83-8. M. Perrusulli & Co.'s Advantising Agency, 119 Issue street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. S. M. Perrusulli & Co., are Agents for The Lancater viciligencer, and the most influential and largest circular in Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.—by are authorized to content of the Canadas.— B. PAIMES, the American Newspaper Agent, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia at to receive subscriptions and advertisements of a to make the companion of payments.

NES WEBSTER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is located a



our fiag is flung to the wild winds free, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

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

Bart, William Pickel; Brecknock, David McColm; Conestoga, A. R. Hess; Colerain, A. D. Whiteside; Conoy, John Filbert; Drumore, John Hastings; Donegal East, Thomas J. Albright; Elizabethtown Bor., J. H. Bletz; Elizabeth, Joseph S. Keener; Ephprata, P. Martin Heitler; Eden, William Dungan; Hempfield West, John M. Weller; Lampeter East, Joel L. Lightner; Lampeter West, Samuel Long; City, N. W. Ward, Frederick S. Pyfer; N. E. Ward, H. B. Swarr; S. W. Ward, John A. Sheaff; S. E. Ward, William M. Gormly; Leacock, Molton R. Sample; Leacock Upper, Dr. A. S. Bare; Manheim Twp., Benjamin Eby, Manor, George G. Brust, Marletta, Charles Kelly; Mount Joy Bor., Henry Shaffner; Paradise, Amos Rocky; Pequea, Lyman Fulton; Strasburg Twp., Franklin Clark; Salisbury, Truman Wallace; Warwick, T. Lichtenthaler; Washington Bor., J. E. Charles. Bart, William Pickel; Brecknock, David McColm; Con-

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Democratic County Dommittee be authorized to issue a call for a County Con-rention, to be held in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 18th of September, 1851, for the purpose of settling a 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 il, 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.
" " Associate Judge. " " Associate Judge.
" " County Treasurer.
" " County Commissioner.
Four Persons for Members of House of Representativer
Two " "Directors of the Poor.
" " Prison Inspectors.

The Ward and Township Committees will give due notice of the time and place for holding the delegate elections. FREDERICK S. PYFER, Chairman

hazard.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

On our first page will be found the great speech of this distinguished statesman-late Secretary of War under President BUCHANAN. It is a truly able and eloquent production, and | I will lodge," and the malediction she called places the cause of the Union in a strong light before the country. Whether we shall be accused of treason by the Republicans for publishing it, we do not know, and, what is more. we do not care. What a rity it is that Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet was not composed of been our bulwark in war, and in peace it has

PERSONAL. We incline to the opinion that we-the State, at the present time. But we are not conscious of having done anything to warrant it. We have never helped to rob the Commonwealth of thousands of dollars in a not committed the crime of forgery, and been incarcerated in a Prison for defrauding a poor woman out of a boarding bill. We have never slandered respectable ladies, and have not intentionally, wounded the feelings of a single individual, male or female. On the contrary, we have faithfully endeavored to do our duty as a law abiding citizen and a magistrate.-We have always stood by the Union and the Constitution, and will uphold the stars and stripes of our beloved country to the last .--We are, and always have been, opposed to Secession, and its twin sister Abolitionism in every shape and form, and have no sympathy North, who would strike down the emblem of to the music of the Union. our Nation's sovereignty. We want to see the civil war now in progress carried on energetically by the Government and brought to a speedy and successful issue; but, at the same time, we are opposed to the unprincipled horde of peculators and plunderers and camp followers who are daily robbing our brave soldiers as well as the Government, and whose patriotism is measured by the length and breadth of their own capacious nockets.

Such is our position. Those of our base slanderers who still charge us with being a traitor, will oblige us very much by pointing out a sentiment we ever uttered or a sentence we ever wrote and published which would be pronounced treasonable by any unprejudiced man in this or any other community, or by any Court of Justice in the civilized world .-We dare them to the issue.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARREST. Mayor BERRIT, of Washington city, has been arrested by order of the Government. and sent to Fort Lafavette, in New York harbor. We do not learn what his offence was, other than his refusal to take the new oath of allegiance to the Government administered to the rest of the city officials. Without knowing all the facts of the case, we think he should have complied with the requirements of the law whether the act of Congress was right or wrong in principle. We go for obeying the law, under all circumstances. Whether he deserves the punishment inflicted upon him, before he is tried by a jury of his peers, is another question, and one about which we

express no opinion. SERVED HIM RIGHT!

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster General, it is stated called to see Gen. McClellan, and began to give him his views as to what ought to be done. The General replied as follows: "Gen. Scorr and myself will be responsible for the campaign, and we shall conduct it as we think best." Mr. BLAIR took his hat and departed.

PIERCE BUTLER, of Philadelphia, was arrested a few days ago on the charge of holding correspondence with the rebels. He is held prisoner at Fort Hamilton, New York. Several other Philadelphians are reported by the New York papers to have been arrested, but we see no confirmation of it.

The official return of the United States loss in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, Interior, in his recent speech delivered at is 223 killed, 724 wounded, and 291 missing— Providence, R. I., says: in all 1238. This, out of a force of only 5.500 engaged, is a very heavy loss. The loss of the Secessionists is believed to be much greater, although they claim that it is considerably less.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

The Democracy must prepare to maintain their rights under the Constitution, if need be, at the point of the sword. The bitterness and malignancy of the Republican leaders have reached a point, that it becomes the bounden duty of every Democrat and of every real friend of the Union and the Constitution to stand up manfully in defence of their persons and property, and of their sacred rights to discuss the measures and policy of our rulers. Since the elevation of Mr. Jerrenson to the Presidency sixty years ago, to the present time these rights have never been assailed: but now a second "Reign of Terror," more odious than the first, has been inaugurated. and every man who presumes to speak or write or publish anything in opposition to the "powers that be" is hunted down as a traitor, and his life and property placed in jeopardy. We are no longer free men in this heretofore free Republic. The country is rapidly verging to a military despotism, and unless the honest masses rise in their might and show an unmistakeable determination to defend themselves and their property at every hazard, we shall become the most abject slaves to the veriest tyranny that has disgraced the nineteenth century.

The Democracy here and every where else throughout the free States have opposed the heresy of secession and stood by the Constitu. of this unnatural and suicidal war. Nay more, they have nobly volunteered by tens from the hands of the spoiler; and they will continue to do so as long as the war shall last. threats and indignities of a virulent and unare evidently bent on inaugurating a civil war in our midst. They are not satisfied with our gallant troops, and which may take years to bring to a successful issue; but they must needs produce violence and bloodshed here at home, where all ought to be union and harmony in defence of our time-honored institutions. It therefore becomes the Democracy to buckle on their armor and prepare to defend their rights at all hazards, not as aggressors, but as defenders of Constitutional law, order and civil liberty. In no instance should they commence the conflict; but, if attacked, they should not merely defend themselves, their families and property from violence, but likewise retaliate by "carrying the war into Africa" and giving their black-hearted enemies their fill of it. . Our motto is-PEACE-LAW-ORDER; but no insult-no personal or unprovoked attack-no reign of terrorshould for one moment be tolerated by any true-hearted Democrat and lover of his country. We repeat, let us one and all be determined that, knowing our rights, we dare and wiff maintain them at any and every

Most of our readers have, doubtless, read that affecting passage in the book of Ruth, in which the beautiful Moabitess, speaking to her bereaved mother in-law, exclaims: "Whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest upon her head, if aught but death should part them. And it is thus every true patriot now feels toward the Union. And why should not every American citizen, whether he be native born or naturalized, love it? It has on the face of God's earth. It has been a benevolent and kind parent to all, and has spread the same panoply of protection over the lowest senior of the Intelligencer-are about the best as well as the highest citizen. It is the legacy abused man in this community, if not in the of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the other illustrious revolutionary patriots and statesmen who have gone to their reward, and we should cherish it as a jewel beyond all price. Let us, therefore, with one heart and legislative, or any other capacity. We have one soul, guard, protect and defend it. With it we are citizens of a great and free Republic -without it we would be outcasts upon the face of the earth, and a by word and reproach to all nations. It is controlled at the present time, it is true, by men who are not equal to the task confided to them; but that is no reason why we should abandon it. It is freighted with all that is dear to us as men, and as American citizens we should prize it above all earthly good. The Democracy have always been true to the Union, and in this trying hour, when the earth almost literally rocks beneath our feet, we are confident they will still be found carrying the glorious old whatever with the traitors, either South or flag of our common country, and keeping step

THE UNION.

THE CONSTITUTIONS.

It may be well, in these times of lawlessness and outrage upon the rights of the people, to remind the public that there are such provisions as the following in the Constitution of the United States :

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances."—
U. S. Constitution, 1st amendment.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, PAPERS and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, SHALL NOT BE VIOLATED, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—U.S. Constitution, 4th amend-

And in the Constitution of Pennsylvania. may be found the following provisions:

"The printing presses shall be free to every nerson who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communi cation of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write or print on any subject, being responsible [to the law, not to a mob] for the abuse of that liberty."-Pennsylvania Constitution, Declaration of Rights, Article 9th. Section 7

"The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures."—Same Article. Section 8 "No power of suspending laws shall be

exercised, unless by the legislature, or its authority."—Same Article, Section 12. "The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances. or other proper purposes, by petition, addres.

or remonstrance."—Same Article, Section 20. GEN. JAMES SHIELDS.

This noble hearted veteran has been appointed by the President a Brigadier General of volunteers in the army of the Union. We chronicle the fact with pleasure, and give Mr. Lincoln credit for thus setting aside party trammels in order to secure the services of the best men in this hour of trial and danger to our beloved country. Gen. S. gallantly served his country in the Mexican war, and received a severe wound at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

SOUND DOCTRINE The Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the

It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of Slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own

A WORD IN REPLY.

"If the Grand Jury of Lancaster would present a certain paper published not far from the Court House, it would be doing the State some service."—Examiner, of Wed-

Well, why didn't they do it? Simply, we suppose, because the Grand Jury (although Republicans with but one solitary exception) was mainly composed of sensible men. and knew that the paper referred to contained nothing of a treasonable character in its columns.-It has, to be sure, charged that the Editor of the Examiner is a good legislator for his own pocket, and that the people of Pennsylvania must "pay the piper" for the peculations and robberies of dishonest and unprincipled officials and plunderers; but it has stated, to the best of our knowledge, nothing but the truth, and we are not aware that the publication of these things against a public officer is an indictable offence, much less treason, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

But, fearful that the Grand Jury would not listen to the dictation of this corrupt and debased sheet, it has the unnaralleled andacity, in another article, to covertly counsel a mob attack upon the Intelligences office, similar to the cowardly outrage perpetrated on the Easton Sentinel and West Chester Jeffersonian. And this is not the first time that such counsels have been nublished in the Examiner and its infamous and unprincipled tion and the Union, and will do so to the end ally in South Queen street. Now, all we have to say is, that that is a game two parties can play at, and, perhaps, if one printing office in and hundreds of thousands to defend the flag this city is demolished, there may be others of our common country, and to save the Union | that will not fare much better before the performance is ended. We deprecate, from the bottom of our soul, mob violence, and have But they will no longer tamely submit to the labored day and night almost for the last four or five months, ever since this unnatural exprincipled political foe, whose ill gotten power citement began, to prevent its outbreak in has made them insolent and overbearing in Lancaster, well knowing that no one is safe the highest degree. The Republican leaders in his person or property when such rule prevails; but if the Republican leaders are determined to force it on this heretofore the war for the Union, now being waged by peaceful and orderly community, upon their own heads be the responsibility, and they will have no right to complain if the full measure of the dose is meted out to them to the overflowing by our Demogratic fellow-citizens. A word in conclusion. If the Grand Jury

of Lancaster county had made a presentment of certain Senators who are supposed to have enriched themselves by plundering the taxpavers of the Commonwealth, they would have conferred a lasting benefit upon the public in general.

N. B. We paid the above compliment to the Grand Jury from what we had heard spoken on the streets during the week and down until Saturday morning. But we were slightly mistaken, and therefore withdraw it. This erudite body actually did take some notice of us in an indirect way in the report which GEIST prepared for them. But it is neither a presentment nor an indictment, and therefore we are at a loss to know how to characterize their unmanly fling at "a partisan weekly paper" in this city. We publish the up. document in another column, and, after thinking over the matter for a day or two, if we shall conceive it to be worth the powder employed, may ventilate it for the benefit of our

THE TRUE GROUND. As far as we are able to discover amongst our exchanges, the Democratic press of the North may be said to be a unit in favor of prosecution of this war. The Democracy of ic organization upon the terms prescribed by They have always done so. They denied the to nominate State officers, to meet at Syracuse just such pure and patriotic statesmen as made us the freest and most prosperous nation from the Union in 1814. They denied the following terms: right of the New England States to secede on the 4th of September. The call is in the right of Massachusetts to secede, as she threatened to do in 1844, if Texas was admitted—and they now emphatically deny the of the interests of party to those of the counright of Texas to secede. They go for sus-taining the Union now as they have ever done of the War should be accompanied by the most -presenting no petitions for its dissolution, and scorning the men who would, under any for the Constitution and all its guaranties, including the Liberty of Speech and the Freedom of the Press. This we call the true. manly and patriotic ground; and peace and harmony can only be re-established in the land, and secured for all time to come, by an inflexible and united adherence to this Constitutional position.

ATROCIOUS SENTIMENT.

The Philadelphia Inquirer-a Republican organ-in its attempt to justify the attacks upon the Democratic printing presses throughout the country, has the following editorial sentiment in its issue of Wednesday last: "Being in a state of war, we must adopt

the Roman maxim and set aside the laws, WHICH CONTEMPLATE ONLY THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE."

Set aside the laws, because they are peace. This is the atrocious doctrine inculcated by a newspaper making some pretensions to respectability! It is enough to make every law abiding citizen start back with horror from the terrible abyss to which we are rapidly drifting. What! No law, but mob law. in time of war-no person to be safe in his person or property! Is this the entertainment to which free American citizens are invited by the organs of the party now in power?-The protection of all law to be taken off, and the wildest anarchy and confusion and bloodshed to rule supreme! May kind Heaven avert the frightful catastrophe which seems to be rapidly approaching.

WORDS OF WARNING. We presume that nobody will dispute the claim of General Jackson to have been a friend of the Union, and a far-seeing; sagacious natriot and statesman. Read, then, the follow ing extract from his Farewell Address in reference to the encroachments of the Federal Government, and its tendency to overstep the limits imposed upon it by the Constitution: "It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the general government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is tendency on the part of this government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there CAN BE NO JUSTI FICATION FOR CLAIMING ANYTHING FICATION FOR CLAIMING ANTIHING BEYOND THEM. EVERY attempt to exercise power beyond those limits should be PROMPT-LY AND FIRMLY OPPOSED. For one evil example will lead to other measures still MORE MISCHIEVOUS; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the general government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government."

ANOTHER VICTORY.

A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati says that on the 20th inst. a skirmish occurred in the Kanawha valley, in which a force of the insurgents, four thousand strong, were driven back, after having fifty of their men killed and a large number wounded and captured by an Ohio regiment. With the exceptions of battles of Manassas, Great Bethel, Vienna and Springfield, in all of which the enemy possessed great advantages, the Union troops have formly met with substantial success; and they have, in a number of cases, defeated greatly superior forces. The results of all the greatly superior forces. The results of all the battles of the war, so far, should inspire us is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and with a feeling of confidence in the ability of our soldiers to defeat the traitors whenever equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land." our soldiers to defeat the traitors whenever they do not possess overwhelming numbers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 22. A feeling of security pervades our entire relations. The reports, therefore, that our pitizens are panic struck, and men. women and children fleeing from the city, are posi-tively untrue. Some apprehension existed ral days ago, but this was soon quieted by the measures of the Administration to guard

against all possible contingencies.

The feints of the rebels on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, say that even with the ordinary dependence on raw troops they would desir nothing better than for Johnson or Beauregard to attempt that part of the rebel programme which contemplates an advance on Washing-

It is reasonably suspected, in as reliable quarters, that this rallying cry is adopted to sustain the flagging spirits of the rebel troops, whose numbers, it is positively known, are fast thinning by small pox, measles, pneumo-nia and other diseases. Many absurd rumors are from time to time propagated by persons active in causing dissensions among our troops; and among the latest is that Johnson has crossed the Potomac, together with other important movements; but special enquiry at the proper source warrants a positive contradiction. It is certain that no such information has reached the headquarters of the army.

Senator Wilson, several days ago, was pressingly tendered by General M'Clellan a

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK. The Democratic State Committee of New York, after declining the invitation of the Resustaining the Government in the energetic | publican Committee to abandon the Democratthe North deny the right of secession in toto. the Republicans, issued a call for a Convention

All citizens are requested to unite in the selection of these Delegates, who agree that the present crisis demands the subordination liberal proffers of peace; who seek the restoration of the Union, by extending equal justice to all the States; who regard no War circumstances, "let it slide." They also go or Peace as defensible, which is based upon the idea of the ultimate separation of these States; who, while willing to oppose Secession with all the resources of the country, consider Sectionalism at the North as a pregnant source of the evils that afflict us, and demand that public affairs shall be conducted henceforth upon broader principles of constitutional duty and patriotism, and who agree that justice to our soldiers and our taxpayers requires the immediate institution of a more rigid admin-istration of expenditures, and the expulsion of

corrupt men from office. If the Republicans of New York are sincerely desirous of ignoring party distinctions they can find no difficulty in uniting with the Democrats upon this platform, which is broad, comprehensive and patriotic. But when the Republicans proposed union, they meant union upon such terms as they prescribed.—

union upon such terms as they prescribed.—

costs of prescriben the peace for six months, and pay costs of prescriben. union upon such terms as they prescribed .--Union was the expedient by which all criticism of the neglects, outrages and corruptions of intended to have any binding effect in time of the Administration was to be silenced, and war. They were only enacted for a time of every man's mouth closed in reference to the

conduct of individuals in power. For The Intelligencer.

THE "EXPRESS" IN SEARCH OF A MESSES. EDITORS: For the last few weeks the "Editor-in Chief" of the Daily Evening Express, of this city, has been Chief" of the Daily Evening Express, of this city, has been in search of a traitor, with as much assiduity and apparent earnestness as Japhet exercised while in his famous search for a father! The unwearled pen of this would-be public benefactor has wandered all over the city and county of Lancaster, with the hope of finding some victim upon whom to pour out the philas of his wrath, whilst pleasant

christian (f) service of fastening the suspicion of Treason upon some good citizen.

The recent Democratic meetings in the county—the meetings of the Jackson Home Guard and other associations of this city—the Constitutional-law protected hidden secrets of the U. S. Mail, and the Adams' Express Company, and, no doubt, the well-guarded and truthful operations of the Telegraph, have each in their turn been subject to the

no doubt, the well-guarded and truthful operations of the Telegraph, have each in their turn been subject to the "right of scarch," in some way and by some mysterious, secret power granted to this model Editor.

His long neck and yet longer ears are ever ready and eager to bend in obedience to his insatiable thirst for such knowledge as he can obtain, no matter by what means, in order to enable him to accomplish the object of his fond endeavors. The sacred privacy of the bome circle, the pleasures of the social evening party, and even the private discourses of the ladies of our city are each in their turn made the subjects of his scrutiny, and the objects of his venom and abuse.

Not content with making his paper the gossiping medium of the town, and himself the centre and exponent of all moral and political as well as civil law, his censorious spirit must urge him to assume judicial and executive powers, and he sits in solemn judgment not only upon the actions of his fellow men, but on their thoughts, motives and secret purposes, and then executes his righteons judgments against them. He seeks the destruction of citizans, better than himself, by endeavoring to school the public milnd in the Satanic ousjness of making traitors and criminals of those who think it not only a privilege but a virtue to differ in sentiment with him. He arouses suspicion, and thens, with a devillah pleasure, goads him on to madness, whou he can neither by law or personal violence resent the insult.

A thirst for the blood of the people of the South is not sufficient, and their denunciation as barbarlans, worse than the savage Indians, is a theme scarcely full enough of

the insult.

A thirst for the blood of the people of the South is not sufficient, and their denunciation as barbarians, worse than the savage Indians, is a theme scarcely full enough of interest to satisfy the comprehensive cravings of his plous mind. He turns with a savage warfare upon the best of his fellow-citizens at home, and seeks by faise imputations to stain their characters, and blast the good names of men, who have always been loyal to the Union, with the direct charge of the highest crime known to the Constitution and laws of our country.

He has succeeded, however, in finding not only a single Traitor, but a number of them. He has rentured to name some of them, but as cautiously as possible, lest after all he might be mistaken, and the thunder-bolt he has prepared for them might break upon his own head, and thus render a merited rebuke for his own officiousness. When it comes to the culminating point even his corrupt nature revolts at the act of boldly pointing out this or that man as a Traitor—when he knows his only crime to be an exercise of his political opinious against the Abolition sentiments he has himself ever held.

But, sit, between how you counsel men to personal strife and deeds of violence. The whole tenor of your efforts of late has been to this end. Your conduct cannot be passed by lightly. If you think you are serving your country by calumniating your fellow men, or if you suppose your babble about "treason," and "masked batteries," and "secession," is going to frighten any individual, or the masses of the Democratic party, you may at once undeceive your-self. No man regards your talk any more than he does the barking of a cur in the street. If you wish to inaugurate civil war in our midst, and if personal violence is the end and result of your efforts and those of your emissaries, you will by no means escape the consequences

Denocracy-" A sentiment not to be appaled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Court of Quarter Sessions. The August Ferm of the Court of Quarter Sessions was held last week—Judges Hayes and Brinton on the bench. The morning session of Monday was occupied with the unual routine of preliminary bundess. Judge Hayes delivered the charge to the Grand Jury. In addition to the stand of the contract of the contr

on the bench. The morolog session of Monday was occupied with the neural routines of proliumary business. Indee Hayes delivered the charge to the Grand Jury. In addition to the small instructions as to their duties, he adverted in the following terms to the recent action of the Legislature on the subject of Treason:

On the 18th day of April last, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law, that if any person or persons belonging to or residing within the State and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or others, the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the U. S. by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or procuring or persuading others to culiff for that purpose, or by furnishing such sensies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination, or plot, or compiracy, for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the Government, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the U. S. or form Joining any volunteer company or association of this State or or the U. S. or form Joining any volunteer company or association of this State or or persons from entering the service or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwalth, for that purpose; every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be sultenced to undergo solliary imprisonment in the pententiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of th

diction. It is certain that no such information has reached the headquarters of the army. Senator Wilson, several days ago, was pressingly tendered by General MCIGallan a special property of the property of

and the traitors by whom the Gov If there be any force in these views, we are all admon-ished to be watchful. There is no deception which such an enemy will hesitate to adopt and practice, no means too base for such an enemy to employ. Doubtless emis-saries are engaged in every district of the country to under-mine the public virtue, to create district of the following the public virtue, to create district of the country to under-false runses. mine the public virtue, to create distrust, by circulating false rumors, and by unfounded charges against our best men, and that by systematic calumny and raisenced which have characterized this monstrous rebellion from the beginning.

Coming from every part of the county, and intimately

ginning.

Coming from every part of the county, and intimately acquainted with your respective neighborhoods and the inhabitants resident therein, such treasonable attempts would be most likely to fall within your knowledge. As it is the duty of every citizen, who is cognizant of them, to report them to the proper anthorities, so it is peculiarly your duty, gentlemen, as the Grand Inquest for the body of the county, if any violation of the law which has been read to you has come to your knowledge at any time since it was passed, to make the same the subject of a presentment to the Court. You have observed what gravity and importance the Legislature attached to these crimes, by the penalty provided—ten years' solitary confinement at hard labor in the ponitentiary and five thousand dollars' fine. This law was not intended to be a dead letter; and let us all see to it that it be not made so by our connivance or default.

F. W. Ohrist, of Litis, was appointed Foreman. default. 7. W. Christ, of Litiz, was appointed Foreman.

F. W. Christ, of Litis, was appointed Foreman.

No cases of any great importance were down for trial at this term of the Court, except the murder trial. We give a synopsis of the week's proceedings below:

Com'th vs. Elizabeth Gonder. Surety of the peace, on complaint of Louisa Brown. The case was disposed of by both parties entering into recognizance in \$100 to keep the peace for three months—the county for costs.

Com'th vs. James Dennison. Surety of the peace, on complaint of Emanuel Groff. Both parties were held in a recognizance of \$200 to keep the peace for six months, and the costs to be divided.

Com'th vs. Joseph Huber. Surety of the peace, on complaint of his wife. Each were bound over in their own recognizance in \$100, and county for costs.

Com'th vs. Elizabeth Huber. Surety of the peace, on complaint of Hetty Heller. Each party to enter her own recognizance in \$100 to keep the peace for three months, and county for costs. costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. James Ebilhor. Surety of the peace, or complaint of —— Emery. Ebilhor was sentenced to give bis own recognizance in \$100 to keep the peace for three months, and pay the costs. Com'th vs. Francis Quinn. Surety of the peace, on com-plaint of Mrs. Susan Brown. Quinn was sentenced to give

pantle of the \$100 to keep the peace for three months, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Rinebart Riuler. Surety of the peace, on complaint of Jacob Sheaffer. Case dismissed, and complaint ant mulcted for costs.

Com'th vs. George Bowers. Surety of the peace, on complaint of Christian Grube. Defendant to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for three months, and pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Saille Patton. Larceny of a gold watch, the property of Fanny Jacobs. The property being recovered, and the woman of unsound mind, a verdict of not guilty was taken. She was sent to the County Hospital.

Com'th vs. Alfred Turner and William L. Smith, two colored boys. Larceny of a silver watch, the property of Ephraim W. Hogentobler. Verdict guilty. Sentenced each to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and one month's imprisonment.

io pay a nue or at any coses, and of the ment.

Com'th vs. John Cooney. Larceny of about ten pounds of gun pewder, the property of Lewis Hineley. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and ten days' imprisonment. He promised at the end of that time to enlist prisonment. He promised at the end of that time to enlist in the service of his country.

Com'th vs. Philip Frank. Selling liquor without license in Mount Joy. Defendant plead guilty, and showed some extenuating circumstances. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Wilhelm Silion. Larceny of a pair of gaiters, the property of Jacob Ullman, of Marietts. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and six months' imprisonment.

Sentenced to pay a mac of a limprisonment.

Com'th vs. Rosanna Haag. Assault and Battery of Catharine iShrum. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay Com'th vs. Rosanna Haag. Arsault and Battery on Catharine Ishrum. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs.

Com'th vs. John Heffer. Larceny of a basket of butter from Daniel Kreider. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of \$1 and costs. Com'th vs. Philip Ressler. Two charges of larceny, a horse and a bridle being taken at different places. The jury found him guilty of stealing the bridle. Sentenced to gave a fine of \$1 and costs, and two months' imprisonment. Com'th vs. John Harnish. Surety of the peace on complaint of John Clark, Constable of Conestoga township.—Sentenced to give his bond in the sum of \$300 to keep the peace for six months. Com'th vs. William Evitts. Assault and battery upon Martha A. May. Both are children about 12 or 13 years of age. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs. Com'th vs. Charles Snider, larceny of a coat, the property of John Fulkes, of Marietta, plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and six months imprisonment.

Com'th vs. Edward Mackey, charged with kidnapping John Brown, with the intention of selling him as a slave.

On the night of the 7th of March, 1850, Frank Watson and Giller Hall went to John Brown, and told

Com'th vs. Edward Mackey, charged with kidnapping John Brown, with the intention of seiling him as a slave. On the night of the 7th of March, 1850, Frank Watson and Gilmer Hull went to John Brown's house and told him that they were officers come to arrest him for robbery. He went with them, this Mackey being introduced to him se his master, and was taken to a carriage and driven to McCall's Ferry, where he was kept some time and then taken to Maryland, where he was put in a slave pen in Baltimore. One pen wouldn't have anything to do with him, suspecting him to be a free man, another took him, and he fell into the hands of an honest man, who let him go and assisted him home.

and he fell into the hands of an honest man, who let him go and assisted him home.

Two men named Boetick and Gordon were engaged in the affair, but have since abscended. Gilmer and Hull were disposed of at a previous Court, and this Mackey, the remaining one of the five, is now indicted for kidnapping. This was the statement of the case, made by the District Attorney. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and coses, and five years' imprisonment in the County Prison. Prison,
Com'th vs. Peter Wagner. Larceny of two quarter dollars. The defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and six months' imprisonment Com'th vs. Francis McCoy. Assault and battery or William Preston. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay:

Com'th vs. Francis McCoy. Assault and battery on William Preston. Vedict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs.

Com'th vs. Francis Quinn. Assault and battery on Patrick Coyle. Verdict guilty. Bentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs.

Com'th vs. Patrick Coyle. Surety of the peace, on complaint of Francis Quinn. Held in \$300 to keep the peace for three months, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Linnseus Gunnegam, for involuntary manishaughter. The defendant, being a little boy ten years eld, accused of killing his step sister near Elizabethtown, reported some weeks ago, at the advice of his friends, (step-father, mother, and counsel,) plead guilty, and desired that he be sent to the House of Refuge, which was accordingly done.

Ingly done.

Com'th vs. Jacob Sheetz. Assault and battery on Henry Bryder. Verdict not guilty, and costs equally divided.

Com'th vs. Jacob Helsey. Larcenv of a copper kettle, the property of Mr. Rieder, of West Donegal township. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and six months' imprisonment.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Adam Bru.

baker, on both county, murder and manelaughter. This young man, it will be recolled ed shots soldier from Camp Johnson, while committing a theft on his father's property. Com'th vs Joseph Kurts. Assault and battery on Barbyra Keyes. Verdiet guilty. Sentanced to pay a flue of \$15 and early for the property.

Jonnson, while committing a their on his lather's property. Com'th vs Joseph Kurtz. Assault and battery on Barbyra Keyes. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 and cests

Com'th vs Wood Shriver. Assault and battery on Win Watson, both colored men. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and cests.

Com'th vs. Urban Weitzal. Assault and battery with intant to kill John Bonsy. This-case was fully reported in our columns at the time of its occurrence. Verdict not guilty. Oosts divided between plaintiff and defendant. Com'th vs. Maria Allen:. Murder of her husband, Abraham Allen. The parties lived in a little collier's cabin in Conestogs township, about a mile and a half from the Susquehanna. On the \$3 of March last Maria ran to the neighbors, Messra. Hill and McCardell, representing that there was a white man beating her husband, and begging them to come down. They did so, and found Abraham lying on the rude bed, with his heed almost entirely cut to pieces with a sharp instrument. From his position, the cuts were given while in that position, as the instrument cut the pillow beide his head. He never moved after gasping once or twice after the neighbors arrived. She said a white man had come with herd, under the bed. She said that white man had come with herd, under the bed. She said the white man had come with herd, under the bed. She said the white man had come with herd whisty and all got on a spree. In the morning the white man renewed the quarrel, and began to beat Abraham with a large club, when she ran for the neighbors. She said that she saw the white man run away. From the testimony of those who followed her instantly, no man left the cabin at that time, as she said. There were no marks of any struggle outside, and no blood anywhere but on the bed where the murdered man run, and on the save There was blood also on her clothes when she was examined, and she told different stories of the matter herself. They had previously been very quarreleome, and she had committed several assaults upon ber

to hear that the enactment legalising the appropriation of \$20,000 for this purpose, through circumstances not then anticipated, does not allow relief to those who enlist for immediate service under the National Government. The intention of the appropriation was to relieve all; we therefore urge and recommend that the Commissioners assume the responsibility to extend such relief, believing this to be the desire of all loyal citizens, and that it will receive the legal sanction of the Legislature as soon as convened. Complaints from different parts of the county represent that the Supervisors in some districts seem to be entirely ignorant of, or wilfully disregard, the laws, especially in the opening of new roads. We recommend, if in the power of the Court, some action which will create a reform.

They have visited the County Jail, Poor House and Hospital. In the former they were pleased to find order, system and cleanliness, everything denoting good management by the keeper of the same. At the Poor House they find a marked change and improvement in the outside appearance of the place, while the inside of the house is all that can be desired—the rooms clean, well ventilated, and the immates well provided with food and clothing—and the farm well attended. They would, however, suggest the building of a wash house, or a thorough repair of the old one. The Hospital they also find well kept in all its parts, with but one defect. Ventilation in some of the rooms or cells is defective, a matter which the Steward cannot remedy, the defect being in the building.

To the Keeper of the Jall, Mr. Cadwell; to the Steward of the Poor House, Mr. Fairer; and to Mr. Taylor, of the Hospital, the Grand Jury are under many obligations for their kindness and attention.

The Grand Jury most heartily respond to the sentiments of the Court delivered in its charge, upon the present crisis; but they deeply regret that a spirit of disloyalty is manifesting itself in some districts of the country, which we believe to be fostered by a parti

peace? Our forefathers, in the wisdom and purity of intention, when they guaranteed these priceless privileges to us, never anticipated the inhuman crime to which they are now attempted to be converted. When the wise, and patriotic, and thousands of the youth and bone and sinew of the country, forgetting all past differences, have laid and still offer to lay life and treasure upon the altar of their imperiled country, these men would despoil the offerings and lay traitors' hands upon the altar. If the teachings of history have been lost upon them, do they mistake the spirit of the American people? Do they deny that this temple of liberty, with its countless blessings, is "God's appointment for man's happiness?" Do they not know that the particide of his country will be consigned to lessing infamy and exceration.

know that the parricide of his country will be consigned to lasting infamy and exceration.

The Grand Jury, in closing their report, beg leave to return thanks to the Court, District Attorney and Sherif for the kindness and courtesy extended to them.

FRANCIS W. CHRIST, Foreman.

Elwood Griest, Peter B. Niesley, Martin S. Fry, Levi G. Kenper, Samuel L. Leaman, Henry H. Shirk, Day Wood, Michael Zahm, John Kennedy, Benjamin Herr, James Collins, Geo. S. Becker, Jas. McClas, Robert Gibson, Robert A. Frans, John P. Schaum, P. G. Eberman, Jr. Thomas

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.—At a meeting of he Jackson Rifle Company, held on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., the following resolution was unanimously d, That the Jackson Rifle Company extend Mesoved, That the Jackson Rifle Company extend to Mr. S. C. Slaymaker, the gentlemently proprietor of the Ephrata Mountain Springs, their most cordial thauks for the profuse hospitality with which he entertained them during their recent visit to that delightful and popular resort. Also, to Mr. S. Lichtenthaler, of the Litz Springs Hotel, and to his kind lady, the Jacksons offer their warmest thanks for their liberal hospitality, so gracefully and kindly tendered.

MILITARY .--- Col. HAMBRIGHT'S splendid ompany, the Jackson Rifles, paraded on Saturday after oon last with full ranks, making their usual fine ap pearance.
Col. Hambrioht's Regiment, we learn, will be filled up in a few days—the gallant commander having met with

in a few days—the galiant commander having met with great success.

Lt. Col. Thomas Welsh, of Columbia, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin Colonel of one of the new Pennsylvania Regiments. A most excellent selection.

The Cincinnati Zouave Guard, (Co. D, 2d Reg. O. V.,) held a meeting on their return home from the seat of war, and passed a series of highly complimentary resolutions to the citizens of different towns and cities, and Lancaster receives a big share of the compliment. It will be recollected that the 1st and 2d Ohio Regiments were encamped on the Fair Ground, in; this city, for two or three weeks. CANE PRESENTATION. -Our good big-hearted friend HALDY was presented a few evenings since, at Metzger's Clothing Establishment, No. 4 East King Street, with a cane, which was obtained by one of his friends, when on their trip to West Chester some two months

when on their trip to West Chester some two months since. The came was presented in a few neat and appropriate remarks by ARRAK SHARK, ESQ., and received by Halby with all due solemn gravity and importance. The cane is mounted with a minature bottle, containing some pure old "J. B.," a little of the article contained in a pop" bottle which was slipped into Halby's pocket, and afterwards drawn forth by that prince of wags, WEST-ARFFER, to the great amusement of the bystanders and consternation of Halby, who is well known as a strict teetotaler.

BURGLARY AND INCENDIARISM.—The store BURGLARY AND INCENDIABIEM.—The store and dwelling of Mr. Ronrar Sourspr, in Martic township, were entered on Wednesday night last, by three men, who set fire to the same, which were destroyed, and most of the store goods and furniture shared the same fate. The barn had been also set fire to, but by great exertions the flames were extinguished by young Mr. Soulsby and the neighbors who had become aroused. Mr. Soulsby was in this city at the time, but was informed by his son of the burglary and fire on Thursday morning. Mr. Soulsby's loss will be about \$1500, which was partly covered by insurance. It is to be hoped that the infamous scoundrels will be discovered and their just deserts inflicted upon them.

An Interesting Trip .- Three young gen-AN INTERESTING TRIP.—Three young gentlemen—James O'Rellly, Henry McConomy and Harry Rhoads, started from Lancaster on Monday last, intending to travel on foot through Lancaster on Monday, at 5. A. M. and reached Reading at 7. P. M., the same day. They will remain here a few days, then start for Lebanon and Harrishurg, from which place they will proceed to Lancaster.—The young gontlemen enjoy themselves very much, and tell great "yarns" about their trip.

Dressed as they are in military costume, with knapsacks strapped on their backs, many of the good people along the road thought they were returned volunteers, and accordingly asked them many questions relating to the war. Being well posted up with the very latest news from the "seat of war," they gave graphic accounts of the movements in Viginia and especially about the great battle of Buil Run. ments in Virginia and especially about the trip so far, Bull Run.

Altogether, they are well pleased with the trip so far, and have enjoyed themselves much more than by going hundreds of miles off to some fashionable watering place. The good farmers along their route, to whom they related their real object, were very much pleased with the idea, and made them partake of the hospitalities of their happy homes.—Saturday's Reading Gazette.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT .- Dr. M.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON .--- A COrnondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following general information of the defences around Washington. He says:

Any one to march around the environs of Washington, would be astonished at the expenditure of time and labor that has been made in the erection of earthworks, felling of Long Bridge is very strongly guarded on the Virginia side, cannon frownng upon you from the embankments at every turn. Directly opposite the entrance, at a distance of three hundred rods, a strong entrenchment has been built, called Fort Runyon, with twelve bristling long toms; while a few nundred rods further another fortification is located, styled Fort Albany, with fifteen piece of very heavy ordnance, all ready to dispute the possession of this important thoroughfare and military road.

So far as the eye can reach, heavily fortified works and encampments can be discerned in every direction. They reach up to Harper's Ferry, one continuous chain forty miles in

This forenoon I went over to Alexandria -The brigantine-of-war Perry commands the river side, while the impregnable Fort Ells-worth, located on a high eminence overlooking the whole city, is the most strongly fortified place in or around Washington. They have mortars and rifled cannon in abundance—one, in particular, throwing shell nearly five miles

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22. Nothing of interest has transpired here that

NEWS ITEMS.

The War Department has issued a new order, declaring that officers not mustered into the service have power to enrol men, but are not competent to muster them, under the provisions of General Order No. 58. As companies are mustered they will be sent to camps of rendezvous, with full descriptive lists. When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster roll. Field and staff officers are to be mustered into service as follows: Colonel, when the entire regiment is organized; Lieutenant Colonel, four companies; Major, two companies, and other officers the entire regiment. The cost of transportation from the places where troops

are mustered to the camps, will be paid from the appropriation for organizing volunteers. We have intelligence of several skirmishes in Missouri. A battle occurred at Charleston, on the 19th, between 250 federal troops, and 600 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, losing forty killed. The federals lost but one man. Fifty mounted federals, on their way to reinforce the troops at Charleston, met one hundred rebels, killed two, and captured thirty three without loss. The town of Commerce was re taken from the rebels on the same date, by five hundred troops from Cape Girardeau, by order of Gen. Fremont. The rebels made no stand. A train from Syracuse to Jefferson City was fired on by the rebels, one soldier was killed and six Guerilla parties of secessionists are scouring western Missouri. The rebels hold Springfield. General Price has taken possession of several points in the Southwest, and many of the people are leaving there. people are leaving there. An attack is ru-mored on Jefferson City. Price has published a proclamation, declaring that all citizens acknowledging the authority of Governor Gamble will be treated as enemies. General

Siegel is in St. Louis.

The Abington Virginian reports that the Union men of Johnson county, Tennessee, in the extreme northeastern portion of the State have taken up arms, and many of the secessionists have fled from the having been made prisoners by the loyalists. The Wheeling Convention, on Tuesday, passed the ordinance dividing the state of Virginia, by a vote of fifty to twenty-eight. -The ordinance provides for a convention to form a constitution, and for the submission of

the act of the convention to the vote of the people on the 24th of October. The name of the new state is to be Kanawha.

We have news from Santa Fe to the 5th instant. It is reported there that Major Lind of the Seventh Infantry, with five hundred federals, surrendered to the Texan troops without firing a shot. It is believed that the Texans have seized the stock of the Santa Fe and El Paso mail. On the 3d an engagement occurred at Mesilla between federal troops and seven hundred rebels. Night ended the battle The Texans remained in Mesilla, and the federals marched to Fort Fillmore, one hundred miles distant. Doubts were entertained

for the safety of Fort Union.

The arrival in Lexington, Ky., of guns from the federal government, a few days ago, created great excitement. The military were salled out, and the Louisville Courier states that serious difficulties would have ensued but for the action of John C. Breckinginge, who urged the crowd not to use violence, but to permit the troops to convey the guns to their

A SENSIBLE CLERGYMAN. The venerable "Father Taylor," the devotd sailor preacher in Boston, seems to have got sick of the cant and humbug of his brother clergymen on the negro question. At the session of the New England Conference in Boston, he opposed a set of abolition resolutions,

What has all this slavery agitation done? What slave's manacles have been knocked off? In what instance has the lash been spared in consequence? On the contrary, restrictions have been multiplied and the slaves deprived of many privileges they once had. "The sum of all villainies!"—he thought enough had peen said about this for gentlemen to drop it. The remark has been attributed to Wesleywhere is your proof? Ten dollars to the one who will bring it. He never said it. What would be done with slaves if they were liberated? The abolition clamor was a curse .--He opposed the introduction of resolutions like these at such a time, when we hardly

LETTER FROM MR. MAGRAW. The following letter from Henry S. Magraw, Esq., of this city, who went after Col. Cameron's body, and is now a prisoner in Richmond, has been received at Washington:

" JULY 25. "Arrested 23d. on the ground that we had me within the lines of C. S. improperly. We are now held as prisoners of war, and are quartered in a tobacco house, in comwith the captured Federal Have met many friends here who have been exceedingly kind. Indeed, we were treated with kindness and consideration from the time we were put under arrest at Fairfax Court House. The officer in charge of us, and I believe of all the prisoners, is a prother of Mrs. Lincoln, a Mr. Todd, Centucky. When the United States government refused to recognize the C. S. governnent as belligerent, and failed to send a flag of truce under which their dead and wounded might have been properly cared for, the authorities on this side became very rigid in

reference to these prisoners. "Before this they were allowed to remain at an hotel on parole. Now they are con-fined and under guard all the time. As we passed the battle ground day before yesteray, we saw some of the dead lying unburied. When the Confederates had buried their own dead, and cared for their wounded, they then turned their attention to the killed and wounded of the enemy. Harris and I have no expectation of being released at an early day, although efforts have been made in our behalf by leading Southern gentlemen in high position. But they will not bend the rule favor, and say that the measure meted out to

their captured shall be our fate." THE CORRUPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION. -The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of Illinois, under the caption of 'Army Contract Frauds," speaks as follows:

"The Special Committee of the House on the frauds in the army contracts, has asked and obtained the fullest extension of its power, so as to include not only the contracts that have been made, but any that may be made hereafter in any department of the service connected with the war. Mr. VAN WYCK, chairman, says that the committee find that in the past two months there has been an amount of fraud in Mr. Camerons's department "unparalleled in the history of the country." We have no doubt of it, and when their report shall be made to Congress next winter, it will cover with a cloak of comparative respectability the boldest exploits of Mr. Cameron's predecessor in the office. Mr. Floyd ought to feel deeply gratified to the Pennsylvania Secretary services he has rendered his reputation in this respect, unless, indeed, he should feel jealous of him."

GEN. SHIELDS ON THE WAR .- Gen. Shields delivered the oration at Columbia, California, on the 4th of July. In the course of his remarks he said :

"We are in the midst of a civil war; may God preserve us from any more of its horrors The North does not wish to subjugate the South, but only wishes to do what is clearly its right and duty to do-to regain, protect, take, and hold and preserve the public institutions and property of the United States. which belong to our posterity. If any one refuses, or does not feel willing to perform this duty, he is not worthy of this country, and ought not be allowed to reside in it. In conclusion, I feel a presentiment in me—so strong that I do not hesitate to express it—that the next Fourth of July will find our beloved Union reunited stronger than ever. When the South learns the intentions of the North towards her, she will throw off the harlequin yoke of Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Wigfall and others, and grasp our hands in a Union forever."

An Editor Tarred and Feathered.

Boston, August 20. Ambrose L. Kimball, editor of the "Essex County Democrat," a secession sheet, was tarred and feathered last night, and then ridden on a rail through the town. Subsequently under threats of further violence, Mr. K. proper to communicate.

promised to give no further aid to rebellion and he was liberated. The town authorities promised to give no further aid to rebellion spection this morning. He took in his hand and many good citizens unsuccessfully and examined every musket belonging to the tempted to quell the mob and protect Mr. K. garrison.