The Lancaster Intelligencer

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

LANCASTER, PA:, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES: AGP 8. M. Perturnent & Co.'s Appendix Agence, 115 Name Street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. E. M. Perrusuit & Co., are Agents for *The Lesionster Autologence*, and the most infinential and largest circula-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas... ed to contract for us at our lowe B. PALNEE, the Ame Fifth and Chestne authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements this paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be garded as payments.

FATURE AS PAYMENTS. AD JOINS WEBSTR'S ADVECTISING AGENCY is located a NO.50 North Sth street, Philadelphia. He is anthorized in Treative advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancask Intelligencer.



tow our flag is flung to the wild winds free, et it float o'er our father land, and the guard of its spotless fame shall be olumbla'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, 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; Con Bart, William Pickol; Brocknock, David McColm; Con-estoga. A. Hess; Colerain, A. D. Whiteside; Conoy, John Filbert; Drumore, John Hastings; Donegal East, Thomas J. Abright; Elizabethtown Bor, J. H. Bietz; Elizabeth, Joseph S. Keener; Ephrata, P. Martin Heitler; Eden, William Ducgan; Hampfeld West, John M. Weiler; Lampeiar East, JoL. Lightner; Lampeiar West, Sannel Long; City, N. W. Ward, Frederick S. Pyfer; N. E. Ward, H. B. Swarr; S. W. Ward, Johno A. Sheazi; S. E. Ward, William M. Gormly; Lescock, Molton R. Sample; Leacock Upper, Dr. A. S. Bare; Manheim Twp, Beojamin Eby; Manor, George G. Brush; Marietta, Charles Keily; Monnt Joy Bor, Henry Shaffner; Paradise, Amos Rocky; Pequea, Lyman Falton; Strasburg Twp., Franklin Clark; Salis-bury, Truman Wallace; Warwick, T. Lichtenthaler; Washington Bor, J. E. Oharles.

On motion it was Resolved, That the Chairman of the Democratic County

Committee be authorized to issue a call for a County County 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 Lan-

caster 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 or the following offices :

or the following omces: One Person for President Judge. " " Associate Judge. " " County Tressurer. " " County Tressurer. Four Persons for Members of House of Representatives. Two " " Directors of the Poor. " " Prison Inspectors. One Person for Auditor.

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 DELEGATE ELECTIONS. The elections for delegates to the County Convention take place on Saturday next, and Democracy of the county. The present is an all-important time in the history of the counduty to perform which cannot be safely dispensed with. Now is the time, then, when our Democratic friends should attend these primary meetings, and select their very best and most reliable men to represent them in the Conven-

LAST WORDS OF MR. DOUGLAS. A personal friend of the late Senator Doug LAS handed to the National Intelligencer for publication a copy of a letter from him, written in the month of May last, but a short time before his death, from which the sub-

joined extract will be read with general interest : "It seems that some of my friends are un-

able to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors war, and those urged in support of the Government and the flag of our country, when the war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a

total destruction of its government. All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency-not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them

to inscribe their own terms. Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the Cotton which would be powerful enough at the ballot box to destroy the revolutionary Government, and bring these States back into the Union by the voice of their own peo-ple. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until war was levied at Charleston and the uthoritative announcement made by the revo lutionary Government at Montgomery, that the Secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United

States. Those startling facts, in connection with the boastful announcement that the rayages of war and carnage should be quickly trans ferred from the Cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to the Government of our fathers and destroy obliterate the United States from the map of

the world. In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy ; it was a question, of Government or no Government; country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of Constitutional Liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Governmen and Flag, as the only means of checking the rogress of revolution and of preserving the

Union of States. I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and Cabi-net. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist of the Administration.-My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust that the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous passed the following resolution declaring the origin and object of the war:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capitol; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will we trust they will be largely attended by the recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of all-important time in the history of the coun-try, and every man should feel that he has a established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.'

THE KERTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN FRANKPORT, Ky., Sept. 5. The Senate was organized to-day by the election of John F. Fiske as Speaker and J. H. Johnson, Nach Clerk. ernor Magoffin's message was received and

read. The Governor says: "Kentucky has the right to assume a neutral po-sition. She had no agency in fostering the sectional party in the free States, and did not approve of the separate State action and secession of the Southern States at the time. Until recently Kentucky's neu-train and the section of the southern the section of the section o traility has not been seriously aggressed by either belligerent power, though lawless raids have been suffered from both sides, private property has been seized, commerce interrupted, and our trade de-stanced.

stroyed. "These wrongs have been borne with patience, and reparation obtained when possible. But a mili-tary Federal force has been organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of Kentucky, with-out consultation with the State authorities, but a short time before the assembling of a Legislature fresh from our people.

short time before the assembling of a Legislature fresh from our people. "If the people of Kentucky desire more troops, let them be obtained under the Constitution of Ken-tucky. I, therefore, recommend that the law of last spring be amended, so as to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum of money to pur-chase arms and munitions for our defence." The Governor infers from the President's corres-pondence that if he thought the people of Kentucky desired the removal of the Federal forces from the State the President would comply, and Magofin recommends the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal of all military bodies not un-der the State authority.

ler the State authority. He complains of the continued introduction of

Federal guns, and the distribution thereof to private citizens. He considers this as a source of irritation which should be arrested.

citizens. He considers this as a source of irritation which should be arrested. He refers to the Legislature a number of cases of aggressions upon the private rights of citizens of the State by bodies of the belligerents, where he had not the power or right to afford redress. After discussing the national difficulties he says, Kentuckians have meant to wait the exhaustion of all civil remedies before they will reconsider the question of assuming new external relations; but I have never understood that they will tamely submit to the unconstitutional oppressions of the North.— They renounce their sympathy with the people of her aggrieved sister States, nor that they will approve of a war to subigate the South. Still less can I construe any of their votes as meaning that they will prosecute a coervieve war against their Southern brethren. They meant only that they have still some hope of the restoration and perpetuation of the Union, and until that hope is blasted they will not aller their existing relations.

alter their existing relations. "Their final decision will be law to me, and I will execute every constitutional act of their representa-tives as vigilantly and faithfully as though it origi-nated with myself."

tives as vigilantly and faithfully as though it origi-nated with myself." The Governor says that in no word or thought has he thwarted the lawful purpose of the people of Ken-tucky, and as such instance of his adherence, he denounced the President's war proclamation of April 16th as illegal, and therefore peremptorily refused to the demand on Kentucky for troops. Citing the subsequent acts of the Administration. He says he cannot give them any sort of sanction. He protests against the further prosecution of the war; against Kentucky being made a camping ground or pathway for the movement of forces by either belligerents, and recommends the General Assembly to pass resolutions requiring both belliger-ents to keep off our soil and respect Kentucky's nea-trality. He concludes as follows: "My respect for State rights and State sovereignty will make me bow in respectful submission to the majority of her people, so long as I am a citizen of Kentucky." It is understood that Governor Magoffin received at Frankfort, to-day, a despatch from Gen. Grant, of Cairo, stating that the Tennessee troops had en-tered Columbus.

Gov. Magoffin immediately telegraphed to Gov.

Harris, protesting against this act, to which Harris replied, saying that he would request President Davis to withdraw the troops. COBRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. MAGOFFIN AND

THE PRESIDENCE BETWEEN GOV. MAGOFFIN AND THE PRESIDENT. The correspondence between Gov. Magofin and President Lincoln, in which the Governor requested, or rather "urged" the removal of the United States troops from Kentucky, has been published, as also the reply of the President, which is as follows: WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24. To his Excellency B. Magofin, Governor of the State of Kentucky:

To his Excellency B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky: Sim: Your letter of the 15th inst., in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within that State," is received. I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject; but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not yervy larce, and is not now being

which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented. I also believe that some arms have been furnished

I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States. I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky. In all I have done in the premises, I have aoted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of the majority of all the Union-loving neople of Kentucky.

MOB LAW.

The Chambersburg Times, in an article of ome length, descants ably upon the spirit of awlessness and anarchy which has recently manifested itself in various parts of the North, and which has resulted in the destruction, (or "gutting," to use the modern phrase,) of a number of printing offices .-

These acts, have in several instances, met, if not the approbation, at least the quiet acquiescence, of men previously occupying a fair position in their respective communities

-a fact so fraught with danger that our con temporary very pertinently asks-

Where will this end ; whither are we of the loyal States drifting? If reckless mobs shall continue with impunity to set aside one law after another, in view of all the valuable teachings of history, let us ask the question, is there anything before us but the shoreless and tempestuous ocean of anarchy? The lessons of the French Revolution are fraught with warnings which should not pass unheed-ed. A few bread riots, fostered and encour-

aged by skillful leaders, swelled into great, popular movements which swept over the whole nation, erecting their Bastiles and planting their guillotines, until the fair rivers f the republic ran with blood, and then

swept back again over the headless trunks of those same leaders. Those individuals and journals who encourage these lawless proedings, should be reminded by the fate of Robespierre and his associate panderers to popular passions, that the mob which cheers day, to morrow mocks at the face of those who invoked its aid that they might lead the power. There is no plainer truth under God's Heaven than that safety to life and property can only be maintained by sustaining the fixed and eternal principles of justice and or-ganic law. He who takes the authority of law upon himself, becomes by that act a criminal, and should receive the punishment

his crimes deserve; for the law itself has provided a way in which offenders shall be treated, and suffers no one to interfere with its prerogative.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER IN MESILLA VALLEY.

The Mesilla Times has an account of the arrender of Major Lynde, with nearly 1,000 United States regulars, near Fort Stanton. which goes to confirm the previous suspicion of treachery. They attempted first, with 300 men, to dislodge the rebels from the town of Mesilla, but retreated at the first fire of the rebels to Fort Fillmore, which they destroyed.

The secession account says : "The United States troops retreated in the lirection of Fort Stanton, and were seen by

our scouts, immediately after daylight, eight or ten miles east of Los Cruces, in the mountains. The whole command of Confederate troops were ordered in pursuit. and crowded on in full chase after the fugitives. The road lav over the table lands and mountains to a pass in the Organos chain, by way of San

Augustine Springs, over a route where there was no water, and the day was excessively warm. Some six or seven miles on this side

of the San Augustine Springs, stragglers of the United States infantry were overtaken, and the way to the Springs had the appear-ance of a complete rout. Guns and cartridge boxes were strung along the road. Six miles of the Springs was a succession of charges; men were taken prisoners and disarmed squads; the artillery was captured, and the greater portion of the infantry were taken

before the main command was reached. Major Lynde was encamped near the San Augustine Springs, and has still some four hundred men with him, who formed in battle array on the appearance of the Confederate troops. Advance was made to charge on them by our troops, and they had reached within bree hundred yards, with eager spirits for the fray, when a flag of truce was raised by the United States column, desiring to know on what conditions our commander would receive a surrender. The reply was an unconditional surrender, the same terms they had endeavored to dictate to the Confederate forces. This was ought to be modified by the United States

commander, which request was refused further than that they would be allowed two hours to remove their women and children to a place of safety. The United States commander final-

LOCAL DEPARTMENT. NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVEN-

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE MEETINGS.—The De-mocracy of the City of Lancaster are requested to meet at their accustomed places of meeting on Saturday next, 14th tast, between the bours of 6½ and 8 o'clock. P. M. for the purpose of electing fire delegates from each Ward, to repreent the city in the County Convention, which meet fulton Hall on Wednesday, the 18th inst, at 11 o'ch

A. E. PLACE OF MERTING. N. Ward-Shoher's Hotel, North Queen street. N. E. Ward-Young's Hotel, East Chestont street. B. W. Ward-Filspärick's Hotel, South Queen street. S. E. Ward-Effloyer's Saloon. South Queen street. BY ORDER OF OITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

INTERESTING TO PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. INTERESTING TO PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. —Hon. John Covode, of this State, arrived in Washington on Friday, and effected an arrangement so as to prevent any conflict between the Federal and Pennsylvania State government. Governor Curtin will be instructed to com-mission all regiments now in the Heid, and those authorized to be raised in Pennsylvania by the War Department, giv-ing all volunteers the benefit of the State appropriation while the United States will clothe and organize them. This is good news for those who have joined Col. Ham-bright's regiment, and who feared from the recent order issued at Harrisburg, that they would be deprived of the benefits accruing to volunteers from the State. Those who have held back on this account will no doubt now come forward and speedily fill up the regiment. re considered the vote of yesterday, admitting both the New-York city delegations. The question now recurs in adopting the majority report, admitting the Tammany delegates only. There is much excitement both inside and outside of the Convention. [THIRD DISPATCH.]

SYBACUSE, Sept. 5-9 p. m. The Committee on Resolutions reported TERIMONIAL TO THE GALLART COLLARST CONDENCE --- SPLENDID sound, pistols and Accountements (being the complete outfit of the Colonel of a Regiment) to our setement fallow ellised, Col. HENRY A. HAMBEUGHT, was paid on the 4th mist. The correspondence which follows fully explains the whole affair: series, in effect as follows : Resolved 1st. That the watchword which hould animate the Democracy in the defence

LINEL, COL. HENRY A. HAREBIGHT, WAS paid on the 4th inst. The correspondence which follows fully explains the whole affair:
LANCASTER, Sept 4, 1861.
COLONKL: The undersigned, a committee in behalf of many citizens of Lancaster, take great pleasure in presenting to you, in their name, the accompanying Sword, Pistols, and Accourtements--making the complete outilt of an officer of your rank.
In common with this whole community, they confered all honor upon themselves as upon you. They feel that you'sre deserving of it. They know that far from cabiling to gain the commission with which you have been clothed, you would have refused it, if you had not looked upon the acceptation of it as a duty due to your country. Your whole life has been familiar to them. The boy is said to be father to the man, and it is with proud satisfaction that they view your career, and recognise that in you, the patiotic sine, are nobly united the character of the soldier and the gentleman. The name of Hambright is synonomons with soldier, and has ever been respected and esteemed, worthily enjoying the confidence of the people of Lancaster county.
Not only on the battle fields of Marico have you shown your devoluen to your country's fag, but when the traitors pow in arms against their doverament first raised their particid lands, and infamously dared to erase therefrom a single star of its glory, you were among the first, with your gallant company of the "Jackson Rifles" (a company of men unst filty named), to march to the defence of its honor. The cry that "the Capital was in danger" was enough for you. On every occasion you did your duty; and although during the short period for which you were the mack which not here the filty which you were be most.

them back within their entrenchments, and saved the line of the Potomac. The United States, through the War Department, fully appreciating your character, first appointed you a Captain in the regular army, and further, conscious of your merits, have authorized you to raise and bring into service a regi-ment. We feel that the Administration deserves the credit of placing "the right man in the right place." Nobly have you responded to that call, and ore another week rolls around, you will be found "ready! ayo, ready!" for every call of duty. The question, "whether we have a govern-ment requiring the willing hands and hearts of all her children !" will be nobly answered by you and the brave men under your command. We commend you and your regiment, in unity with all patrictic soldiers, to the protec-tion of the God of our *Fathers*! and trasting that the same blessing may be vouchasfed upon our arms that *He* ex-tended over them in the dark days of the Revolution, we feel confident that victory will again light upon our flag. Accept then, Colonel, these tokens of the respect enter-timed for you by your fellow-citizens. We need not tell you to use them nobly. Your name and character are length of them you will look upon these 'emblems' with that satisfaction, which the honest and the brave can alone enjoy. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friends

ojoy. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friends

LEWIS HALDY, GEORGE L. BOYLE, JAMES L. YOUNGMAN,

LANGASTER, ESPL 4, 1861. GENTLEMEN: It is with the most heartfelt thanks that I have received through you, as a Committee, the "Sword. Pistols and Accoutrements" of an "Officer of my Rank," so generously presented by many citizens of Lancaster. I am, as you are aware, a man of action more than of words. Your flattering comments therefore upon my past life and conduct can only incite me to future and better service in defence of my country's flag. Under the "Con-situation" which has descended to as from our fathers, and the "stars and stripas," I was born, and I expect to dia.--Bo far as my endeavors can assist in perpetuating the obligations of the one, and in defending the honor of the other, they will be devoted to that object. These are the times to try men-for every man must be for his country, or against it--there can be no middle course. If we are but true to ourselves, success must crown our banner. I know no cause but that of my country. I thank you further for the compliment which you pay to the brave men who are to serve under my command, and can only say that I will be true to them, and endeavor by all means in my power to do them justice, and prove to them a firend indeed. Again thanking you, and my fellow-citizens whom you oward a recognition of belligerent rights of the rebels in the exchange of prisoners with them. VATTEL in his "Law of Nations," (Bk. 3, chap. 18,) says :

Again thanking you, and my fellow-citizens whom you represent, for these beautiful tokens of their regard, which

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your friend and fellow-citiz

H. A. HAMBRIGHT. Messre. Lewis Haldy, George L. Borlz and James

A MURDEROUS AFFAIR .--- On Friday last, a

terrible tragedy was enacted on the Susquebana river, above Safe Harbor. It app-ars that a family named Neff, consisting of the father and three sons and a neighbor named Suides, had a differity with a family named Subtra reading on the York county shore, about a fish-pot in a river. On the day above named the Neffs and Sides med themselves with guns for the purpose of driving off armed themselves with gons for the purpose of driving off the Smeltzers. The latter were in a cance, when they were ired upon by the Neffs, and one of them killed instantly, and the other mortally wounded, who has since died. A bird one in the cance made his escape. The old man feff, with one of his sons and Sides were arrested and rought to this city on Sunday morning, and committed of yot been arrested at the time our paper went to press n yesterday afternoon. horses

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. Washington, Sept 1. The mainy delegations. A hot debate ensued.---at The Convention refused to hear Mr. McMas-ordered on the main question. [sconn Disparcen.] The majority report, admitting outpets The majority report, admitting outpets The Mozart or peace wing of the uses of the way, for the defense of the by openiar institu-tions. For the means to defray the necessary ar-peace of the Mozart or peace wing of the party. This action has created tremendous excitement. By a vote of 114 against 87 the C

By a vote of 114 against 87, the Convention

an sppcal be made to yon, by opening a subscrip-tion to a National Loan of one hundred and fity millions of dollars. "Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have manifested their clear sense both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was re-ceived, wisely provides, however, that the advan-tages, as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a parti-cipation in this loan, shall be offered not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substan-tial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place at the disposal of Government, Congress has directed that an interest of 7 3-10 per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for sub-scribers a revonue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

greater in amount than can be erpected from any greater in amount than can be erpected from any ordinary investment. "And in order to afford all oitizens equal oppor-tunities of participation in these advantages, Con-gress has further directed that subscriptions be re-ceived for sums as small as \$50 as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the subscription exceed the whole sum desired, the subscription preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive frossury notes, equal in amount, in such denominations as he may preter, whether of \$50, \$100, \$1,000 or \$5,000. The interest at 7.3.10 per annum will be, on the notes of \$50 one cent, on \$100 two cents, on \$5,000 net each day. All treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will bear interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes, and presented for payment separate-ly. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he pre-fers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time and one-third every twentieth day thereafter. At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amounts of interest fue yeature will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. "In order to secure beyond perdiventure the of our imperiled country is the sentiment of Jackson, that the Union must be preserved. 2nd. That the claim to relinquish the State allegiance is unwarranted by the Constitution, and at war with it in letter and spirit, and incompatible with good Government, and the emocracy have ever maintained, as they still

do, that secession is revolution. 3rd. That the seizure of the forts and the property of the Government, followed by the authorization of privateering, precipitated the ountry into war.

4th. That it is the duty of the Government o prosecute this war with all its power and resources, and the duty of the people to rally to its support until the struggle ends with the triumph of the Constitution and the laws, and the restoration of the Union 5th. That we hold next in guilt to the fac-

tion in arms the Northern agitators. 6th. That it was the duty of Congress to

bave encouraged the loyal citizens of the South by ample guarantees of their rights, and by just and honorable concessions, and we believe it to be the duty of the Government, while putting down the rebellion, to offer the loyal people of the disaffected States the remedy which the Constitution itself provides, viz : B convention of all the States for the revision and amendment of that instrument. 7th. That the Democracy of this State regard any attempt to pervert this conflict into a war for the emancipation of slaves as fatal to all

8th. That we protest against the doctrine that any power, except the representatives of the people, can suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and protest against the passport sys-tem-against the Government establishing a State police-against the assumption of the Government to repress the discussion of its

one-third every tweatieth day therafter. At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amounts of interest thus paid will be reinbursed in the payment of the first coupon. "In order to secure beyond peradventure the punctual payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expendi-tures. It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the annual production is set apart by taxation for the contingency is thus secured. "Nor can this taxation be thought great when compared with the amount of property and produc-tion. The objects are Union, permanent passe and security at home, and respect abroad, which are im-perilled by this unprovoked rebeilion. The intelli-gence of the people will comprehend at once their magnitude. They rise above property. They belong to no Administration. They concern the whole country during all time, under every Administration, and in every relation, forsign or domestio. "And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reads the vast aggregate of \$16,000,000,000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000,000,000. The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than \$400,000,000. The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than \$400,000,000. The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons policy by a free press-by the refusal to afford it the proper mail facilities, and finally protest against the President's doctrine that the States derive their authority from the Federal Gov-That a Democratic victory in this State will be hardly less auspicious to the cause of the Union that the triumph of the Federal arms in the field ; and, therefore, we hold those who are trying to create dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy as not only treacherous to its principles, but disloyal to their country. The Government has done nothing as yet looking

suspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection; in his "Law of Nations," (Bk. 3, chap. 18,) says : A civil war produces in the nation two independent parties considering each other as enemies and ac-knowledging no common judge; therefore of necessity these two parties must, at least for a time, be con-sidered as forming two separate bodies, two distinct people. Though one of them may be in the wrong, who shall judge them; who shall pronounce on which side the right or the wrong lies; on earth they have no common superior. Things being thus situated, it is very evident that the common laws of war, those maxime of humanity, moderation, and probity before reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection; that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common Government, and renew their allegiance to the Union, which, in an evil hour, they have been tempted to throw off. Will they not reflect that the war into which the Government has been constrained is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal? However this may be the duty of the National Government, as the constitutionally constiis very evident that the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation, and probity before enumerated, are, in civil wars, to be observed on both sides. Should one party assume the right to hang up his prisoners as rebels, the other will make re-prisals, and the war will become ornol and horrible. Troops have often refused to serve in a war where-in they were exposed to crule reprisals. Officers. Who have the bighest sense of honor, though ready to shed their blood in the field of battle, have not thought it any mark of their duty to run the heast

. Committee Colonel HENRY A. HAMBBIGHT, U. S. Army. LANCASTER, Sept. 4, 1861. GENTLEMEN: It is with the most heartfelt thanks that

We hope to see a full delegation every township, ward and borough in the county. Will the several committees, whose duty it is to see to this matter, give it their prompt attention ?

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

Our heretofore amiable neighbor of the Examiner does not take our flattering notice of his superior horsemanship at Bull Run very kindly, but frets and scolds like any old woman because he thinks we were poking fun at him on account of his masterly retreat. We are sorry for this, inasmuch as we have always considered the aforesaid editor a harmless, inoffensive kind of man who, aside from politics and a seat in the State Senate, is rather clever than otherwise.

But, as we have been slightly mistaken in the character of our contemporary, and not wishing to wound his feelings any farther, we shall cease all allusion to the Bull Run races, in which he came out foremost, if he will tell us all about the Bean contract, and what are his prospects for a handsome profit : and also inform the public, if he knows, who the seventeen Senators were in the last Legislature that, rumor has it, received the nice little sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars for valuable services rendered to certain corporations. Of course, nobody suspects him of receiving any part of it, for, like Cæsar's wife, he is admitted on all hands, to be not only pure but above suspicion ; yet it is supposed by many that, being on the spot, he knows who did finger the money, and could, if he would, give the public some valuable and reliable information on the sub ject.

We hope our neighbor will agree to "bury the hatchet" in the way suggested. Should he do so, we faithfully promise, on our part, to say nothing more about the celebrated Bull Run races at which he figured so conspicuously.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

The "Union Republican County Convention"-so called-will meet at Fulton Hall to-morrow, for the purpose of placing ip nomination a ticket for the Legislature and County offices. Quite a number of patriots have signified their willingness to serve their country in a civil capacity; but we know of but very few Wide Awakes who are ready to shoulder their muskets in defence of the Union. This latter kind of patriotism devolves mainly upon the Democrats.

AN EXCELLENT MOVE. Major General McCLELLAN has issued an

in his command. He directs that all work | printers. shall be suspended on that day, and that no unnecessary movements shall be made "unless in case of attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity."

WILMINGTON ELECTION.

The city municipal election took place on Tuesday last and resulted in the entire success of the whole Union ticket. VINCENT C. GILPIN was re-elected Mayor by a majority of 722, out of 1300 votes polled.

HOT. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, late United States Minister to the republic of Equador, in South America, returned home on the 29th ult. He is now on a visit to Washington. His health, we are glad to learn, has greatly improved.

""THE UNION."-We direct attention to the card of Mr. Newcomer, in another column .--THE UNION" is one of the very best arranged Hotels in the City of Philadelphia, and the

It would be well to kepp this resolve before our eyes when passion struggles for the ascendancy, and, smarting under infliction of terrible injuries, the frequent wish is thrown out that vengeance should rule the contest.-This "war is not waged in any spirit of oppression." Let us not lose sight of this dec-

aration made by an almost unanimous Congress.

FORT LAFAYETTE.

This place, having been selected by the Government for the safe keeping of its political orisoners, has become quite an important oost. Heretofore it has been but little known to the country. There are now about twenty ive or thirty men confined within its walls. The Fort is built in an isolated position, on shoal or small island in the Narrows, about miles below New York and about four hunired yards from the shore. Fort Hamilton is also near it, on the sea shore. The shape the fort is quadrangular, with the angles point. ing to the sea and bay and either shore, dia-mond wise. Facing Fort Hamilton are two tiers of heavy cannon, in bomb proof case-mates. On this side, which is less protected than the others, appear to be the barracks for the troops, and other necessary buildings, the roofs of which are seen rising above the walls of the fort. There are consequently no bar-bette guns here. This part of the fort, however, is completely commanded by Fort Hamon, opposite which is the sally port in one of the angles.

On the other sides guns are mounted en barbette, in addition to the heavy casemate guns below. In fact, the entire structure whatever may be said of its capacity as a defence against foreign invasion, seems to be more than sufficiently strong to keep in security as many State prisoners as are likely to be put in it. It would sorely puzzle Jack Sheppard or Baron Trenck they selves, were thes orthies alive, and confined in Fort Lafayette. to make their way out of that stronghold, sur rounded as they would be by granite walls, with the sea washing their base on every side.

Deserter's Roll .- Governor Curtin, in a

General Order, publishes the names, occupations and residences of one Lieutenant and on the north and the Pamlico and Neuse rivers three hundred and eighty-six non commissioned officers and privates of the Second Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, who refused to take their oaths preparatory to entering the service of the United States. The order dismisses them from the service of the State, and brands them with the charge of partaking of her bounty, and in the moment of her peril deserting her .--Mustering officers are cautioned against reenlisting them. The deserters are from Col. Wm. B. Mann's regiment, and are nearly all residents of Philadelphia. Several adjoining counties are represented in the list, but we are proud to say, none of the recreant hail from

order for the better observance of the Sabbath, | Lancaster. We find, too, in the list, but three

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. The following order has just been issued by Lieutenant General Scott : HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1861. The General in Chief is happy to announc that the Treasury Department, in order to meet future payments to the troops, is about to supply, beside coin, as heretofore, Treasury a fives, tens and twenties-as good as gold at all the banks, and at the Government offices throughout the United States, and mos convenient for transmission by mail from the fficers and men to their families at home.-Good husbands, fathers, sons and brothers serving under the Stars and Stripes, will thus soon have the ready and safe means of reieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached with coin. In making up such packages every officer may be relied upon, no doubt, for such assistance as may be needed by his men. By command of Lieutenant General Scott.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant General.

VERMONT ELECTION .- The Vermont State accommodations are not to be surpassed any- election, held last Tuesday, has resulted in the

believe, to be the wish of the majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky. While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large major-ity of her members of Oongress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellen-cy's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time. time. Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits, and, with this impression, I must re-spectfully decline to so remove it. I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native State, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search, and cannot find, in your not very short letter, any decla-ration or intimation, that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

CENE OF THE LATE ENGAGEMENT. Hatteras Inlet, the scene of the late engage-

nent, in which Gen. Butler won his victory s situated about twelve miles from Cape Hat teras lighthouse. It is known to the mariner by a low sand island, which was formerly round hammock, covered with trees on the east side of the entrance. The breakers seldom extend entirely across the entrance to the cove or harbor, but at nearly all times make on each side, and between them lies the channel. The bar should be approached from the northward and eastward, and vessels should keep in four or five fathoms of water along the breakers until up with the opening. The least water on the bar is fourteen feet mean low water, and the rise and fall of the tide but two feet. Once inside the inlet the mariner finds good anchorage in a hard sand bottom, except a few sticky spots at the head of the channel. The anchorage affords proection from all winds except those from the

southward and westward. As an entrance to Pamlico, Albemarle and Currituck Sounds, the possession of Hatteras Inlet is of vast importance to the Federal government. With Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlets closed, North Carolina may be said to be completely shut in from the ocean. Privateers can no longer be sent to sea through the Dismal Swamp Canal and Albemarle Sound, and all communication between Virginia and Europe is effectually cut off. Newbern, on the Neuse river; Washington, on the Pamlico river; Elizabeth City, on the Pasquotank, and a number of other ports on the Roanoke and Chowan rivers, will also be included in the blockade. Pamlico Sound (an inland sea, 80 miles long and from ten to twenty five wide, connecting with the Albemarle Sound

on the west) can no longer be of any service to the Confederates of North Carolina, now that its principal inlet has been closed. Albemarle and Currituck Sounds will also be effectually closed. Ocracoke Inlet, which is about twelve miles

southwest of Hatteras Inlet, is defended by a battery of 32 pounders, six in number. In a military point of view its possession is equally as important as that of Hatteras Inlet, as it affords an easy entrance to Pamlico Sound and its numerous tributaries. Through this inlet vessels from Tarborough, Greenville and Washington, on the Pamlico river, and Waynesborough, Goldsborough and Newbern on the Neuse river, have been in the habit of proceeding to sea.

THE N. Y. TIMES ON MOB LAW .- The New York Times, well-known as one of the most able and influential Republican papers in the

Union, says: "We cannot insist too strongly on the absolute necessity of branding every man who in-stigates a mob as an enemy of the public peace, and the worst foe of our Republican Union. We are waging a war for the preservation of the onstitution : if we succeed, our victory will be shorn of half its glory and of all its value by a resort to measures hostile to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and at war ith the existence of any government under which freemen can consent to live."

GRAIN IN CHICAGO .- The receipts of grain

in Chicago are immense. The Chicago Tri-bune of Saturday week, says: "The receipts of grain during the present week have been almost unparalleled in the history of the trade. During the past four days we have received in this city 23, 360 barrels of flour, 497,776 bushels of wheat, 892. 936 bushels of corn, 70,400 bushels oats, 5, 431 bushels rye, and 1,350 bushels barley the whole equal to 1,585,933 bushels."

REPARATION FOR MOB VIOLENCE .--- The Wayne county (O.) Democrat, in speaking of the destruction of the Stark county (O.) Dem-ocrat by mob violence says: "Since the mob, we understand that the City Council of Can-

agreed to an unconditional surrender In brief during this day, eleven companie of United States regular troops, mounted and on foot, mustering seven hundred effective

men, surrendered to two hundred and eighty Confederates four pieces of cannon, arms, equipments, two hundred cavalry mules and wagons, and two hundred and seventy head of beef cattle.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW .--- Some time since Marshal McDow ell, (United States Marshal for Kansas,) addressed a letter to the United States Attorney

General, stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugitive slaves to Missouri until she became thoroughly loyal, and asking for advice on the subject. The following reply we find in the Leavenworth Times:

Attorney General's Office, July 23, 1861 J. L. McDowell, U. S. Marshal, Kansas :bir-Your letter of the 11th of July, received 19th. (under frank of Senator Lane, as,) asks advice upon the question whether or no you should give your official services in the execution of the fugitive slave law.

It is the President's constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed That means all the laws. He has no right to execute the laws he likes, and unexecute those dislikes; and, of course, you and I, his subrdinates, can have no wider discretion of lati ude than he has. Missouri is a State in the Union. The insurrectionary disorders in Mis ouri are but individual crimes, and do not change the legal status of the State, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the

A refusal by a ministerial officer to execute any law, which properly belongs to his office, is official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the President would take notice.

Very respectfully, EDWARD BATES.

CURRENCY IN THE SOUTH .---- A correspon lent of the Richmond Enquirer says:

Gold and silver are now selling in the Southper cent. for ern States at from ten to fifteen current bank bills. A sound and uniform currency is as essential to the health and vigor of the Confederacy and the government as healthy red blood is to the power and en-durance of the body. This thing of a depre-ciated currency is just now more to be fared than all of Lincoln's legions. It is what ought not to be, and can not be submitted to by the Southern people. It is intolerable that the banks should be exempt by law from the obligation to redeem their currency in specie, and at the same time, sell the very gold and silver with which it ought to be releemed for ten to fifteen per cent. in exchange

for their own bills. Are these institutions really the friends of Lincoln? Just as soon as it appears that the banks are to be allowed to orey upon the people at this time, when they are loyally and patriotically pouring into the public treasury

every dollar they can spare, and bravely looking debt and taxation in the face. we shall find an abatement of zeal and discontent perilous to our great cause. Whatever circu ates as money now must circulate at par and if the bills of the suspended banks are

really declining in value, and are, in fact, worth ten to fifteen per cent. less than gold it is time to crush them out. If this should be allowed to progress, we shall soon have universal bankruptcy. Cast the money changers out of our holy temple. Scourge them away from our patriotic altars.

GENERALS MCCLELLAN AND BEAUREGARD .-The Providence Press says :

"It is a striking indication of the character of civil war, that Generals McOlellan and Beauregard, who are about the same age, were educated together at West Point, served and were wounded together in Mexico, and having advanced together from rank to rank,

are now pitted against each other as the lead-ers of the great Northern and Southern armies. It is a question for the Christian phi losopher to watch the solution of : For what great purpose is it that God allows this con-flict, and has raised up two such men to be the leaders of it?"

tor The subscribers or depositors for the Government loan in New York on Wednesday numbered over one hundred and twenty, and the aggregate of their subsciptions amounted where. We advise our friends, who may visit the city, to test the matter for themselves. The vote was small:

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE.—The different Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this

and the should had block of the bayage and
and of other privateers, and official notification has
been given to President LINCOLN and General SCOTT
a deletar beoth and deletar bcott
that retaliation will surely follow. Thus, the "haz-
and of an ignominant death 17 to an anti-
iorms no part of the duty of omcers, sallors, or sol-
diers, must be assumed by them in addition to the
diens, must be assumed by them in addition -to the
perils of battle N. Y. World.
MILITARY EXPENDITURES OF THE
STATE

....7.50 p. m. ..11.55 p. m. migrant CLOSING OF MAILS BY RAILEOAD. Castern Through Mail—For Philadelphia, New York and Eastern States, at 8 a. m., 6.30 p. m., and 9 p. m. Yay Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices, Eastern Thr actually settled for military expenses, at that

unt Joy Accommodation, No. 2.

Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate only, at 8 a m. Western Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittaburg and Western States, at 10 a.m., and 9 p. m. Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoona and Pittaburg) at 10 a.m. Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washing-ton, D. O., and other points South, (except the Seceded States), at 10 a.m. gust, ult., amounts to the sum of \$1,515,716, 40. This includes all expenditures actually made, whether on Auditor General or Governor's warrant, since the commencement of the rebellion, for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops, and all incidental expen-ses connected therewith. The amount of

at 10 a.m. and Washington, D. C., 6.30 and 9 p. m. Through Mail, at 1.30 and 9 p. m. Baitimore and wasnington, b. o., o.or att s. p. m. Pittsburg Through Mail, at 1.30 and 9 p. m. Columbia, York and Harrisburg, at 10 a. m., and 5½ p. m For Strasburg, via: Camargo, Quarryville, Martinsville and New Providence, at 8 a. m. ABERVAL OF MAILS BY RATEROAD, Through Mail East......1.00 a. m., 11.00 a. m., and 2.10 p. m known. It is not believed that it can exceed

Some of the moneys included in the first stated aggregate are probably in the hands of the heads of the several military departments, not yet disbursed, and may be in part refun-

Southern Nail CLORING OF MAILS ON THE STACE ROUTES. For Reading, via: Neffsville, Littz, Rothsville, Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, (. m. East Hempfield, Manheim and White Oak, daily, at

8 a.m. For Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m. For Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m. For Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl,

and Farmersville, daily, at 2 p. m. or Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at and Farm

2 p. m. For Litiz, via : Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m. For Strasburg, via : Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, d

For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at 2 p. m. For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m. For Phenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville, Ohurchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs, and Kimberton, daily, at 1 p. m. For Port Doposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, every requisite for the war, there is very good evidence of care, economy and prudence in the disbursement to be found in the above state-ment. We believe it will compare favorably Freen, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, M ille, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wedr

and Rowiandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednese day and Friday, at 6 a.m. or Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Fri

and Mastersonville, Semi-weekiy, Wednesday and Fri day, at 6 a.m. For Vogansville and Terre Hill, daily, at 8 a.m. For Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Coleman ville, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Rawlineville, Semi weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. Office hours, from 7 a.m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from

Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo

ries, 10 cents. Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and i receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regula All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before

JOHN J. COCHEAN, Postmaster

Laifornia, and remarkable for the largeness, plumpness and beauty of its grain, has been exhibited in Washington. Mr. Isaac Newton, the newly appointed Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau, connected with the De artment of the Interior, has received a small supply of the grain, and will distribute i mong the farmers in different parts of the country. Its yield is said to be very great, reaching even, on poor land, fifty bushels to

the acre. This will be glorious news for the lovers of

"Old Rye," and if there be no mistake in it, the material for making whisky will become so cheap, that in a little time there will be no excuse for the use of strychnine, nor for imbibing Jersey lightning, but all the lovers of spiritual potations may luxuriate in California Rye."

EP The Dealers in naval stores at the East are approhensive that the Hatteras victory will cause a decline in prices. It is supposed that the North Carolina ports may be opened under loyal auspices. The Boston Traveller says: "If the ports of North Carolina are now thrown open—we mean these ports which we can undoubtedly seise and hold—not only spirits of turpentine, but resin, tar, yellow pine (now in great demand.) and even cotton, will find their way into our ports. During the past year, strange as it may seem to those who have thought North Carolina exclusively a navai stores State, we received in Boston alone six thousand five hundred and thirty five bales of cotton from the single port of Wilming-ton, N. O., all the product of the State. Our received among the holders of navai stores in this vicinity, and has had the tendency to unsettle prices.

to shed their blood in the field of battle, have not thought it any part of their duty to run the hazard of an *ignominicuus death*. Therefore war is to be carried on between them in the same manner as be-tween two different nations, and they are to leave open the same means for preventing enormous vio-lence and *restoring peace*. A speedy and public recognition of the above wise and well-settled doctrine as to all the prisoners now or hereafter to come into our possession, by capture

We are informed that an account made up

at the Auditor General's Office of the money

office up to and including the 31st day of Au

outstanding unsettled accounts is not actually

-nor thought that it can reach \$100.000 .-

has been done-the many and loud

with the accounts of any other State, as it has surprised many who were more or less

connected or conversant with the business,

for the amount is, so far at least, 25 per cent

elow their estimates .- Harrisburg Telegraph

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

hopes for the restoration of the Union.

The last resolution concludes as follows:

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

upon the land or water, is indispensable for obtaining adequate enlistment for both services, for, as the matter now stands, our Government avows its inten tion to hang the officers and crew of the Savannah other privateers, and official notification has iven to President LINCOLN and General SCOTT

the credit of the Government. Already, and even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now. "Under these favoring circumstances, and for these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Cogress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns of the United States, in order that all otizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so. Meanwhile, those all ottizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so. Meanwhile, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Phila-delphia or St. Lonis, or to the Depository at Cincin-nati, where certificates will entitle the holders to Treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the history wither with the the

Treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubled, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives. "S. P. CHASE, (Signed)

"Secretary of the Treasury."

CASE OF THE BRITISH SHIP ALLI-ANCE--RUNNING THE BLUCKADE. Our telegraphic despatches announce, by the way f Bichmond and Louisville, that the British ship

Our telegraphic despatches announce, by the way of Richmond and Louisville, that the British ship Alliance has successfully run the blockade at Beau-fort, North Carolina. If the statement is to be relied upon—and we see no reason to doubt it—then the enemy have been supplied with a large and valuable assortment of contraband goods, consisting of tin plate, sheet iron, block tin, pig lead, &o., purchased in the Oity of Boston, conveyed to St. John, N. B., by our regular steam packets between the two ports, and put on board the Alliance, which was known to be in charge of two of the most noted secessionists of South Caro-lina—one of them a former owner before the bogus transfer was made of her register to British owners, and the other a well known pilot of Charleston, who was known to be entirely familiar with every mile of the southern coast. In permitting the escape of this vessel we think it can be proven that the Gov-ernment has been grossly negligent of its duties, for several days prior to her departare from St. John abundant facts and testimonials of her true charac-ter were furnished to the Marshal of this district, but the the The Judend ded to the treasury. We think that this statement will effect every person with surprise at the relative smallness of the amount expended. More than 40,000 troops have been transported, subsisted, nearly all clothed, and many of them have received two month's pay, or more, from the State. Certainly, considering all that clamors ter were furnished to the Marshal of the trid onarac-ter were furnished to the Marshal of this district, but that the Federal Government would not give the necessary orders for her detention until it was too that have been raised about improper expenditures, frauds and impositions, and the great number of men that had to be provided with

that the Federal Government would not give the necessary orders for her detention until it was too late. The Alliance originally attempted to enter the harbor of Charleston with a cargo of coal. She was stopped by the blockading fleet, and ordered to New York, and the proper indorsement made upon her papers to that effect. Instead of proceeding to New York, however, she went to St. John, New Bruns-wick, where she discharged her cargo without selling it, and also discharged her cargo without selling it, and also discharged her crew. Here she lay for several weeks, in charge of her Charleston captain, wearing the British flag at her mainmast, and the scession flag at her fore, until at length she was joined by the Charleston pilot before referred to. Then the Contraband articles were taken on board, and she sailed in three or four days after with a new crew, and with a clearance for some port in the West Indies, while there was not a merchant in St. John who did not know her real purpose and destination. The United States Government had all the facts in its possession above narrated, and that, too, upon

FROM FORTRESS MONHOE. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3, via Baltimore, Sept. 4.—The gunboat H. B. Forbes got off Cape Charles the night before last, with three fest of water in her hold, and proceeded to Washington this morning for repairs. She would have gone to pieces had not the weather been unusually mild. The contraband slaves now at Old Point number eighteen hundred, including women and children. A flag of truce has just come in from Norfolk with the orews of the barques Rowena and Glen, schooner Mary Alice and brig Joseph, all captured by the privateer Dirie, with the exception of the Joseph, which was taken by the privateer Savannah. The captain and mates of the Glen were retained as prisoners at Richmond. The captain of the Mary Alice is almost direct from Oharleston. He reports that the force there does not exceed four thousand men, and that they apprehend an attack from the recent naval expedition. Congressman Ely is still at Richmond, and has to take his turn in cooking and carrying water for the prisoners. its possession above narrated, and that, to one day certainly when two revenue outer one of which could have taken the vessel ately outside of the harbor of St. John, we filly at anohor in the strenge Martine for medi

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

idly at anchor in the stream.-Boston

A dispatch from Poolesville, Md., states that on Friday last a force of 1,000 Mississip, pians reached the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, with sixty pieces of artillery. The rebel force opposite Washington is estimated, in the same report, at 125,000, with large prisoners. Colonel Corcoran was lately put in irons several hours for refusing to answer his name at the roll call. Butter at Richmond is worth 50 cents, ham 30 cents, and coffee 45 cents per pound. Formars Monnos. Sept. 5.

daily reinforcements. The ball has at last fairly opened in Ken. tucky. Gen. Grant, in anticipation of a like act on the part of the rebels, has taken posses sion of Paducah. He took possession of the telegraph, railroad, and marine hospital; and found a large amount of rations waiting the arrival of the confederates, who were hourly

The rebels are strengthening their positions front of the federal lines, and are said to be receiving larger reinforcements every day. These facts, with the completeness of Gen. McClellan's arrangements, indicate the near approach of a second great battle. The govern. ment is still without any confirmation of the report of Davis's death, and the rumor is believed to be a canard.

The steamer Parnee still lies in the Inlet and the Susquehanna on the outside. The Susquehanna ran down to Ooracoke Inlet and found the fortifications there completely descried.— The Confederates had carried away the guns, and the white flag was every where exhibited. New NATIONAL LOAN .- Subscriptions for U. S. Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3 10 per cent. interest, will be received at the Banking House of REED, MCGRANN & Co., in this city.

The Steamship Northern Light arrived

The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, report most gratifying intelligence. The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Ourscoke Inlet. expected with a force of 3,800 men. The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Ocracoke Inlet. Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstra-ted their loyality to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet to take the oath of allegiance. Col Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred persons in a single day. The steamer Pawnee still lies in the Inlet and the

CONFISCATION OF A STEAMBOAT AT PITTS-BURG.-Under the confiscation act, Collector Bachelor, of Pittsburg, seized a new steamer in course of construction, and placed her in possession of the officers of the government to be disposed of for its benefit. The boa belongs to the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee

and is worth about \$11,000. As only some at New York on Tuesday evening from Aspin \$5,000 have been paid on her, the Government wall, with the California mails and \$750,000 will be benefited by the seizure only to that