



How shall the people's rights maintain,
Droven by party or unhindered by gain,
Fought but for truth to liberty and law,
No favor sought us and no fear shall run.

Democracy - A sentiment not to be applied,
Corrupted by compromise, it knows no excess,
It covers to no danger, it suppresses no weakness,
Destructive only of despotism, it is the
sole conservator of liberty, labor and property.
It is the sentiment of Freedom of equal rights,
of equal obligations - the law of nature
prevailing the law of the land.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Editor and Publisher.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We wish some of our subscribers to furnish us with some Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat, in payment for subscription.

Our Country - Its Destiny.

When the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather, and in an unknown sea, naturally seeks himself at the first glimpse of the storm, the earliest glance of the sun to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us then take the pulse of our country, and before we float further refer to the point from which we departed that we may at least conjecture where we now are.

The great ship of State has been for many days tossed to and fro upon the fearful waves of fanaticism and secession, the storm has gathered and thickened around until the dark clouds, containing the pent up storm, have lowered and seem ready to burst and pour forth the raging elements in all their relentless fury. Let us, as members of her crew, imitate the example of the mariner, reef our sails, take our soundings, and place every thing on board in order, that we may withstand the fearful shock and weather the storm, that when it has spent its fury and a clear sky once more illuminates our pathway we may, without the loss of rudder or mast, sail on forever on the clear and placid waters of eternal peace. But unlike the storm that wrecks the hardy mariner upon the reef-bound coast, that which has gathered around us and already begins to roll the waters upon us which we sail in fearful billows, is but the result of human agency, and it is in this fact there still shines forth a gleam of hope. The power that creates can unmake, the power that does can undo and it but remains for our unconscionable crew to awaken from their slumbers, behold the dangers that surround them, and thus awakened, speak the words, "peace be still," unto the troubled waters and all will be safe. We commenced our career as one of the nations of the earth but eighty five years ago. The auspices then surrounding us were any thing but flattering. A few pillars in an unexplored wilderness, asserting the face of a frowning and despotic world, the great truth that man was capable of self-government. The monarchs of the old world looked down from their high places and scoffed at the "idea" that our ancestors had caught up from the decaying ruins of the mighty Grecian and Roman empires, where the "great idea" first rose above the mere improbability of an abstraction into a clear and undoubted possibility. Yet the Republics of Greece and Rome fell far short of a full demonstration of the ability of man to govern himself, because the one in four and the other in six hundred years toppled over, and anarchy and confusion consumed the life-blood of liberty, proving that the first experiment, at least, was a failure. It was with this unfortunate example before us that we launched our tiny boat upon the then but partially explored sea of Republican government. The despotic vampires who live upon the life-blood of the toiling millions of the old world looked upon us as but the reflected shadows of the then expired Greece and deeming us but the representatives of a to them, long exploded idea, they did not expect to see build upon the American continent a mighty fabric whose name, to them, would be a terror, and whose free and popular system of protecting life and property would enlist the affections of their own subjects to such an extent as to cause them to loose their tyrant's grasp upon humanity and approximate to our more liberal system. Had Europe even entertained the idea that the great fleet which sailed a few days since haslanded thirty miles south of Charleston. Look out for startling news in a few days. There is no doubt that the force thus landed intends proceeding to make an attack upon Charleston by land while, at the same time, the men-of-war belonging to the fleet will engage and capture Forts Sumter and Moultrie. There will doubtless be a concert of action throughout our entire vast army. McClellan and Banks will move in concert upon the rebels at Manassas. Rosecrans is reported to have surrounded Floyd in Western Virginia and will capture his whole force. Look out for a series of brilliant victories.

The Abolition Conspiracy Against White Men's Liberty.

The history of the world, from the days of Babylon's rise and fall to the present, is but a record of mankind contending with their oppressors. Wealth, social distinction, artificial castes, &c. have ever been the inveterate enemies of the people. In ancient times they were harassed to charity, made beasts of burden, or sacrificed in combats to please the barbarous taste of some brutal king. Every Heaven-given right which they have extorted from their oppressors has been baptised in their blood. No truth has ever been promulgated, the tendency of which was to advance the many to an equality of condition with the few, that was not fiercely attacked by the wealthy and the titled those who wear the "purple and fine linen," and the priests who live, like those of Babylon, on a "royal portion of meat and wine." It was these people who crucified Christ and tried to crush the sublime doctrine of Christianity he taught. When they found they could not kill them they took possession of them, and even to this moment put them to advance their selfish interests. But our own age furnishes a wonderful example of this character. Thomas Jefferson promulgated the great doctrine that all (white men) are entitled to equal rights. The social aristocracy, in that day the British oligarchy, tried to crush it by force. They did not succeed. Then the old Federal party, the literal descendants of the British oligarchy, for it was made up to a great extent of such men, Tories, tried their hands at it. John Adams' administration. Men were imprisoned for uttering their sentiments and some were ordered to leave the country by the Presidential Autocrat. This party combined nearly all the wealth and social position of the country at that day. It was considered low and vulgar to be a Democrat. But the excesses of the Administration killed it, and with it all the open enemies of Republican institutions slunk away into holes and corners with the bats and owls. No open foes to equal rights has dared to show his head in this country since the grand avalanche of popular enthusiasm placed Thomas Jefferson in the Presidency sixty years ago. But finding they could not crush the great principles of Democracy by open warfare they have resorted to a base and infamous hypocrisy, and endeavor to pervert them. The same class of people who, sixty years ago, fought against universal suffrage to all white men, who desired to put down the laboring and producing classes of this country to slavery, now, forsooth, wish to make voters of negroes, and raise them to a level with white men! Why this? Simply because, finding they could not crush a great truth with a wish to pervert it. The progression of a year at principle is equivalent to ten years otherwise. Hence the Federalists of the present day have become the greatest advocates for liberty and equality. First they fought against the legal equality of white men. Not succeeding in that they now contend for the equality of all men, black or white. Their motto is "destroy Democracy or run it into the ground."

The Late News.

Our telegraphic despatches announce that the great fleet which sailed a few days since haslanded thirty miles south of Charleston. Look out for startling news in a few days. There is no doubt that the force thus landed intends proceeding to make an attack upon Charleston by land while, at the same time, the men-of-war belonging to the fleet will engage and capture Forts Sumter and Moultrie. There will doubtless be a concert of action throughout our entire vast army. McClellan and Banks will move in concert upon the rebels at Manassas. Rosecrans is reported to have surrounded Floyd in Western Virginia and will capture his whole force. Look out for a series of brilliant victories. It is reported that Gen. Beauregard has resigned. General Scott has resigned on account of bodily disability and will sail for Europe in a few days. Gen. McClellan succeeds him in command of the U. S. Army.

Colored Persons in New England.

The number of colored persons in the New England States was as follows, at the periods named:

Table with 2 columns: State, 1850, 1860. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and a Total row.

What Pennsylvania has Done for the War.

The following figures, derived from official sources show the number of regiments and men furnished by Pennsylvania since the breaking out of the rebellion. Under the first requisition of the General Government, 25 regiments numbering 20,175. These were three months men. She also furnished four regiments called for by the United States directly for three years or during the war amounting to 5,594. These in all are of course still in service. Also, fifteen regiments, constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, comprising thirteen regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, numbering 15,651. She has not in service including the four regiments just mentioned, and the Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, fifty regiments of which are rifle regiments, and six companies of infantry, numbering 55,467; six regiments of cavalry, numbering 60,282; one regiment and three companies of artillery numbering 15,455 making an aggregate in service of 63,580. Add to this the men who have enlisted in Western Virginia District of Columbia Volunteers in the Maryland Brigade in regiments along the Northern border of the State, and in Philadelphia, for the regiments of other States, estimated at 6,000 the above aggregate of men, now in service is 69,580. She has now preparing to enter the service twenty four regiments of infantry, numbering 25,128; five regiments and four companies of cavalry, numbering 56,501; and two companies of artillery numbering 312 making an aggregate of 31,940. Of the regiments preparing for service and now in camp ready she has nine regiments of infantry numbering 9,423; three regiments of cavalry numbering 3,414 making an addition 12,837 to the 69,580 now in service, and allowing Pennsylvania's actual contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,175 three months men, mustered out of service in July last, will be 101,670. The quota of men called for from Pennsylvania by the last proclamation of the President was 75,000. It will be seen by the above figures that she has exceeded the amount by twenty six thousand men!

General Patterson.

The firmness of purpose which enabled Gen. Patterson to resist the popular pressure which would have driven him with inadequate means to attack an enemy of superior force, will save the masses of the Blue from the probable error of supposing that he might have obtained the credit of being a dashing commander by attacking a large force in an entrenched position with his three siege guns, but the loss of his army would have been poorly compensated by the notoriety which the gallantry of the action would have given his name. He did what he was able, in saving our own Cumberland valley from invasion by Gen. Mansfield, from deserting in driving the enemy from Harper's Ferry, in shipping him at Falling Waters, in forcing him to retire to the only position which he could hold and great negative virtue in not attempting what he could not perform. Whatever the merit of his actions may have been they should not be underrated by Pennsylvania whose soil was protected, and whose soldiers were not exposed to any unnecessary loss. He was not subjected to needless slaughter which has attended the only movement which has been made since he relinquished the command of the upper Potomac.

Blankets Purchased in England.

It appears that the Government has, through its agents in England, purchased large quantities of blankets for the soldiers, the extent of at least 300,000 and that 200,000 more are yet to be purchased. Some of these, it is said, have already arrived. Government was compelled to exercise this foresight before the approach of winter in view of the fact that no blankets could be got in the market here, although it is supposed that several speculators are holding them back for higher prices.

Surgeons Appointed.

The following appointments to the Surgeon department of the army, have been made by Governor Curtin. Among them will be found a number from our own County:

- Wm. H. Taggart, Philadelphia.
Geo. S. Kemble, Harrisburg.
Wm. J. Fleming, Philadelphia.
Wm. Allen Peck, Montgomery.
O. R. Robbins, Northumberland.
Franklin Wiley, Allegheny.
John J. Maddy, Mifflin.
J. P. Wilson, Centre.
D. Webster Bland, Schuylkill.
Wm. H. Worthington, Chester.
J. B. Laidley, Green.
James W. Lyman, Clinton.
F. S. Japuntis, Philadelphia.
J. M. Allen, Delaware.
E. Griswold, Mercer.
Isaac D. Knight, Philadelphia.
Geo. L. Foster, Baltimore.
J. L. Stewart, Erie.
E. R. Scholl, Reading.
Wm. H. Gominger, Philadelphia.
A. R. Hays, Chester county.
Wm. F. McCurdy, Philadelphia.
Jas. L. Dun, Crawford.
C. N. Everhart, Chester.
J. S. Widdifield, Montgomery.
A. W. Hooper, York.
Wm. R. Bales, Chester.
Robert Barr, Indiana.
A. W. Wright, Chester.
R. S. Huntington, Montour.
David Merritt, Philadelphia.
G. F. Hoop, Centre.
Wm. H. Gunk, Chester.
John McGrath, Philadelphia.
John G. Fry, Perry.
Wm. R. Starr, Bucks.
Geo. B. Funderberg, Somerset.

Good Signs.

The leading Republican newspapers of Massachusetts are "down" upon Mr. Charles Sumner's recent emancipation speech in the Republican State Convention, all agreeing that the repetition of his annual ravings about the barbarism of slavery was out of place at this time. This is one of the signs of the times. Less than a year ago such speeches were received with acclamations in Republican Conventions. Another significant sign of the drift of public opinion was the refusal of this Convention to pass a resolution in favor of negro emancipation in accordance with the sentiments expressed in Sumner's speech. And still another of these signs is to be found in the expression of opinions like the following, in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, whose editor was present at the Convention.

Good Pay.

Suppose a private to serve one year, and that being the end of the war, his account with the Government, reduced to a cash valuation, would stand about thus:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include 12 months pay at \$13 a month, 12 months commutation for clothing, 12 months commutation for rations, For Bounty, For grant of 100 acres of land (in prospect).

Total for the year.

And suppose his average travel from the place of enrollment to the place of muster to be 200 miles, he receives \$5 (50 cents for each 20 miles) and the same on his discharge; and if in the cavalry service \$25 in addition, making his years' service amounts to say \$650, with medical attendance, in case of sickness, thrown in. How many mechanics and other operatives in the ordinary pursuits of life can expect larger annual receipts? We commend the figures to the scores of young men still in our midst who gloriously cling to situations which do not yield them half that sum.

A Man in New York, who was injured by being forcibly ejected from a passenger car, for not paying his fare, has just received a verdict of \$4000 damages. It was decided, that while a passenger can be ejected for not paying his fare, it must be done with no more force than is necessary, after stopping the car; and that if attempted while the car is in motion, a passenger may resist to the extent and on the same principle if an attempt was made upon his life.

THE POSITIONS OF GREAT MEN.

The living ex Presidents, ex Vice Presidents and ex Cabinet officers, stands as follows on the present war:

Table with 2 columns: Union, Rebels. Rows include Ex Presidents, Ex Vice Presidents, Ex Secretaries of State, Ex Secretaries of Treasury, Ex Secretaries of War, Ex Secretaries of Navy, Ex Attorney Generals, Ex Postmaster Generals, Ex Sec'y of the Interior.

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