The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON. Associate.

LANCASTER PASAUGUST 20, 1861: OTHCULETION, SOGO COPIES:

BURGENTHUS PART, \$2,00 Persanum. AD Refer Person 1 & 200/8 Approximate Adaptor, 119 Hassan reject, the York and Ill State drive, Berton B. M. Provinsi & Co., are Agents for The Zancoster Hostigence, and the most infinguist and largest circula-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.-They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest reize Ref. V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, N. E. corner With and Onestonu Streets, Philadelphia, is minimized to receive subscriptions and eleveristements for this paper, at our lowest reize. His receipts will be re-garded as payments.

garded as payments. By Jones WEBSTE'S ADVENTISING AGENCY is located at No.50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Laposter



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.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Committee met, pursuant to the call of the Chairman, at Shober's Hotel, in this city, cn Thursday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. The roll being called the following members answered to their

bomg tahte is iterating latents
 Bart, William Pickel; Brecknock, David McColm; Con-cestoga, A. R. Hees; Colerato, A. D. Whiteside; Concy, John Filbert; Drumore, John Hastings; Donegal East, Thomas J. Albright; Elizabethtown Bor, J. H. Bietz; Elizabeth, Joseph S. Keener; Ephrata, P. Martin Heitler; Eden, William Dungan; Hempfield West, John M. Weller; Lampater East, Joel L. Lightner; Lampeter West, Samuel Long; City, N. W. Ward, Brederick S. Pyfer; N. E. Ward, H. B. Swarr; S. W. Ward, John A. Sheaff; S. E. Ward, H. B. Swarr; S. W. Ward, John A. Sheaff; S. E. Ward, H. B. Swarr; S. Bare; Manheim Twp, Beolamin Eby; Manor, George G. Bruch; Martista, Charles Kolly; Mount Doy Bor, Enger Sd. Bruch; Martista, Charles Kolly; Mount Joy Bor, Henry Shafner; Paradise, Amos Rocky; Pequea, Lyman Fulton; Strasburg Twp., Franklin Clark; Salis-bury, Truman Walles; Warwick, T. Lichteathaler; Washington Bor, J. E. Charles.

On motion it was

On motion it was Resolved, That the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee be authorized to issue a call for a County Con-vention, to be held in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 18th of September, 1861, for the purpose of settling s full County ticket.

In view of the above resolution, the Democracy of Lancaster County are requested to meet in their respective Wards, Townships and Boroughs on SATURDAY, the 14th of SEPTEMBER, to elect not more than FIVE nor less than THREE delegates to meet in Convention at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a ticket for the following offices:

One Person for President Judge.

One Person for President Judge. """Associate Judge. """County Treasurer. "Cur Presons for Members of House of Representatives Two""Directors of the Poor. """"Prison Imspectors.

The Ward and Township Committees will give due notic

of the time and place for holding the delegate elections. FREDERICK S. PYFER, Chairman. P. MARTIN HEITLER, Secretary.

THE TRUE PARTY ISSUE.

A POOR EXCUSE. The party now in power in the State and A standing and a very weak argument ad-National Governments has, by its vile slanders vanced in justification of every infraction of and defamation, forced the Democratic party | the Constitution of the United States which into the position of self-vindication. The necessity may seem to render necessary, is Republican leaders have charged, and are that the rebels habitually disregard the Condaily reiterating the infamous libel upon stitution. So they do-and that is the very Democrats, that they are traitors and disunion- reason why it is necessary to use force in ists, and have thereby, in thus holding out order to compel them to obey. Because they such an idea to the South, encouraged the are treacherous to the Constitution is no rea-Slave States in their rebellion. The Demo | son why we should trample upon it. A bad cratic party has always battled manfully for example ought to be avoided, not followed.the Union and the Constitution, and is now | If their acts are to afford justification for our engaged in the proportion of at least three to acts, then we would be excusable in rushing one in defending the time-honored flag of our into rebellion because they have rebelled .common country on the battle fields of Vir-Away with such miserable sophistry! The ginia. But whilst they are sustaining the Constitution has not ceased to be the supreme Government in this war for the Union, Demolaw of the land, though it is assailed on the crats mean to insist upon keeping up their one hand by armed rebels, and on the other own party organization, and will repel the by subtle enemies, who insist upon treating vile assaults of the Republican party when | it as an old worn-out suit of clothes. ever or wherever offered. They have no faith EXTRACTS

Oh! consistency!

in the dirty business.

Baal," and shout hosannas to Old Abe.

A LITTLE TOO FAST.

everything by turns, and nothing long," was

appointed to his recent position by the present

Administration, and lately, in a communica-

UBIQUITOUS. THE OHIO RESOLUTION. The word ubiquitous means, according to General McDowgLL's report of the battle of Webster, "existing or being every where." Ball Run, has at length appeared in print .--This element we were never aware that we He gives no accurate list of the killed and Ingest Convention that ever met at that place.were the fortunate possessors of until the wise wounded, and hat little information saide from the close three cheers for the Union as it was and as

held at Drumore Centre, on Saturday week, to our maders were drawn up in the Intelligencer office, and that one of the editors was on the Committee of Resolutions. Wonders will never cease, howthat one of the educits was on the committee of Resolutions. Wonders will never cease, how-ever 1 and when unfledged *Pedagogues* assume control of the editorial columns of a newspaper, as a matter of course, many new things are brought to light, which were never dreamed of in other people's philosophy. This new editorial Pedagogue, an imported Southern

in the battle. The numbers opposed to us in participating to an participating to the support of the licket shisd any series and avoid even the appearance of exag-geration, that the enemy brought up all he gives the natural offaring of mis-geration, that the enemy brought up all he gives the natural offaring of mis-geration, that the enemy brought up all he gives the natural offaring of mis-geration could even the appearance of exag-geration, that the enemy brought up all he gives the adverter of the licket argits no pould which were not engaged elsewhere. He to all the gives the sections, and having, at all times, realously end to the section of the adventurer who writes out lengthy reports of terrible Secession meetings, (which are composed altogether of honest, industrious, hardworking mechanics and farmars, and sound Constitutional Union loving Democrate,) for the purpose of self-glorification, has widely missed the mark. The editors of the Intelligencer were neither at the aforesaid meeting, nor were they on the Committee of Resolutions, to the best of their knowledge and bellef. These Republican papers, however, and their allies, pimps and proteges, not only denounce

he Democrats of the North who have a proper reverence for the little article called the Constitution as Secessionists and Traitors. but are given most awfully to lying, and only because the latter practice is the principal composition in their nature, their " only stock in trade." and of course are entirely at home Why don't this new protege of the Union. who knows so much about Southern wrongs

and oppressions, shoulder his musket and march to the defence of his bleeding country? The answer is easily given. He is a sneaking we attacked them with. I could not, as I have said, push on faster, coward, and then it naturally follows that he

nor could I delay. A large and the best part must stay at home and slander and abuse of my forces were three months' volunteers. Democrats who will not "bow the knee to whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of

The Examiner of Wednesday last is a volunteers and the battery of volunteer artil-lery of the New York 8th militia, whose term little too fast when it states that the Rev. expired, insisted on their discharge, which was T. Fiske, who was detected in purloining finally granted. valuables from the letters in the Dead Letter Gen. McDowell says it was his intention to

Office, was "appointed to office by Mr. Buhave commenced the battle on Saturday, but CHANAN for his abusive slanders of Republiowing to the delay in obtaining the necessary supplies, he could not do so. And as the time of many of the three months men under his cans when editing a Democratic paper in Philadelphia." He did hold office for a short command was daily expiring and the forces time under the former Administration, but was of the rebels were hourly increasing, he could continued by the present. The truth of the not delay; consequently it was rendered necessary for him to commence the battle on matter is, that this Fiske, "who has been Sunday.

> THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND. The Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Evening Post save:

tion to the New York Tribune, declared him-"The Federal prisoners at Richmond are self an Abolitionist of the deepest dye .-ending in their petitions to Mr. Lincoln, beg-However, he had a perfect right to hold the ging him to arrange an exchange. It is reoffice, for he was only carrying out his thieving ported that our Government will not consent this, lest it should be interpreted as an propensities in a small way, whilst his supeacknowledgment of the belligerent rights of riors under this immaculate Administration the rebels. There is a very strong feeling here, are doing it on a most gigantic scale. Had and among the most zealous friends of the war, in favor of an immediate exchange of he been interested in the "Beef Contracts." etc., it would have been all marvelously right prisoners and the retention of all the rebels and proper, according to the Examiner logic. we may hereafter capture on the field of hat-If the prisoners taken in Western Vir-

ginia had been retained in our possession the Government could release every Federal soldier now in the hands of the rebel chiefs." It will be impossible for the Federal Govern

ment to prosecute the war much further with-The ordinary rules of civilization in mitigation of the borrors of war are as necessary in a war for the suppression of rebellion as in a conflict with a hostile nation. The interests of our swn army demand this. Prisoners taken from the enemy should not be refeased without their equivalent in Federal prisoners the dy pron & A long as the Government stands, whon we mare numeriting on the stands, whon we have been obligation to be the attacking force, marching under a Southern sun, exhausted, without provisions and without shalter, they have been encounted and in fortified positions in a country unfriendly to us and friendly to them, where they could vary and learn nothing whatever as to theirs. The probabilities are that in no case on the record of the world's history has an army been called into the field possessing so little knowledge of the strength and position ours in the position ours.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which assembled at Columbus on the 7th inst., was the ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC MEETING .-

There was a harmonious feeling throughout, and at were drawn up in the Intelligencer office, and We presed Ball Run with about 18,000. mously:

their duties. 6. That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is one of the great balwarks of freedom, and that no citizen can be legally deprived of the benefit thereof, except by Congress, and then only in case of rebel-lion or invasion, when the public safety may require it, and that the late attempt of the President of the United States to says end the privilege of the same is unwarranted by the Federal Constitution.

GOV. SPRAGUE ON THE WAR.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has called the Legislature together for consultation in regard to the war. Being the only Governor of a Northern State who has actively participated in the military contest, his opinions in regard to the prospect of subduing the South are decidedly instructive. Had President LINCOLN been equally honest and frank with the people the civil war might now, be in the train of peaceful settlement. The Governor says that when the war broke out the country "felt that it would, from the necessities of the case, be of short

duration. Since that time events have transpired which have opened the eyes of the whole country to the magnitude of the rebellion which they are called upon to crush out. The repulse which the army has recently suffered has been owing to so many causes that it is impossible to attribute it to any one which we should regard as satisfactory-all of them pointing to the condition of things which we now behold." The Governor remarks, however, that the change in the programme of the Washington government will relieve the errors of the past and ensure success in the future. He goes on to say :

The war will of necessity be a long one. We have been in error as to the strength of the enemy, and as to the long and persistent course which has been pursued by the South tending towar this point; while we have been cocupied in our business they have been creating revolution. We war and the while we have been occupied in our business they have been creating revolution. We were under the impression that they were lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies. Whereas in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves. We have found not only the physique of their men equal to ours, but their cloth-ing, their arms, their subsistence and their means

impossible for any troops in the position one

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

-Agree

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

RoLLA, Mo., August 13. The following account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an everyticates, who left Springfield on Sunday morning and same through to this place on horsehack. WOULD THE BOUTH HATS ACCEPTED THE CRIT-TENDEN COMPROMISE-AN IMPOBLANT PAGE

WOULD THE SOUTH HAT FACE PTED THE CRITTENDEN CONFROMENCE.
WOULD THE SOUTH HAT FACE THE CRITTENDEN CONFROMENCE.
GF POLITICAL HISTORY.
INDIANAPOLIS, July 30, 1861.
The Editor of the Enquirer:
I have seen a statistement in the Enquirer, explete the Souther of the Enquirer.
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South

mentary evidence of can you give me aby additional particulars of the circumstances under which Mr. Douglas bore the testimony which you published in the Enquirer a few days since, in reference to the willingness of the South to take the Crittenden Compro-

mise? DEMOCRAT: We have before us the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the session of 1860 and 1861. If our correspondent will turn to the Congressional Globe of March 11, 1861, he will find in it a debate in the Senate, of March 2, upon the Corwin Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States. In the course of the

debate, Senator George E. Pugh said :

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States, than any proposition that was over before Congress. I believe in my heart, to-day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State ; ay, sir,

and of nearly every other State; ay, sir, and of nearly every other State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Missis-sippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them, who, now assumes at least to be President of , now assumes at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and to maintain the Union if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this Chamber. Therefore, of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the 1st of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crit-tenden resolution in this Chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina. Mr. Pugh said this in the hearing of Saw-

ard, of Wade, of Fessenden, of Trumbull, of all the Republican Senators, and not one denied the truth of his assertion. Mr. Douglas heard it, and confirmed its truth thus. quote from the Globe report of the discussion, of March 2. Mr. Douglas said ;

" The Senator has said, that if the Crittenden proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden Proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness to accept it, in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. No man has labored harder than I have to get it passed. I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on the committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Grittenden proposition. I will go further and say that Mr. Toombs

This makes the matter beyond dispute, that the South would have taken the Crittenden Compromise as a final settlement of all our

difficulties. We will go further, however, and adduce the testimony of Senator Toombs, of Georgia, himself. In his speech in the United States Senate, on the 7th of January, 1861,

 a dista unionists - TWENTY-ONE REBLES KILLED.
 b dista unionists - TWENTY-ONE REBLES KILLED.
 Charton dista unionist - Composed - as I unionister - as I u he said :

the Cotton States could not have remained

were given for it except Northern Dem

the Constitution, that Congress should

as a point of history, that the adoption of the to his commañd The Rebels numbered two hundred, composed of Crittenden Compromise would have saved the some of the worst characters of this county, led on by Zach. Cochran, the Sheriff of this county, under Union and preserved the public peace. What a terrible mistake was its rejection ! the Letcher rule We are now embroiled in an extensive and dreadful civil war, without any real attempt LATEST FROM ST. LOUIS. being made by the majority of Congress to PROTECTION OF ST. LOUIS-MARTIAL LAW Settle the difficulty peaceably and amicably. Many propositions were made in the last Congress, but they generally came either from

but in a tew minutes are struggle and lost struggle. General Siegel had a very severe struggle and lost three of his guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however, spiking the guns and disabling the carriages.

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THE BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

first, however, spiking the guns and disabling the earriages. At about 1 o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating. Their train of baggage wagons were on fire. Our forces were too much fatigued and out up to pursue, so the battle may be considered as a draw. Gen. Price, was not killed. There were runnors on the field that General Mc-Culloch was killed, but the Rebels denied it. On Saturday night, Dr. Marcher and others of our army went back with ambulances to the battle field from Springfield to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were con-siderately treated.

They found the enemy on the field and were con-siderately treated. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield. Major Sturgis took command of the battle field after the death of Gen. Lyon. Gen. Siegel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to-300 killed, and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2000 killed and wounded. Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags-the Con-

Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags—the Con-federate and the Stars and Stripos. General Siegel marched back to Springfield in good order. After porfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not want to fall into the hands of the enemy. he loft Springfield, and on Sunday night encamped thirty miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursu-ing. The only hostility observed during the day was the firing of muskets at the rear guard. Gen. Siegel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements reaching the enemy from the South-west, and that his line of communication to Rolla word dbe eut off. wou'd be cut off.

wou'd be cut on. Gen. Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforce-ments from Hardee's column, which was approaching

from the south-east. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was ad-mirably served. Their infantry fire was also very

severe. The Springfield Home Guard were not in the fight. They, together with a large number of citizens, were in Siegel's camp. It was thought he would fall back no further than the several mean several would fall back no further than

Lebanon, where reinforcements we THE LATEST-GEN. SIEGEL'S COMMAND.

THE LATEST-GEN. SIEVED 5 COMMAND. Sr. LOUIS, August 14. The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Rolla, furnishes the following items : General Siegel's command was passed at the Gas-conade river, fifty miles west of this place, yesterday

(Tuesday) evening, where he had encamped for the night. The stage route to Springfield has been abandoned and the stock brought here. The Postmaster of Springfield has arrived with all the mail matter of that office.

About twenty-five wagon loads of fugitives from Springfield have reached here, and others are on their

way. Judge McBride is reported to be at Big Tunnel, twenty-five miles from here, with fifteen hundred malcontents, but vory little attention is paid to him or his movements

SEVERE SKIRMISH NEAR GRAFTON; VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA. TWO HUNDRED REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT BY FIFTY VIR-GINIA UNIONISTS-TWENTY-ONE REBELS KILLED.

And precision in drill the sploudid corps had attained. SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two young boys named Mileback, whose parents reside in High street, south.West Ward, were out annoing on Saturday last, and the younger one, a boy about 12 years of age, met with his death under the following circumstances: They had no shot to load their gnn with, and a quantity of small particles of fluctscoues were gathered and used instead. The gun had been set down, and as it was observed to be smoking, having been fired off once before, the boy picked it up and blew in the barrel; the gun immediately went off, and the load passed through his mouth and out at the back of his head, killing him almost instantly. This is and blow to his parents, and is another waroing to all per-sons against the reckless practice of handling fire-arms.

of the large and enthuisetto Democratic meetin eld at Kirkwood. Colerain township, on Saturda R last- Dr. J. P. Andrews presi ling, and Jame

Appending were made by

ing to substitut the Constitution and the government thereby established throughout all time, 'If administered according to its true spirit and intent. "Exotics,' That the reconstruction of the Union by forces, egalast the embittered feeling and the multed atrangth of nearly one half the States, is a palpable absundity and an intig impossibility, and sero if the revoluted States should be overrun and subjugated, they can be held to their al-legiance only by changing our government to an unlimited monarchy: and while purshing this deluation of re-miniter impossibility, and were if the revoluted States should the states. by corricon, a Standlog. Army has been raised without color' of law, the freedom of speech has been abridged, the sight of protection of parson by Habeas Or-pus, the right of safety in homes, papers and effects, the algoin of petition for redress of griswances, -all these great Constitutional rights, on which our freedom resis, are being violated; and unless an immediate check be placed upon these surgratings no rammant of our once free gov-ernment will remain to us. Received. That the only end to be obtained by the present coording separation and an unconquerable bitternets a lasting separation and an unconquerable bitternets be tween the different States, an enormous surface of blood and treasure, and a complete subversion of our government. *Received*. That the area in favor of a general Convention of all the States, to take into consideration measures for the immediate and amicable settlement of the existing affinentites, and a roomstruction of all the States. A similar meeting will be held at Twaddel's Hotel, in A similar meeting will be held at Twaddel's Hotel, in

A similar meeting will be held at Twaddel's Hotel, i Chester county, on Saturday next, the 24th inst., at o'clock, P. M.; and another near Kirkwood on Saturday the 7th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.-GEORGE E. HAM-

0.11 DARING BURGLARY AND ROBBERY .- On Fri DARING BURGLARY AND ROBBERY. -On Fri-day night last some scoundrel effected an entrance into the salescroom of Lieux Mitchell J. Weaver's Shoe Mann-factory, West Cheenat street; by boring the front door, near the lock, so as to resch and unlock the door. He used a 1½ inch auger, with which he bored nine holes, making an opening sore five inches in diamater. The vil-lain succeeded in carrying off from £200 to \$250 worth of the best quality of shoes, all being of Lieux. Weaver's own superior manufacture. The burgtar evidently took great precaution not to make a noise. In the salesroom was a show case, in which were some goods and a revolver. This was locked, and the thisf did not venture to break the glass, doubles fearing the noise might lead to his dates

glass, doubtless fearing the noise might lead to break the tion. It is to be hoped that the villain will be speedily detected and brought to justice.

THE JACKSON RIFLES AT EPHRATA .- The Line: OAUKSON INFLUES AT LIPHRATA. -- The Jackson Riffes had a glorlous time at the Ephrata Monn-tain Springs last week. They left the city on Thursday morning, and remained until Saturday. Atternoon. They speak in the highest terms of their treatment by "mine best" Blaymaker, of the Ephrata Mountain Springs Hold. Their presence attracted to that delightful spots a large number of visitors, who were load in their preises of the Hiddes and their noble and gallant commander. On their way home they atomed at the heartiful lift. On their way home they stopped at the beautiful little village an hour or two. Here they went through their novel and periect drill to the great delight of the citizens. They were handsomely treated by our friend Lichtenthaler, who is a prince among landlords. The Rifles returned to the city on Saturday evening, at

FIRE. — A small log house, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Samuel Humes, situated in the alley between Middle and Goores streets, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, about 1 o'clock. The house was not occupied at the time. We have not learned the origin of the fire. o'clock. was al

DRILL OF THE JACKSON RIFLES .- The Jack-

whatever in the principles or policy of the Republican party, or in its ability to carry on this war to a successful termination, or to administer the Government in a creditable or constitutional manner, and they are determined to war upon it in a legitimate way until it is swept from power in the State and Nation. The senseless cry of treason and traitor will not deter Democrats from the ex- going to publish. Recollect, that the Pubercise of the undoubted right they have under the Constitution of examining the conduct of our rulers, and of condemning that conduct when they think it deserves condemnation .---Democrats know their rights as loyal citizens, and mean to maintain them at every hazard, though parasites and pensioners and plunder ers of the Government, and their aiders and abettors, bellow treason at every street corner or on the highway; nor will they have anything to do with a fusion of the parties as advocated in certain quarters. If the Republicans are already sick of their name and their principles, let them disavow both, and thereby acknowledge that its baleful race is run; but they cannot perpetuate it by the old trick of a fresh baptism, alias "Union" party. Its leaders would not resort to this expedient if their party could stand alone .---They know its imbecility and odiousness, and wish to cover up both by a new dodge. But it won't do. The Chicago platform has had its day, and its doctrines are a stench in the nostrils of the American people. Democrats insist upon a platform constructed of other materials. They must have one that comprehends the whole Union, the Constitution, the laws, an economical government, no peculation, and the responsibility of rulers to the the Republicans. people. Upon this platform they invite all Union-loving citizens to stand; and from this elevated stand-point they mean to hurl defiance at all who will not subscribe to these At the same time they will stand by the Gov. ernment in every legitimate effort it may put forth to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion, and shall spare neither men or money to restore our beloved Union to lican candidate is 2,840." A very clever its wonted peace and prosperity.

GEN. FREDERICK HAMBRIGHT. We had the pleasure the other day of taking by the hand the gallant old veteran whose name heads this paragraph. He was on a visit to his relatives in this city. Although far advanced in the "sere and yellow leaf" of life, he still looks hale and hearty, and is the same entertaining and whole souled gentleman as in days of yore. During his stay in this city he was called upon by hundreds of our citizens, all of whom were anxious to testify their regard and respect for the old soldier and patriot.

MORE PROOF :

The New York Tribune-good Republican authority-states that the following resolution passed the Republican Central Club of that City, at its last stated meeting on the 15th instant:

Resolved, That the surest and quickest way of ending the rebellion and re establishing a permanent peace, is to declare IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPA-TION.

510 BEAURECARD's official return of the killed and wounded at the Battle of Manassas, makes the Secessionists, loss in killed and wounded 1470

From the Official Organ of the Secretary of "Harrisburg Telegraph"-Ai War-the gust 10th, 1861.

The following extracts will have the more significance, when it is known that Gen. CAMERON was at home at the time the paper was issued, and must therefore have been cognizant of what his creature, Bergner, was lisher is the Postmaster of that city. Read his sentiments :

"There cannot and there never will be eace again in what once formed the United States, as long as slavery exists in the South .-This is the decree of God himself, who has leclared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong !!!!

'To talk of peace, therefore, as long 13 as slavery exists on this continent, in conjunc-tion with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable !!!

"If we intend to be free, the sooner 165 ee go to work to overthrow and banish the in titution of slavery, the longer our Freedom will last and the nobler it will become !!!"

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS. The Democracy of Berks and Chester held very large and enthusiastic County meetings at Reading and West Chester, on Tuesday ast, at which strong and pointed Union resoutions were adopted, and the necessity of restoring the country to its former peace and prosperity ably urged. The sins and shortcomings of the Lincoln and Curtin administrations were freely commented upon, and the determination unanimously expressed to adher to the time honored customs and usages of the Democratic party, and have nothing to do with the new dodge-the proposed fusion-of

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. On the 5th inst., an election was held in St. Louis for a Clerk of the Law Commissioners' Court, and resulted in the success of WM. good old doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. C. HUFFMAN, the Democratic candidate, by over 1000 majority. The Missourian says that "counting the votes thrown for other candidates holding views similar to Mr. H., the clear majority in the city over the Repubday's work, truly !

AND STILL ANOTHER !

At an election for Justice of the Peace, held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th inst., the Dem ocratic candidate was elected by a majority of 316, out of a total of 2,052 votes polled. The Statesman save:

"When Mr. KRONENBITTER was nominated, the yelpers commenced their howl that he was Secessionist, as they chose to do when any Democrat is nominated. But it recoiled upon the authors, as it will continue to do.---Men will learn before long that Democrats are not to be howled down by the cry of secession."

GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL.

This veteran and experienced officer has at long last been brought from his retirement and assigned a position in the active service of his country. He has been ordered to relieve Gen. BUTLER in the command of Fortress Monroe, gard. and has promptly entered upon the discharge of his duties

THE BLOCKADE.

delphia have agreed to take \$150,000,000 of BOSTON, August 16. The British steamer Eastern State, from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, arrived to day, with 442 barrels of spirits of turpentine, and 441

Richmond will be held in confinement, when they might be exchanged. As to the sugges tion. at one time freely made, that all rebel prisoners should be immediately condemned and hung, we presume that bloody nonsense has ceased to have a rational advocate since the fortunes of war have consigned a large number of Federal prisoners into rebel hands.

MISSOURI.

The disastrous result of the recent battle between the U.S. troops and the Secessionists, near Springfield-telegraphic accounts of which are given in to-day's paper-has served to fix public attention on the military movements and political condition of that important State. Speaking of the civil war in Missouri, the New York World (Republican) says:

There is no State in the Union where the cauldron of civil war seethes into such active oaming of contending elements, and no one State where such momentous consequenc ang on the result of the contest. If the rebels should get the upper hand, capture St. Louis and hold the State, it imperils all that vast area of the national domain which stretches from the right bank of the Mississippi to the coast of the Pacific. The overland route to California passes through Missouri, and if the rebels should take that State out of the Union they would expect the whole Pacific slope to The new State of Kansas and the erritory of Nebraska. to which there is no convenient access except through the Missouri iver, and which find their natural market a Louis, could not be kept in the Union with Missouri permanently out of it. With them we should lose all the territories between their estern Loundaries and the Rocky Mountains. glance at the map suffices to show that Missouri is the key to the possession of a larger area of territory than is comprised in all the loyal States east of the Mississippi, to say nothing of its immediate value to the rebels in the supplies it would furnish them for the prosecution of the way

THE "OLD DOMINION."

The Boston Post says there is something almost romantic in the retribution which has overtaken Virginia. She is made the first sufferer, as she will also be the last, in a conflict which her folly aided so largely in initi-

ating, but which, neither from her position nor her interests, legitimately belongs to her. Her fields are trampled over by hostile armies -her homes are disturbed by dread of out rage, and her soil is being moistened by human blood. Her industry is paralyzed, her comnerce and her trade ruined. She is made the battle field of a terrific struggle, in which, let who will triumph, she can only be a loser.-One-half of her territory has repudiated the

authority of the rebel leaders, and organized a loyal State Government in their stead. She s trampled over by invading forces from the North, and treacherous and false allies from the South. Her finances are utterly ruined, and her credit destroyed, by being compelled to bear the brunt of the rebellion. The debt ander which she was staggering at the comnencement of the revolt was all that the bent backs of her people could bear, and the additional burdens, with the impoverishment consequent upon her treason, will inevitably force her into the infamy of repudiation. Her

distinguished men are overslaughed by her Southern allies, and her leaders, whose ambition hurried them into revolt, are thrust into a voiceless retirement. Gov. Letcher is cast in the shadow of Jeff. Davis, and Lee is extinguished in the superior glories of Beaure-. . . 1.1.1.1.1

THE WAR LOAN TAKEN. The Banks of New York, Boston and Phila-

the new war loan-to be paid in three sepa-rate instalments, to wit : \$50,000,000 to be furnished at once, \$50,000,000 on the 15th of October, and \$50,000,000 on the 15th of De-

stands upon a mere punctilio, prisoners at found themselves to have sustained themselves for any considerable length of time. It has opened the country to the immensity of the struggle, and in country to the immensity of the struggle, and in that view of the subject the result may be bearable. The troops of the North entering the field against those of the South have, in every case occupying equal advantages, been able to drive them from the field; but protected by superior position, by batteries and superior force, it has of course been impossible —utterly out of the question—to attempt to drive them from their strongholds. Such being the case, and the country calling upon the States for so much more than was at first autioi.

are willing to continue the liberal course which wa inaugurated when this contest first begun

FALSE DISTINCTIONS

Many of the most violent Republican jour nals, while in one breath professing a desire to ignore all party distinctions, in the next Union." Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, was endeavor to excite animosity between Democrats who supported Mr. DougLAS and those and suggested that there should have been a

who supported Mr. BRECKINRIDGE at the last Presidential election. Every movement and every expression of opinion that does not meet the views of the party supporting the Administration with blind subserviency, is at once attributed to the treasonable sympathies of BRECKINRIDGE Democrats. Among Democrats no such distinction is recognized. The ques and overthrow the Constitution as soon as you tions that unhannily divided the Democratic party have ceased to be subjects of controversy Those who seek to stir up the embers of ap extinct feud are either inveterate enemies of the Democratic party, or pretended friends in league with, and in some cases the recipients

of pay from the Republican party. The last speech delivered in the United States Senate by Mr. Douglas was a more determined and decided protest against was than anything uttered by Mr. BRECKINEIDGE either before or since the commencement o hostilities. The former supporters of thes andidates for President alike volunteered a the call of the Executive. They may be found oulder to shoulder in the ranks of the army BUTLER and DIX and PATTERSON among ou fajor Generals, were earnest supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and many of

efficient officers now in the army were on the same side. So was Mr. Holt, whose eloquen appeals for the Union have excited the admi tion of every loyal citizen. Mr. RICHARDSON recently complained in the House of Repre-sentatives that the Administration had appointed so many officers of high rank from mong the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE, while the friends of Mr. DougLas were neglected.-Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, now Colonel of the Seventy regiment, was Chairman of the BRECKINRIDGE ational Committee. MILES TAYLOR, of Loui siana, was Chairman of the Dongras Nations Executive Committee-and where is he now? We instance these cases not by way of reproach to anybody, but as evidence that the distinction sought to be made by the Republican between BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS Demo

orats does not exist. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who' offered peac esolutions in the House, supported Mr. DOUGLAS, and our impression is that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did so also. BENJAHIN WOOD, of the New York Daily News, was for DougLas. The Democratic organization of New York is in the hands of the supporters of DougLASand look at their call for a State Convention to see where they stand ! Look also at the Ohio resolutions passed by the friends of DOUGLAS !

In fact, the Democratic party has ceased to be divided. Both wings stand together in support of Constitutional Liberty and the Union. The labors of the Republicans' to perpetuate our divisions, and by this means establish their own ascendancy, are well understood, and will not work .- Patriot and Union.

"NATIONAL ZEITURG."-This is the name at par. of a new German weekly paper jus New York, at the rate of \$2 per fifty cents for three months. Th paper, and strongly advocates a of the civil war now in progress. particular plan is for bringing ab

able an object and a restoration happy Union is not yet annound presume will be in due time.

less secure an extended circulation.

NOTICE .- We are requested to state that

AUTICE. — We and requested to state that succresion tickets will be isreed on the Penneylvania Rail-road to all persons desirous of attending the County Con-rention of Lyceums at Christiana. The tickets will only be issued at Lancaster and intermediate stations, and will be good for the 30th and 31st days of August, inclusive. THE "OBLITERATING PROCESS."-The P. M.

eneral is still engaged in the patriotic work of "obliter-tog party lines" in this county, as follows: Hiram Wat an, Postmaster at Smithville, vice John O. Smith, re-oved. Edward H. Brown, at Lyle's, vice Hironomus dream proceed.

ACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS. On the 1st of Febuary, 1840, Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented two petitions from Issae Jefferies and other citizens of Pennsylvania, and J. F. Woodward and House of Representatives, chosen by the Re others, praying that "some plan might be publicans, drafted some resolutions of compro devised for the dissolution of the American Compromise. This Compromise the Republicans rejected. It was not satisfactory to the unsparing in his denunciation of the petitions, Cotton States, but it would have kept all the Border States in the Union, and in that event

preamble to them in these words. "Gentlemen, members of Congress! Where as, at the commencement of this session, you and each of you, took your solemn oaths, in the presence of God and the Holy Evangelists that you would support the Constitution of the United States; now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union

proposition, to submit the Crittenden propocan. sition directly to a vote of the people, was Yet this petition received three votes. John rejected when offered by him, and su P. Hale, of New Hampshire, WILLIAM H. SE WARD. of New York. and SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. The last two are Cabinet officers.

[See Senate Journal, 1st session 31st Congress page 129.]

For The Intelligencer.

THE "EXPRESS" AND THE DE MOCRACY. "While prudent mortals curb with strictest care All vagrant curs, it seems the queerest puzzle That dogs rage rabid in their lair, Without the slightest muzzle !

"But Jove is wise and equal in his way, Howe'er it ecems to clash with human reason, These flery dogs will soon have had their day, And men shall have a season!"

MESSRS. EDITORS: I would respectfully ask whethe

missis. Europs: I would respectfully ask whether di the curs in town are security muzzied. Now that the do star is raging, it is quite proper to restrain in some way the lesser species of the camber tribe, as we are taught by experience that they are the first to become rabid, or a lesst they would create that impression if barking wer regarded as an indication of the approach of that disease they more than the same the second second second second the second second second second second second second the second seco regarded as an indication of the approach of that disease There have for some days past been alarming symptoms of hydrophobia in the vicinity of the Express Office, and the hope is that no more violent demonstrations will occu until the "dog shall have had his day." And yot it woull seem prudent to apply the muzzle, lest the froth and fury so amply dispensed, might even fighter such men a "McEpartan and Swift, and Welchens and Sanderson," and perhaps some other good Demoorata, who have th "audacity" to save themsolves such, even at the risk of incurring the righteous displeasure of the supreme embodii ment of wisdom at the head of the Express Office. I would suggest to the true-hearted patriots and good

THE EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

THE BLACK volumes of the four Reviews and fackwood's Magazine (from the press of Leonard Scott : Co..New York,) commenced on the lat of July This rill, therefore, be a favorable time to subscribe for these tandard English publications. For terms, see advertise ent in another column.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- The September issue is Scould's Labor's BOOK.—The September issue is a beautiful number. The "Widow's Mite' is a superb en-graving, and the large Fashion Plate will be more than usually interesting to the Lady patrons of Godey. The numerous other engravings are also admirably exceuted, and then the reading matter—prose and poetry—are just the yery thing to make the book perfect, "The Night of Terror" alone is worth the price of the number.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD COMMENCE JULY, 1861.

1	1 D 15 m p	Hotel, and conveyed to the city pris
3	FOR STY ONE OF the four Reviews	he is now held. We apprehend
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sword.

out Court have presented the Journal of Commerce, News, Day Book, Freeman's Journal and the Brooklyn Eagle, for express-ing sympathy with the rebels, and ask the thousand Austrian rifled muskets, purchased advice of the Court in the matter, saying that usand they will be glad to learn that the conductors d are of these papers are subject to indictment, and in bond in New York, will soon follow. Condign nunishment.

ST. LOUIS, August 13. The police office in St. Louis was taken possessio The police office in St. Louis was taken possession of this evening by the United States authorities, and special orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at the various armories to be prepared for any emergency. The city, however, is quiet and no ap-prehension of disturbances are feit. It is understood that Gen. Fremont will declare martial law to-morrow. the Southern men or from Northern Democrate, and were all rejected by the Republicans without whose assent nothing can be done.-The proposition of Mr. Crittenden was, as we

all know, rejected by his party. Then Mr. Etheridge, one of the most resolute of the Union nartial law to-morrow A loan of \$250,000 was effected from our banks tomen of the South, and who is now Clerk of the

A loan of \$200,000 was effected from our banks to-day by Gen. Fremont. Heavy siege guns are being mounted to command the various approaches to the city. It is stated that Gen. Siegel would have lost another gun had he not compelied the prisoners to drag it off the field. mise, which was known as the Border State

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED-ARREST OF A POLICE COMMISSIONER. ST. LOUIS, August 14.

The following proclamation has just been issued : Headquarters Western Department,

long out of it. Mr. Douglas introduced a very Headquarters Western Department, Sr. Louis, Aug. 14, 1861. I hereby declare and establish martial law for the city and county of St. Louis. Major J. McKinstry, of the U. S. army, is appointed provost marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be obeyed accordingly. Major General Commanding. Major McKinstry, the provost marshal, has ar-rested John A. Brownlee, the president of the board of police commissioners, and has appointed Basil Duke in his stead. The laws of the city and State will be executed without change. excellent scheme of adjustment that would have satisfied Virginia and all the Border States. This the Republicans would not accept. They would not accept the proposition of the Peace Conference Congress. No votes

and Southern Border State men. Mr. Bigler's ited without change. GEN. HARDEE MARCHING ON PILOT KNOB quently

when offered by Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Adams ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 14. ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 14. It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with 15,000 Con-federates, is marching on Pilot Knob, the terminus of the St. Louis and from Mountain Railroad. The Union force there is about 5,000, with eight pieces of cannon a Republican member from Massachusetts, now Minister to England, had a plan of compromise, but his own party voted that down. Even the constitutional amendment of Mr. cannon. Corwin, which provided only what is now in

interfere with slavery in the States, was voted MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE AT NEW YORK.

against by more than half the Republicans in The Journal of Commerce, in its monthly state

the House. Our correspondent will see, therefore, that no attempt was made last winment of the movements of produce at New York, ter to settle things peaceably, nor has there been any effort made since. President Lincoln, gives some interesting facts, as follows : The receipts at New York since January 1st, show

The receipts at New York since January 1st, show a harge gain in flour, an immense increase in wheat, and a considerable increase in corn. There is a fall-ing off in cotton and naval stores, these coming ex-clusively from southern ports. There is a decrease in beef and cheese, but considerable increase in out meats, butter and lard. The receipts of pork have increased as compared with last year, but are far be-low the corresponding total for 1859. The exports of flour have doubled; of wheat more than quadrupled; of corn nearly trebled; and in out meats, butter, cheese, lard and tallow, there is also a corresponding gain. The exports of beef neard it is true, recommended in his Inaugura Address, a General Convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution.-This scheme was voted for in the House of Representatives recently, by all the Democratic and Union members, with Crittenden at the

head, but the Republican majority voted it this dual rupied; of corn nearly trebled; and in out meats, butter, cheese, lard and tallow, there is also a corresponding gain. The exports of beef, naval stores and manufactured tobacco have fallen off. There are various opinions in regard to the pros-pects of the export trade during the remaining five months of the year. Last year \$50,695,283 were shipped up to the 1st of August, and \$52,555,374 from that date to January 1st. This year \$74,093, 468, or an (increase of \$21,535,094,) have been ship-ped up to the 1st of August. We do not look for any further considerable gain during the year, as if we keep up with last year, we shall reach \$128,500, 000 by January next. We are not yet able to fix upon reliable estimate of the current consumption of wheat flour dependent upon this market, as the amount decreases each month at the rate of four to eight thousand barrels. Perhaps nothing shows the magnitude of the prevailing depression in all in-dustrial pursuits so much as this decreased consump-tion of flour at a time when it is so very cheap. Thus we are in a bloody and expensive war, because the politicians would not allow the question in dispute to be settled by a fair compromise. They have evinced wretched statesmanship, and we fear their patriotism is but little better. There is not one of the com promises we have mentioned, that the people would not have sanctioned by an immense majority, for the sake of national unity and peace. The people understand very well, that in this extensive country, with its varying interests and local prejudices, there must necessarily be compromises, in order to keep everything smooth and in order. It is extremely unfortunate that a party opposed to any compromise opposed to even having a conference with the South in a General Convention to see what

can be done, is in power. Shrewd Adminis CRITTENDEN AND THE WAR. trations gain more by the pen than by the

We dislike very much to see, in many Republican prints, sneers at the venerable CRITTENDEN and his

efforts to effect a reconciliation. He has proved his AN IMPORTANT ARREST .--- Shortly before devotion to the Government-he voted for millions. noon to-day, we hear, the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, of Virginia, ex United States Minof money and hundreds of thousands of men in Conister to Paris, was taken into custody by Col. Porter, United States Army Provost Marshal, gress-he is for a vigorous/prosecution of the war and sustaining the arm of authority, and, unlike in person, at his (Mr. F.'s) quarters, Brown's most of the senseless parrots who deafen the public Hotel, and conveyed to the city prison, where ear with loud hurrahs for blood, he is able to give a reason for what he does. On his way to his home in We apprehend that the Kentucky, from which perhaps he will never again charges against him are for having aided and the agents of the revolutionists to emerge, he passed through Columbus, Ohio, where obtain arms and munitions of war in Europe, while himself holding the commission of a United States Minister and Envoy Extrahe delivered a brief speech to his fellow-citizens. He said :

while himself holding the commission of a United States Minister and Envoy Extra-ordinary.: And further, on the charge of being about to take the command of a dis-union regiment alleged to be now awaiting his arrival at Winchester, Va.—Wash. Star, Aug. 12. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. New YORK, August 16. The Grand Jury of the United States Cir-suit Court have presented the Journal of Commerce, News, Day Book, Freeman's Journal and the Brooklyn Eagle, for express-Journal and the Brooklyn Eagle, for express-ing sympathy with the rebels, and ask the advice of the Court in the matter, saying that noney and indices of stokenics of men, and in order that the issue may be decided more speeding and our erring brethren united to us once more. For, fellow-citizens, I believe we shall be re-united And I have confidence in the belief that, instead of destroying or weakening us, this war will make our Union stronger than ever before." t, instead of

annum, or is a peace termination . What its	to one address for \$9; four copies of the four law; will be sen Blackwood for \$30; and so on. Agr Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers. No. 54 fcld Street, Now Tork.	
out so desir-	MUSKETS FOR GEN. FREMONTOn Satur-	cui
of our once	day week, Adams' Express Company trans-	Co
ced, but we	ported to St. Louis from New York, twenty	Jou

ent of wisdom at the head of the Express values. I would suggest to the true hearted patriots and good alon Democrats above enumerated the propriety of treat ig the small barking of the *Edilor-in-Chief* of the Express ith ellent contempt, inamuch as no one has ever been a usch injured by a bad use of his pen as he has himself. UNION DEMOCHAT.