cabin, hold, action between the majority in Congress and every part of the ship, some minute and the Union Representatives from the arm, others a leg, and others with fearful phastly wounds of every description.—

Though everything possible was done for their comfort, and every means trial for their comfort, and every means trial for the full for the fitting the south must be fulle; and without the powerful aid of a government, neither has it divested those constructives have been turned out, and their own domestic affairs. While the restriction, their own domestic affairs. While the restriction of the incomplete in their own domestic affairs. While the restriction of the eximple let us look into the Sixth Action's eximple let us be futile; and without the fowerful aid of a Union party, composed of the Press."

Union party, composed of their own citizens, it will be, in the language of the "Press."

States of any rights or powers, municipial or it will be, in the language of the "Press."

otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual or its will be a subject 7,600,600 of Anglo-Saxons by mere military anthory y."-True exercise of those rights and powers may for motley, jabbering, stupid, undisciplinable stime be interrupted or obstructed by rebellion and some illegitimate authority may be U.S. rations-which they do at a fearful A German writer, Boerno compares substituted in its place, but so soon as that rate.

4. Resolved, That the present war, is ayowed by the President and Congress; and understood by the people, was commenced and procedured 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 any mere sectioned or party objects, and at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal near of every creed, party and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the most patriotic, sprung at once to the the most patriotic, sprung at once to the field, and is bleeding and conquering in the defense of its Government.

Under these circumstances it would, in bur opinion, be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other thin its great first purpose, and of pecially for the accomplishment of any mere party or sec-

tional schemes.
5. Resolved, That the many and great victories achieved by our armies and navies, whilst they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our government, give us the pleasing assurance that our the-plorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as herein before defined, be kept steadily in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the gallty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion, it is our opinion that our government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring

sionists and of the abotitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country.— The first have already involved us in a cruck civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) the speedy restoration of union or peace if the schemes of confiscation, cuancipation, and other unconstitutional measures which Mr. Menzies, of Kv., said that he was not they have lately carried, and attempted to carry, through the House of Representatives, Ishall be enacted into the form of laws, and

remain unrebuked by the people.

7. Resolved, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offense, unless 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 forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offenses of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyran-ny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity. nor is there any such justification as State necessity" known to our government or

8. The foregoing resolutions are in explanation and reaffirmation of the resoluimportant character, he suggested their further consideration be postromed. The posterious with the object of the meeting should have an opportunity of participating in their delaboration, or subjection, nor for the purpose of converting or interfering with the states. overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States. After some conversation the meeting refused to postpone the consideration of the but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the II-more than the lightest said that if the authority mind with all the dignity, equality and

ed the war ought to cease. A committee was appointed to superintend the publication of and the procuring signatures to the resolutions, and the

incarceration in Fort Leavette.

Now behold the change. We interest the authority of the government of the country. The Trithe paragraphs from the leavest discontinuous and the same of the country of the country. The Trithrough the press of June 14th, which all bettime to adopt a magnanimous and liberal Vork Republicans woulded for it; and all through this terrible crisis has been the policy towards those who were not leaders the Republican leaders of the country conspect I touly and ambiguider of the acts of inithe rebellion. The Republican leaders we have a fir. Allen, of Ohio, was sick and tired of myself; but I supposed our leaders knew

Twenty-eighth Massachusetts. The latter possession or abandonment of Ruhmond, the extreme ponalties of the law.

I am not a rich man; I was not able to opened at a distance of five hundred yards. But news comes, also, of successful guerilla. Mr. Phelps, of Missouril after adverting give land to my sons; but I wanted coh of under a most murderous fire from the enener, at the same lime they were being shelin those States whose occupation at main is ment should be inflicted upon such of that my boys should each have 160 acres when Lincoln was elected. Poor lade! Ond

> After Lincoln was elected and the fuss I didn't know what to roply.
>
> Then the told me that the South was

he constitution, and trust to conservative only "gassing," and that we could not kick influences and upon the judiciary.

Mr. Holman said that I these schemes were not rebuked there would be but little per secession." and would come to nothing. her out of the Union, if we should try!— That all the secession there was only pa-That it the South should secode, we would be better without her; and that if we wantmand sign the resolutions now. Although ed her back, it would only be the job of half was not a party mediting they were laying a day to thrash her into submission. That the whole world, and especially England be foundation of an organization which are to exert a great moral and political inluence upon the country.

Mr. Foulke, of Illinois, regarded the meetof the same sort, one leaders told me. Thus I was decrived, and led from one

terrible mistake into another. And all this time, and upon each and all of these matters, the Democracy told me the truths. Things have turned out just as they said.— It would have been much better for me and for the country if I, and all of us, had been

If we would know whether the administration is conducting affairs on a par-tizan basis we must look at its acts with reference to those offices which require only ordinary capacity. For instance, look at the Postmasterships. Was there ever an alministration that made more changes of postmasters than has this one? Where is a postmastership, worth having, now held by necessary and proper to that end.

2. Resolved, That the true interests of the Republicans! Again, look into the Departments at Washington. It is a notorious fact that no administration, since the foun-

set-of no use whatever except to consume

16 is asserted that every round of cotton sent North from Hilton Head will cost