The Lancaster Intelligencer

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OUR FLAG.

Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free,
Let it float o'er our father land,
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be
Columbia's chosen band.

STAND BY THE OLD FLAG.

"And the Star-Spangled Banner, oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The darkest period in our National history has arrived, and we are now passing through the most fearful ordeal to which our experiment of popular institutions has ever been subjected. Our patriot sires struggled through a long and bloody conflict to secure for their posterity the blessings we have enjoyed, and labored to frame a Government that would protect the rights and reflect the wishes of the American people. To guard against usurpation, and foster healthy and vigorous progress, they provided for frequent elections and a legal method of amending the Constitution when defects were discovered; thereby rendering resistance to the laws, or a revolution against the Government, not only unnecessary, but morally and legally criminal.

But, notwithstanding this wise and equitable method of correcting mistakes in policy, errors in government, improving the laws, or altering the compact by peaceful means, misguided men in the North and in the South have fomented passion and prejudice to such a degree that it has ripened into treason and rebellion, so that our once prosperous Nation trembles from its centre to its extremities.—The delusive dream and empty hope that the war clouds which skirted the Southern horizon might pass away, and the bright sunshine of peace again visit the land, has failed, and the dreaded catastrophe of an armed conflict is upon us in all its fierceness and intensity.—This being the case the time has arrived when political differences should be merged in a patriotism which knows no party but our country—recognizes the legitimacy of no revolution but through the ballot-box—and acknowledges no man as a patriot and a brother who refuses allegiance to the Government. We must stand by the old flag under which our fathers rallied and conquered, and adopt the maxim of the gallant Decatur—"Our Country, may she always be right; but, right or wrong, our Country."

STAND BY THE COUNTRY.

The fearful alternative of civil war and all its attendant horrors is upon us, and it is now too late to quibble about the causes, or to arraign the motives of men. A single duty remains, and that is, to stand by and maintain the government in its determination to retain possession of the public property. We have no security for life, or property, or social good, without government, and however obnoxious to us may be some of its component parts or its measures, these must be left for settlement until the cloud that now covers the horizon shall have been driven off, and the government itself made secure and impregnable against treachery and traitors from whatever quarter. "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," we must stand by the old flag. Beneath its folds we have attained to greatness and prosperity—our homes and hearths have been secured and protected, and we "have gone in and come out with no one to molest or make us afraid." With one mind and one heart we must now rush to that old standard and keep it flying, *"peaceably if we can,—forcibly if we must."* If our misguided Southern brethren, smarting under real or fancied wrongs, are not content to wait for prejudice and passion to cool for an adjustment of our differences, and will have no arbitrament but that of the sword, we must defend and protect ourselves, AND WE WILL.

BALTIMORE UNDER MOB RULE.

The accounts received yesterday from Baltimore represent the mob as having almost complete control of the City—the authorities being powerless to restore order. The three regiments (including the two companies from this city) which left Harrisburg on Saturday night were encamped sixteen miles on this side of Baltimore, and it was expected they would have to force their way through the city at the point of the bayonet. A number of the bridges on the different lines of railroad leading into the city were destroyed and, the rebels were prowling about the country in squads stopping every person they met. An attack on Fort McHenry was hourly expected, but there it was expected the mob would meet with a warm reception.

A NOBLE LETTER.—A scathing but appropriate letter from Mr. DALLAS, our accomplished Minister at the Court of St. James, to Lord BROUGHAM, on the subject of Abolitionism, will be found on our first page. It does infinite credit to the head and heart of its distinguished author, and is a terrible rebuke to the officious interference of the British Peer with American slavery.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor has made the following appointments, viz:

Major Generals—Robert Patterson, William H. Keim.
Brigadier Generals—George Cadwalader, George C. Wynkoop, Edmund C. Williams, James S. Negley.
Adjutant General—Edward M. Biddle.
Quarter Master General—Reuben C. Hale.
Commissary General—John W. McClain.

PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments for Philadelphia were announced on Friday:

Collector—William B. Thomas.
Postmaster—C. A. Walborn.
Director of the Mint—James Pollock.
Treasurer of the Mint—Levi Kline.
Chief Coiner of the Mint—L. R. Broomall.
Surveyor of the Port—Reed Myer.
Naval Officer—Dr. E. Wallace.
Navy Agent—James S. Chambers.
General Appraiser—B. Rush Plumly.
Appraiser—Joseph M. Cowell.
District Attorney—George A. Coffey.

☞ The Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri refuse to furnish troops to the Government under the requisition of the President. The Governor of Maryland is willing to furnish the quota called for from that State to defend Washington City, but will not permit them to be marched out of the State.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

Governor CURTIN has issued his Proclamation convening the Legislature in special session on the 30th of April.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT.

The ardor of the military of Pennsylvania is fully aroused, and in all parts of the State volunteers by the hundred and thousand are flocking daily to the standard of our common country. In this city the full complement of the Fencibles and Jackson Rifles was completed by Wednesday evening, and the former company, under command of Lieutenant LOCHER, (Capt. FRANKLIN being detained for a day or two on important Court business,) left for Harrisburg on Friday afternoon. The Rifles, under the command of the gallant Capt. HAMBRIGHT, also left for the same place, at 6 o'clock in the evening. Each of the companies numbered about 100 men. Another company has been formed in this city by Col. DAVID W. PATTERSON, and their services tendered to the Government, and still two more are being rapidly formed. The Ringgold Artillery, from Reading, numbering 108 men, reached Harrisburg early last week, and every day companies are arriving at Harrisburg and being mustered into the service.

The Legislature has pledged the credit of the State to the fullest extent, to the support of the General Government, and the Banks of Philadelphia and the interior have offered the Governor all the aid in money that may be required in perfecting a thorough military organization, and sustaining the troops. Private contributions in this city and elsewhere are freely given to sustain the families of those who have left to fight the battles of the Republic.

We have never witnessed so much military enthusiasm among all classes of our citizens. It shows a healthy state of public opinion and a devotion to the Union which must be irresistible in defending the glorious stars and stripes of our beloved country from foreign foes or domestic traitors.

PATRIOTISM AROUSED!

The attack by the Secessionists upon Fort Sumter, and its surrender after a bombardment of thirty-four hours, has given an impetus to the military spirit in Pennsylvania which is perfectly irresistible. In this City our young men are enrolling themselves by scores, and the ranks of the Rifles and Fencibles were filled up in a few days. We have no doubt that a very handsome battalion could still be formed in this City alone. The same spirit exists in Philadelphia, where several regiments are being rapidly organized, and in other cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth. The sixteen regiments exacted by the President from Pennsylvania will doubtless, soon be in the field, and if the other States respond to the call with the same degree of alacrity, it will be but a very short time until the seventy-five thousand men required are ready for marching orders. We have never witnessed a stronger determination among all classes of our citizens to stand by the glorious old flag of our country. The spirit that animated our Revolutionary ancestors still burns in the breasts of their descendants, and we trust it ever may continue to animate our children and children's children to the latest posterity.

THEIR REASONS.

We publish this morning the reasons of the Democratic members of the Senate for voting against the bill which passed the Legislature, appropriating $500,000 to be disbursed by a Military Commission in re-organizing the military of the Commonwealth. These reasons constituted a sufficient justification for that vote at the time it was given. Hostilities had not commenced by the act of the Confederate States—nor had the President of the United States issued his proclamation calling upon the States to come to the assistance of the Government in vindicating its authority. The objections are confined principally to the defects or omissions in the act, and not to its purpose. Since the President has called upon the military of this State to maintain the existence of the Government to which we all owe allegiance, there is no room for differences of opinion as to our duty. With one voice Pennsylvania will respond to the summons, and show that her people are now, as ever, ready to obey the call of their country.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.

From an official paper received from the War Department at Washington, we are enenabled to give this morning the quota of officers, General, Regimental and Company, and of men to be furnished by Pennsylvania for the Southern Campaign. The following is the official list:

Major Generals, two.
Aids-de-Camp to Major Generals, (ranking as Majors) four.
Division Inspectors, (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonels) two.
Brigadier Generals, four.
Aids to Brigadier Generals, (Captains) four.
Brigade Inspectors, four.
Number of Regiments, sixteen.
Colonels, sixteen.
Lieutenant-Colonels, sixteen.
Majors, sixteen.
Adjutants, (Lieutenants) sixteen.
Regular Quarter-Masters, (Lieutenants) sixteen.
Surgeons, sixteen.
Surgeons' Mates, sixteen.
Sergeant Majors, sixteen.
Drum-Majors, sixteen.
Fife-Majors, sixteen.
Captains, one hundred and sixty.
Lieutenants, one hundred and sixty.
Ensigns, one hundred and sixty.
Sergeants, six hundred and forty.
Corporals, six hundred and forty.
Drummers, one hundred and forty.
Fifers, one hundred and sixty.
Privates, ten thousand two hundred and forty.
Total of Officers, six hundred and twelve.
Men, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.
Aggregate, twelve thousand five hundred.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

During the debate in the House of Representatives, on the bill appropriating $500,000 for arming the militia of the State, the following significant remarks were made, in reference to the best means of raising the sum required:

Mr. Gordon (Dem.) moved that the act repealing the tonnage tax be suspended; declared out of order.

Mr. Barnsley, (Dem.) moved to amend by charging two mills per ton on certain merchandize, carried over twenty miles on any railroad in the State.

A running discussion ensued as to the best means of raising the revenue to meet the appropriation asked for.

The Speaker declared the amendment of Mr. Barnsley out of order, as not being germane to the question.

Messrs. Williams and Gordon appealed from the decision of the Chair.

A very spirited and exciting debate ensued between Messrs. Williams, Davis, (Speaker) Ball, Gordon and others, in regard to parliamentary rules.

Finally, Mr. Ball moved to lay the appeal on the table; agreed to—yeas 60, nays 21.

The bill was then passed finally—yeas 65, nays 28.

MILITARY TRANSPORTATION.—We learn from Washington that J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has tendered to the Government the aid of that road for the transportation of troops; and a conference of the officers of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore roads, was held in Baltimore on Thursday, to perfect arrangements by which all these roads can act in concert. Mr. Thomson says that the Pennsylvania Railroad can, at twelve hours' notice, carry sixty thousand troops and their baggage from Pittsburg, and transport them to Harrisburg in nine hours; or, they can, at five hours' notice, carry twenty-five thousand troops, with their baggage.

THE UNIVERSAL RESPONSE.

The call of the Government upon the people to maintain the supremacy of the law meets with a general and universal response. The cry that the country is in danger has obliterated past distinctions, and with one accord, animated by a common impulse of patriotism, the people are taking up arms to assert the supremacy and majesty of the form of government under which they live and prosper. We find in the Boston *Post* a stirring article, which, after referring to the arrogant and precipitate course of South Carolina, and the attack upon Fort Sumpter, that made necessary the President's proclamation, continues in the following strain:

This unsheathe the sword of the law, and there was no other course. But the good citizen will observe that the President is careful to say, that in every event the utmost care will be observed to avoid devastation, not to interfere with or destroy any property, or to disturb peaceful citizens in any part of the country. This is well put and must meet the approbation of every considerate mind. No people and no State have done more to exasperate than South Carolina; but not even for her peaceful citizens and her towns and cities is to be the devastation of war; if for nothing else, for the sake of old memories, that will come thronging in with every passing event.

At this call of the LAW, this great country, in the armed men, springing to the rescue, now presents a spectacle that the world will contemplate with wonder. President Jefferson said in his first inaugural that it was a theoretic and visionary fear, that this republican government, *the world's best hope*, was not strong enough, or that it could, even by possibility, want energy to preserve itself; and he pronounced it to be the strongest government on the face of the earth. His words are:—"I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern." This is what the people are doing now! The uprising is tremendous; and well would it be for each good citizen, South and North, to feel this invasion of the public order at Fort Sumpter as his own personal concern. In reality it is so. There is left no choice but between a support of the Government and anarchy! The rising shows that this is the feeling. The Proclamation calls for seventy-five thousand men; and from one State alone, Pennsylvania, a hundred thousand are at the President's command at forty-eight hours notice! Nor is this all.—Capitalists stand ready to tender millions upon millions of money to sustain the grand Government of the Fathers. Thus the civilized world will see the mighty energy of a free people, supplying in full measure the sinews of war, men and money, out of loyalty to the supremacy of law.

Patriotic citizen! choose you which you will serve, the world's best hope, our noble Republican Government, or that bottomless pit, social anarchy. Adjourn other issues until this self-preserving issue is settled.—Hitherto a good Providence has smiled upon the American Union. This was the Morning Star that led on the men of the Revolution. It is precisely the truth to say, that when those sages and heroes labored, they made UNION the vital condition of their labor. It was faith in Union that destroyed the tea, and that nerved the resistance to British aggression. Without it the patriots felt they were nothing, and with it they felt equal to all things. That Union flag they transmitted to their posterity. To day it waves over those who are rallying under the standard of the LAW. And God grant that in the end, as it is with Old Mother Country after wars between White and Red Roses, and Roundheads and Cavaliers; so it may be with the Daughter; that she may see PEACE in her borders, and all her children loving each other better than ever.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

VIRGINIA AGAINST THE UNION.

There is no longer reason to doubt that the Virginia Convention passed the ordinance of secession declaring that State out of the Union, several days ago, and that she is arming against the Government. The act of secession was carried in secret session, and in order to accomplish certain military movements, all information as to what had transpired was suppressed. The news comes from the South, where there was the greatest rejoicing at the defection of the mother of States. Governor Letcher refuses to respond to the President's proclamation, and defies the Government of the United States. It is rumored that the Government at Washington has received reliable intelligence that a large force, under command of Governor Wise, was about to start for Washington. While Virginia is thus moving with alarming celerity, we have information of a murderous attack made upon the Massachusetts regiment while passing through the city of Baltimore. In view of these facts it is impossible to suppress the deepest solicitude for the safety of Washington. The city is vulnerable from nearly every direction, surrounded as it is by Virginia and Maryland. Within a few days the Administration will concentrate as many troops at Washington as are necessary for its defence.

THE RIGHT TALK.

The Boston Journal, a Republican paper, daly appreciates the position of the Democracy at this time, and does justice to their motives. It says:—

"We are proud to acknowledge the patriotic intrepidity of our Democratic brethern in this crisis, and we shall consciously do nothing to diminish or discourage it. We understand well their position. They are for the country, for the Union, and therefore for the Government—and in all practical duties they are with us and of us. But when time renews the opportunity for the indulgence of party conflicts, they will still be Democrats; and if on that arena they should take up the broken link of controversy, it would be all right. We should expect the Republicans to be held to strict accountability for their use of power in the meantime, and should join issue thereon. But not now—the waiver is complete on all sides. One all-prevailing spirit makes us a unit in the defence of the Government and the discomfiture of its assailants. The latter now behold what perhaps they did not anticipate, eighteen millions of people rising in their majesty, without a thought of party, and with the only thought of their country."

MORE VICTORIES.

The charter elections on Tuesday week in the cities of Hoboken and Hudson, N. Y., both resulted in the success of the Democrats by large majorities.

The telegraph, as usual, neglects to record the great victory achieved by the Democracy of Springfield, Illinois, the home of "Honest Old Abe." The Illinois *State Register* of Thursday comes to us with great rejoicing, its leading column headed in large type, "Lincoln's Home Speaks—A Clean Democratic Sweep—Voice of a United Democracy—Another Capital Rebuke of the Frauds of November—Municipal Corruption Squelched—Tamarack to be Ventilated—Hail the Sucker Capital," &c. The *Register* says—"We have elected every candidate presented by the Democracy but one, the candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward, he being beaten, we may remark, by a gentleman opposed to the corrupt and venal schemes of the out going cabal. The triumph is a complete one, by an average majority exceeding one hundred."

CAPTURE OF A STEAMER.

The steamer *Star of the West* was boarded off Indianola, Texas, on Wednesday last, by the Galveston volunteers, and captured without resistance. She had 800 or 900 barrels of provisions on board, all of which, with the vessel, fell into the hands of the rebels.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Quartermaster General Wood, of Ohio, arrived here yesterday, and made the necessary arrangements with the War Department for the disposition of the Ohio troops. In addition to the thirteen regiments (10,000) called for from that State, Ohio offers to raise 20,000 more men, armed and equipped at her own expense. Two of the thirteen regiments called for are out immediately for this city, to be mustered into the service here instead of through the Governor.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The War Feeling in Lancaster—Immense Gathering of the People at the Court House—Determination to Stand by the Glorious Stars and Stripes—Ex-Senator Bigler—Departure of the Military—Affecting Scenes, &c., &c.

Such a feeling as is now manifested has never existed in the annals of Lancaster. All feelings of partizanship have been obliterated, and the unanimous determination is to stand by the Stars and Stripes of our beloved country at all hazards.

Wednesday last was a proud day for old Lancaster. The announcement made a day or two before, that a public meeting would be held in the Court House, to express the sentiments of the people of Lancaster County in the present crisis, drew to the city an immense concourse. At an early hour in the morning, the principal streets were thronged with excited and patriotic citizens, who signified their devotion and loyalty to the Union by their presence and their sentiments. The "Old Guard" is true to the Union.

The hour announced for the meeting was 2 o'clock, but long before that time the vestibule and stairway leading to the Court Room were crowded with anxious and expectant people. The Court Room was locked, but the pressure was so strong, and the demand so urgent to "open the doors" that had the demand not been complied with, it is probable they would have been forced open. The crowd rushed in and soon occupied all the seats.

Precisely at two, Mayor Sanderson and the City Councils, headed by the Fencibles' Silver Band and accompanied by a large delegation, entered the room, while hundreds were unable to gain admittance at all. As the Band marched up the aisle, it played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and in such thrilling tones as made every heart beat with joy.

As soon as the music ceased, James I. Reynolds, Esq., nominated Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg as President of the meeting, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously.

Mr. Reynolds also read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which were likewise confirmed:

Vice Presidents—Hon. Benjamin Champneys, City; Hon. Henry G. Long, City; Hon. A. L. Hayes, City; Hon. Ferree Brinton, Paradise; Col. George Mayer, City; Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., City; Dr. F. Cassidy, City; Samuel Hess, Pequea; Richard McGrann, Manheim twp.; James M. Hopkins, City; Patrick Kelly, City; Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, City; Christopher Hager, Lancaster twp.; Henry R. Lemah, City; Maj. Charles M. Howell, City; Jacob M. Greider, West Hempfield; Jacob B. Amwake, City; John Myer, City; Geo. H. Krug, City; Martin Shreiner, City; Matthias Graeff, City; Capt. George Hiltebeitel, City; John K. Reed, City; Matthias Zahm, City; Godfried Zahm, City; E. C. Reigart, City; Adam Trout, City; Peter Diffenbach, East Lampeter; William White, City; Andrew Stewart, Sr., City; John Black, City; Robert H. Long, City; Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, City; James N. Lane, City; P. I. O'Donnell, City; John C. Walton, City; John S. Kennedy, Paradise; Eli Overdeer, Dr. Charles Herbst, City; Daniel Heltshu, City; Edwin Garrett, East; John F. Long, City; Henry C. Barnett, City; William Carpenter, City; Jacob Huber, City; Jacob S. Shirk, City; Henry Lowman, East Lampeter; Michael Barry, City; John Reilly, City; James Peoples, City; Michael Malone, City; Dr. John Miller, City; John Dickow, City; Charles Gillespie, City; James H. Barnes, City; Joseph Boyers, Elizabethtown; William Hensel, City; Daniel Sharman, City; Jacob Hensel, City; Silas P. Harting, Brecknock; Peter Long, City; George Shaubel, City; George Martin, City; S. W. P. Boyd, City; Henry Franke, City; John Deaner, City; Nathaniel Eilmaker, Lancaster twp.; John Bomberger, City; Amos S. Henderson, City; Chas. Schwebel, City; Clement B. Grubb, City; James McDinkle, City; Lawrence Knapp, City; Lewis Hurford, City; George Calder, City; Gen. Michael R. Witwer, City; Gen. Bartram A. Shaeffer, City; Capt. Henry A. Hambright, City; Capt. Emlen Franklin, City; John C. McCune, Esq., Martic; G. W. Arnold, City; Levi S. Reist, Warwick; David Shultz, City; John Doner, Marietta; Capt. Samuel D. Miller, Marietta; Abraham Reisecker, Elizabethtown Bor.; Philip Lynard, City; John Forney, West Earl.

Secretaries—Samuel H. Price, City; Richard Mohler, City; Benj. F. Bear, City; Col. William S. Amwake, City; Francis Shroder, City; H. L. Zahm, City; Abraham Shank, City; William L. Bear, City; Henry R. Shaymaker, City; Benj. Espenshade, City; George Calder, City; Geo. W. McElroy, City; Theodore Miller, City; Stuart A. Wiley, City; R. W. Shenk, City; Maj. Ezrom Spera, City; Amos A. Hauke, City; John F. Huber, City; Walter G. Evans, City; John T. MacGonigle, City; Geo. H. Ettla, Marietta; John H. Johnson, Marietta.

The meeting being organized, Rev. Mr. Krotel, of the Trinity Lutheran Church, offered up a prayer of great solemnity and most thrilling eloquence. The deep clear tones of the speaker's voice penetrated the utmost recesses of the hall, and its loyal sentiments found a ready response in every heart.

The President arose and stated the object of the meeting. He referred to the present condition of the country, and said that we are ready to do to-day as our fathers done before us, to pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors in defence of our liberties. Our citizens were all loyal—not only those born on the soil, but also those who have made this land their home by adoption. The latter responded with as much alacrity to the call as the former. He was no speech-maker, and would add but little more. He thought the time for talking had gone by and the time for action had arrived. The drum beats on every hill top, calling us to defend our glorious Union. The government called for our aid, and he hoped it would be given with patriotic cheerfulness.

The remarks of Dr. Muhlenberg, of which the above is but a brief abstract, were frequently interrupted with the wildest applause.

Hon. Thomas E. Franklin followed in a few brief and stirring remarks. He rose for the purpose of moving the appointment of a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair was requested to name the Committee, and appointed the following gentlemen:

Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, James L. Reynolds, O. J. Dickey, John S. Dougherty, Col. D. W. Patterson, A. Herr Smith, William R. Wilson, John Sheaffer, Peter Martin, John J. Cochran, John B. Livingston, W. W. Brown, Edwin Clark, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, George Brubaker, City; Benjamin Snavely, Pequea; Jeremiah Mohler, Ephrata; Maris Hoopes, Colemanville; J. B. Tshudy, Warwick; Solomon Diller, Earl; William Diller, City; P. Martin Heitler, Ephrata; Henry Eberly, Clay; Simon Grow, Marietta; Dr. John K. Rohb, Providence; Dr. Samuel Parker, East Hempfield; John E. Herr, Strasburg; John M. Ensminger, Manheim Bor.; John Brady, Manor; Abraham Mylin, Pequea; Col. Joel Lightner, East Lampeter; Nathaniel Eilmaker, Jr., Salisbury; Wm. Boyd Jacobs, East Earl.

The Committee then retired, and a motion was made that the Band play the "Star-Spangled Banner." The motion was received with the wildest applause, and the old tune was given in the most thrilling strains.

Hon. Benjamin Champneys was called on, and, as he appeared on the Judges' stand, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. The Judge made a truly eloquent and patriotic speech, and the welkin rung with the cheers of the multitude. When the speaker concluded the Band struck up the old familiar "Yankee Doodle," which created great enthusiasm.

Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that the Committee was ready to report, and he read the following:

The citizens of Lancaster County, ever mindful of their obligation to the constitution and government of their country, have assembled on this memorable occasion, when a formidable conspiracy has developed itself to dismember our glorious Union and involve us in civil war; and when armed rebellion has forcibly taken possession of the public property, captured our forts and committed daring outrages upon the flag of our nation, to express their denunciation of the traitors who have foresworn their allegiance, and to announce to the world their loyalty to the national government, and their determination to vindicate its integrity, and to put forth their whole strength in its support. We do

Resolve, That we cordially respond to the proclamation of the President of the United States, and pledge ourselves to favor, facilitate and aid his efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured.

2. That all political partizanship sinks into utter insignificance, in view of the high duties which devolve upon us, when treason and rebellion are arrayed against the government of our country; and with one heart and accord we declare our united determination to sustain the President in the exercise of his constitutional functions and in his purpose to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the Federal Union.

3. That in this dangerous emergency when treason has been consummated in civil war, and rebels are in arms with further hostile designs, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to unite in strengthening the hands of the government, and that every person owing allegiance to the United States who interposes opposition to the lawful measures taken to crush out rebellion, or gives aid, comfort or encouragement to the persons engaged in it, must be treated as an enemy and a traitor.

4. That we entirely approve of the action of the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania in tendering to the President of the United States, the whole resources of the Commonwealth, and we pledge all that we have to the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and to the defence of our national flag.

5. That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the President of this meeting, to be called the Executive Committee of Lancaster County, whose duty it shall be to appoint collecting committees in the different townships, to receive contributions in money and provisions, to be appropriated under the directions of the said executive committee to the relief of the necessities of the volunteers from this county and their families.

6. That in common with every loyal citizen of the United States, we express our grateful acknowledgments to that gallant soldier and true patriot Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, who, by his energy, bravery and devotion to his country, has thwarted the designs of the traitors, who having plundered the treasure and property of the United States, have threatened the seizure of the Capitol.

7. That we tender to the brave and patriotic volunteers of our country our commendation for the promptitude and gallantry with which they have responded to the call of the President, and we feel assured that they will always be amongst the foremost in defending the Government, and in maintaining the honor of our flag.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by the wildest and most enthusiastic applause, and they were unanimously adopted.

B. C. Reigart, Esq., then offered the following resolution, which was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the appalling obstacles encountered by the present Executive of the Union, when he assumed the government, of dissevered, defiant and openly rebellious States, of Federal fortresses, and other public property left exposed to marauders, of the removal of immense quantities of munitions of war from the North to the South, of a plundered and bankrupt Treasury, of a dispersed and almost disorganized Army and Navy, yet, with his constitutional advisers, he is nobly daring and heroically laboring to overcome these obstacles interposed by Traitors and Secessionists, and now, irrespective of all former political sentiment, we tender to the Executive our warmest sympathy and most hearty support, in his patriotic efforts to sustain the Constitution and Laws of the Union.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was loudly called for, and as he rose was greeted with three hearty cheers. He said he rose not to make a speech; everything that could be said had already been said by the gentleman who so eloquently opened the meeting with prayer, and by the gentlemen who followed. He would merely move that the meeting adjourn to Centre Square, and take part in the ceremonies of raising the flag.

On motion of Mr. Dickey, the meeting accepted the invitation of the City Councils to be present at the flag raising in Centre Square, and the great concourse proceeded to that point.

Dr. Muhlenberg, chairman of the meeting, appointed the following gentlemen the committee of thirteen called for by the fifth resolution: Hon. I. E. Hiester, E. C. Reigart, Esq., John F. Long, O. J. Dickey, Esq., Gen. Geo. M. Steinman, John C. Hager, James L. Reynolds, Esq., Dr. P. Cassidy, Chas. A. Heinitsh, Dr. Henry E. Muhlenberg, John W. Jackson, John B. Bitner.

THE FLAG RAISING IN CENTRE SQUARE.

The ceremonies of raising the Stars and Stripes in Centre Square, after the adjournment of the meeting, were among the most impoeing we ever witnessed, or ever witnesses. The flag staff elevated on this occasion was a beautiful hickory furnished by Mr. John S. Dougherty, surmounted by a pine spar, reaching an elevation of about 150 feet.—The pole was brought to the ground by the splendid four horse team of Mr. Richard McGrann. Maj. Howell had the general arrangements for elevating the staff, the flag being "rigged" by Capt. Kendric, an old seaman, and "a full hand" at the business. Their arrangements were so complete, that notwithstanding the strong wind blowing at the time, and the great weight to be raised, the pole went up so steadily, that a distant looker-on might imagine it was literally raised on the enthusiastic cheers of the patriotic crowds. It was, unquestionably, the most beautiful and successful pole raising ever accomplished in this city, and was a beautiful illustration of the strength which exists in a union of willing hearts and ready hands. As the pole slowly and majestically rose to its place in the free air of heaven, the Fencibles' Band played a patriotic air, the men cheered, the cannon roared, and the ladies enthusiastically waved their handkerchiefs from the surrounding windows.

The pole being finally planted in its place, a shot from a small cannon planted in the partly filled excavation, was the signal for running up the flag, which was done by the Mayor and committee of Councils, amid music from the Band, and wild demonstrations of enthusiasm on every hand. As the bunting gracefully rose to its place and proudly floated to the breeze, the aspiration of every heart was—may that glorious old flag never again be dishonored by a traitor's hand.

The ceremony was followed with an eloquent and patriotic speech from Mayor Sanderson, who earnestly enjoined upon every citizen to forget all else in the discharge of his obligations to stand by that glorious flag which has protected this nation from its infancy to a giant growth.—The first blow has been struck by secessionists and traitors, and now it is the bounden duty of all to stand by the government in its efforts to vindicate its integrity and maintain the honor of those glorious Stars and Stripes unsullied. As for himself, he loved his country and would stand by its flag to the last. The Mayor's remarks were eloquent and patriotic, and elicited enthusiastic applause.

O. J. Dickey, Esq., Col. D. W. Patterson, H. B. Swarr, S. H. Reynolds, R. W. Shenk and T. S. Pyfer, Esqrs., were severally called on, and eloquently responded. The two latter having enrolled themselves with the volunteers, Mr. Shenk with the Fencibles and Mr. Pyfer with the Rifles, both remarked that they were no longer talking men, but were ready at an hour's notice to do battle for which the loyal citizens of the nation had *talked* and plead it rain.

This immense gathering was presided over by James H. Burrowes, Esq., President of Select Council.

EX-SENATOR BIGLER.

This distinguished gentleman arrived in the city at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. He was the guest of Mayor Sanderson. At 9 o'clock a large number of citizens, without distinction of party, had gathered at Rankin's City Hotel, North Queen street, and Gov. Bigler was requested to address them. He complied with the request, and made a few truly eloquent and patriotic remarks. He counseled all to stand by the flag and government of their country. The Gov.'s remarks created great enthusiasm, and at the close he was taken by the hand by quite a number of persons.

Mayor Sanderson was also called on, and spoke very briefly. His remarks were enthusiastically received.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

float from nearly every public building and place of business in the city, as well as from numerous private houses. Such a fine display of bunting has never before been witnessed here before.

A beautiful flag was raised over the Masonic Hall, West King street, on yesterday afternoon, with imposing and impressive ceremonies.

A HANDSOME COLLATION

was given to the Jackson Rifles at their Armory, Duke street, on Thursday evening, at 9 o'clock. The collation was given by our whole-souled and patriotic friend, Mr. Lewis Haldy. It was a handsome affair, and much relished by the Rifles and their numerous friends in attendance.—A choice variety of refreshments were also furnished by that liberal and patriotic citizen. Mr. Henry Franke. A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Haldy and Franke, for their kindness.

The same evening 3d Lieut. Mitchel J. Weaver, of the Fencibles, was elected to the First Lieutenancy of the Rifles, and accepted the position in a gallant and patriotic speech.

DEPARTURE OF THE FENCIBLES.

The most impressive and affecting scene ever witnessed in Lancaster was the departure of the Fencibles on Friday afternoon.

Over one hundred men were in the ranks, and they were accompanied by the Fencibles' Band, whose services were accepted as a regimental band.

Before leaving the Armory, an eloquent and thrilling prayer was delivered by Rev. J. Isidor Mombert, of St. James' Episcopal Church.

After marching from their Armory, they were drawn up in line in front of the Mayor's office, where Mayor Sanderson made a most feeling and eloquent parting address in behalf of the citizens of Lancaster.

The next proceeded up North Queen street, to Rankin's City Hotel, to partake of refreshments furnished by a number of our citizens. As they passed along they were accompanied by a compact mass of men, women and children, while every window and door was crowded with ladies, whose waving of handkerchiefs were interspersed with the shedding of tears for those whom they loved and might, perhaps, never greet again.

Here a few more parting words were addressed them by Mr. Henry Baumgardner, after which the gallant men received the farewells and hearty "God bless you" of many present.

"Fetlands, take care of our wives, and children, and sweethearts, and we will take care of our country."

"We will! we will!!" is to-day no idle response of thousands of their fellow-citizens.

The crowd assembled at and around the depot was the largest we have ever seen—far exceeding that present when President Lincoln passed through the city. The tears of many mothers, wives, and sisters who wept the adjoining windows and balconies moistened the eyes of many a hardy man as they bounded to weep.

As the train approached it was discovered that a company of volunteers from Delaware county were aboard, and such enthusiastic cheering as went up from the assembled thousands was seldom heard.

The Fencibles were finally seated in the cars, and the train moved off amid waving farewells, sympathetic tears, and enthusiastic cheers.

Capt. Franklin, who was detained on account of important Court business, left on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, and would join the command at Cockeysville.

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER FENCIBLES.

Captain—Emlen Franklin (not yet arrived—12 M.)
1st. Lieutenant—M. H. Locher.
2d. " —James P. Dysart.
1st. Sargeant—David W. Miles.
2d. " John H. Druckenmiller.
3d. " Charles Heitshu.
4th. " John I. Hartman.
1st. Corporal—George Musser, jr.
2d. " Andrew McGinnis.
3d. " John P. Deiker.
4th. " William U. Hees.
Drummer—John P. Shindle.
Fifer—Joseph Cogley.

Privates.	
Atlee, Wm. Aug.	Jack, Geo. W.
Altic, Joseph	Kuhn, Wm.
Ball, Ambrose	Leibley, Andrew
Bear, Andrew	Markley, Samuel B.
Bear, Samuel C.	Murray, William W.
Biggs, Henry C.	Myers, Edward
Bowman, Josiah	Miller, J. David
Bowring, Edward	McGonigle, John T.
Bair, David, jr.	Musselman, Samuel
Bickenstaffer, Wm.	Madden, John, jr.
Chamberlin John B.	McCaskey, W. S.
Conn, Benjamin O.	Ober, Benjamin H.
Conner, John	Powell, John
Cross, John F.	Preterly, George
Coyle, Michael	Row, Samuel W.
Duncan, William F.	Rote, Wm. T.
Dostman, Wm.	Redsecker, James S.
Duchman, Jacob S.	Rote, H. D.
Derby, George W.	Rife, Wm. P.
Eichultz, Andrew	Rote, John
Eberman, Edward	Strine, James B.
Fetter, Harman	Stevens, Thad. jr.
Greiner, Michael	Shenk, Reuben W.
Gündaker, Emanuel	Swentzel, H. F.
Gerecke, Herman	Steigerwalt, Samuel C.
Hager, Edward	Snyder, Jacob K.
Hartman, Wm. H.	Strickler, Wilson
Hubley, Chester S.	Sprenger, J. A.
Haldeman, Clifford C.	Stubbs, John T.
Hayes, Chas. E.	Tredwell, James B.
Hogendobler, John	Turney, James
Holbrook, Samuel S.	Voight, Chas. F.

DEPARTURE OF THE JACKSON RIFLES.

At the time the Fencibles left on Friday afternoon the Jackson Rifles were not aware that they would leave the same evening. The news from Baltimore, however, made the gallant Hambright impatient to be off. He remarked, "this is not the place for us now," and fearing they might not be able to procure ammunition in Harrisburg, his men were set to work to prepare their own cartridges. It was after five o'clock before positive arrangements were made for the transportation of his men in the six o'clock train, but every man was at his post and ready.

Before leaving the Arm