

And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE. The Democratic County Committee will meet at Shober's Hotel, in the City of Lancaster, on Saturday next, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance of the m bers is desired, as business of importance will be trans P. MARTIN HEITLER, Secretary. ANCASTER, September 17, 1861.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION. The Democratic County Convention will meet in Fulton Hall, to morrow (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

May we not hope that wise counsels will prevail, and that the Convention will show. by its deliberations, that the Democratic party is the true Union party of the County.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. With one or two exceptions the candidates selected by the Republican Convention, on Wednesday last, are of the ultra woolly-head stripe—the most so of any ticket ever presented to the people of Lancaster county. The Silver Grey wing of the party was almost entirely ignored. Mr. Stevens had every thing his own way, and he ruled the Convention, through his creatures, with a rod of iron .-Nothing but the rankest kind of Abolitionism -at least for the principal offices-would suit his purposes, and the two or three moderate Republicans placed on the ticket for minor stations, is the sop held out to the conservative wing of the party.

IGNORING PARTY The Republicans, before the assembling of their County Convention, held out the idea of "repudiating party distinctions" in the formation of a ticket. They talked loudly about the necessity of placing a "Union" ticket in the field, made up of Republicans and Democrats. Of course, this was all done for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of honest. well meaning, but unsophisticated Democrats. They never intended to give the Democrats the least show upon the ticket, and, accordingly, each and every candidate nominated is a rank and loud-mouthed Republican, and mostinvited, but they won't attend at the ringing of the bell. The dish smells too strongly of wool to be at all suited to Democratic stom achs, and we doubt whether it will be relished by thousands of moderate men in the opposi-

A VALIANT BOBADIL:

GEORGE BRUBAKER, Esquire-the valiant and accomplished George-the astute and erudite Counsellor-the leading spirit in the recent Republican County Convention-is about girding on his sword, and fighting valiantly against all traitors, "witches, warlocks, and longnebbed things," in this community. Listen to what this "man of blood" says (speaking through a resolution) in the Convention: Resolved. That the efforts of certain person

residing among us—counseling peace in the face of an armed foe, [wonder whether any of them counseled their sons to stay at home and let the "poor Democrats" do the fighting!] advising enhmission to traitors who have disgraced our flag, stolen the national property, slaughtered our brethren, and attempted subvert the forms of government they assisted in forming-should be forcibly put down by all true patriots [such as George is himself] and order loving citizens.

Whew ! What a blood and thunder warrior George has suddenly become! Shade of Napoleon preserve our people from the terrible sword of this steel hearted Vigoth! May the Fates defend the Democracy of Lancaster county from the ropes prepared by this chief hangman of the Black Republican party! Oh! Don't George! Don't draw your sword on the "poor" Democrats!

A "MARE'S NEST." The Express has discovered that a short sentence in the correspondence with Col. HAMBRIGHT, was omitted in the Intelligencer last week. The whole sentence (if the version of the Express be the correct one,) reads: "Nobly have you responded to the call, and ere another week rolls round you will be prepared to take your place in line. [Unterrified by domestic traitors and their secret sympathizers,] you will be found ready, aye,

ready! for every call of duty." but if it will be any satisfaction to that sheet, and the other Republican papers of this city that follow its lead, we will inform them that the first intimation the senior editor of the INTELLIGENCER had of the omission was seeing the notice in the Express. Upon inquiry of the compositor who put the correspondence in type, we learn from him that the omission was purely accidental-having set it up in a hurry, and with no intention whatever to fourths of the men who have already volunmutilate the letter of the Committee in the

least particular. It is a very small matter at best to make such a fuss about, and shows the desperate shifts to which the Republican papers will resort in order to bolster up their sinking for-

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

The Provost Marshal of Baltimore has ar rested the following prominent citizens, viz: Mayor Brown, F. K. Howard, editor of the Exchange, T. W. Hall, editor of the South, Gen. B. C. Howard, Hon. Henry May, M. C., and Messrs. Ross Winans, Charles H. Potts, not credited at Washington on Sunday even-Lawrence Langston, S. Teakle Wallis, T. P. Scott, H. M. Warfield, Dr. J. Hanson, and John C. Brune, City Members of the Legislature, and several other distinguished citizens from the City and County. They have been sent to Fort McHenry.

Col. James W. Wall, of Burlington, N. J.

THE JUDICIARY...THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONNECTION.

Ten years ago the Democracy of Lancaster county made no opposition to the election of Judge Long, who, although a Whig, was not

an ultra partizan. They had confidence in his integrity, and believed that he would conduct himself in his high office with fairness and impartiality. They were not disappointed n the man, and were again prepared to sink party, so far as the Judicial office was conserned, and support, a second time, the same honorable and upright gentleman, had he been Judge Long was too nure a man to suit the nanagers of the Republican party, and therefore he was sacrificed in order to make room associate. Judge Brinton, a pure-minded. honorable gentleman, also fell under the same ban, and had to give place to an ultra of the Stevens school. This, then, is the dish prepared for the good people of Lancaster county. How it will be relished by the moderate Republicans remains to be seen. As for the Democrats, we think we hazard nothing in saying that they will neither touch, taste, nor andle the unclean dose, but will cast their votes for conservative candidates, should such be in the field. The Republican County Convenion were determined to make a party issue even on the Judiciary, (which ought never to be the case,) and the Democracy have no alternative but to oppose their nominations with better men. Against Mr. Hood personally we have not a word to say, and if he could sink the partizan in the jurist we believe he would make a good Judge; but the manner of his nomination and the kind of men who brought it about, must operate as an obstacle

party. We do not often agree with the Express in torial from that paper of Thursday evening so fully expresses our views in reference to the action of the Republican County Convention, that we give it a place in this connexion : THE "Union Republican Convention" played a serio-comic farce upon its own name. Assembled, under a call addressed to not only the "People's Party," but to "all others in favor of the perpetuity of the National Union and of maintaining the National Government in its efforts to put down armed rebellion." first thing they did, after organizing, was to emulate the example of Jeff. Davis & Co., by making all candidates and delegates before and in, the Convention, swear allegiance to the little pet confederacy just inauguratedto pledge themselves in advance to abide by decree it might make-in a word, to open their mouths, take the butter, shut

their eyes and "go it blind!". After this vigorous precaution to insure the suppression of any "a(la)rmed rebellion" among such Republicans as might think "the perpetuity of the National Union" of more importance than the supremacy of a little party dynasty, our readers will not be sur-prised to learn that the next step was to lay party hands upon the judicial ermine, and best, and most impartial of judges, simply because, he, as every upright judge would, refused to trail the skirts of the sacred ermine in the mire and dirt of party politics for the purpose of securing a nomination in advance. Hon. Henry G. Long is not a politician, nor has he been since we have known him. The position he has filled with such general satisaction to a community in which he has spent his life. was not originally of his own seeking It was the free gift, the voluntary tender, of his fellow-citizens, who saw in him all those attributes of high character which place a man above suspicion" of being influenced either by his impulses, or his prejudices-of which no creature, human or otherwise, has so large and dangerous a breed as "the busy little bee" of local politics, who, mistaking every voter's ear for a blossom, seeks to inflict a

sting where he fails to extract honey.

Had Judge Long resorted to "the usual' electioneering dodges, now deemed so necesly of the Abolition stripe! This is the kind sary to success among political gamblers, he of antartainment to which Democrats are could, doubtless, have been nominated. But then he would have been unworthy of the ermine he has so worthily worn. We honor ermine he has so worthily worn. We honor him for his course. His fellow citizens, without distinction of party, will honor him, and honor him, too, in a more substantial way, than he could have been by a nomination at the hands of a convention which ignored the loftiest patriotism, the most unsullied character, and unspotted integrity of public and private life—for the sake of party.

It was hoped by many of the best men in

the party that wiser and more patriotic counels would prevail, and that the door would be opened for such a genuine Union moveent as has been inaugurated in our sister Chester, and several other counties in this and other States—a movement which would have hushed the dissensions of party until our brave soldiers had secured for us a government under which the politicians have something tangible to wrangle about. But, if the destruction of the American Government was decreed for next Christmas, we verily believe our little politicians would personally illustrate the old adage of the ruling passion strong in death—they would placard their candidates, hold their conven ion, form "the ring" of nomination for the 'lucky ones," silence the disappointed "ex-ectants" by getting them regularly in line for the success ion, and then tumble into the

The climax of the inconsistency which ruled this convention—the difference between prac-tice and profession—was reached in the passage of the following resolution:

yawning abyss of national ruin with "three

cheers for the party" and "a tiger for the

"Resolved, That we, the members of this Convention, repudiating, for the time being, party distinctions, and discarding party prejudices, for ourselves and our constituents, unanimously pledge our property, our lives, and our every effort to uphold the Constitution as it is and the Union of the States." That dodge won't do! If ever a Convention was thoroughly ruled by "party dis-tinctions" and "party prejudices" invoked, it was the Republican Convention of Wednes-

DECLINE THE APPOINTMENT. We respectfully decline the appointment of 1e, himself, shall enjoy all the profits arising from his contract with the Government, especially as he is a much better judge of the esculent than we are. Wonder if there are any to sacrifice them both."

W HO FIGHT OUR BATTLES. The Indianapolis State Sentinel is told by gentleman, an officer in one of the Indiana regiments, that an officer detailed by the War Department, under the direction of the Comnander in chief, to muster into the service volunteers in Indiana, gives it as his opinion based upon the most favorable opportunities of ascertaining the actual facts, that threeteered for the war from that State are Democrats. This is the very highest authority for making this statement. That proportion hold good in most of the States, and yet stay at home Republicans denounce Democrats as traitors, and evince a disposition to make war upon them.

EXCITING RUMORS. Rumors are rife that there was a great deal of skirmishing along the Potomac on Sunday, but we cannot learn any of the particulars. One rumor is that the rebels, 60,000 strong, had crossed the river at Poolsville, but it was

A terrible fire occurred on the stage of the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, on in cold weather than a substantial and fash-Saturday night, by which some fourteen persons, mostly females, were dreadfully burned.

Six of the ladies have since died. The fire pleasure that we direct the attention of those interested to the inducements offered by John was arrested on Wednesday, and sent to Fort took place during a thunder and lightning Fareira, the favorite furrier of 718 Arch Street storm in the play of The Tempest.

THE "NO-PARTY" PARTY. The most hypogratical of the Republican press quote from Judge Douglas' last speech, with varied marks of emphasis, the following: "Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the alter of his

country, does not deserve the support and ance of honest people." Whose platform, pertinently asks the Harrisburg Patriot, does the preservation of the altar of our country require to be sacrificed? Not the Democratic platform, cartainly, for on and by that it has been preserved from the nominated by our political opponents. But commencement of the Government down. 'The Union and the Constitution, they must be preserved," has ever been the foundation of the Democratic organization and platform. for a politician of the most ultra stamp. His Did the preservation of our country require it to be sacrificed, it would be most cheerfully

done. But who is it that is not prepared to sacrifice the party platform on the altar of their country? It is those who have declared their party platform "a law" to them-who have declared their party platform "more sacred than fifty Unione."

This is the party and these are the persons whom Mr. Douglas declared "unworthy of the support and countenance of honest people." The democracy have no political power and therefore nothing to sacrifice that would be of any practical effect. It is the President and his party who are in a position, and who are called upon by their country to come forward and "sacrifice their party organization and platform upon the altar of their country."-Will they do it?

A PROPER DISTINCTION.

A broad distinction, says the New York Journal of Commerce, exists between those to his promotion even by many of his own who are lovers of peace for its own sake, on principle, and those who cry peace when there is no peace, for the purpose of aiding an opinion, but the following extract of an edi-enemy, or with the design of embarrassing the Government. It would be well for every one who imagines himself impelled by pure Christian motives in opposing war, and counselling peace, to inquire calmly and deliberately for the means of obtaining that which he desires. In other words, let him sit down with pen and paper and draw up a plan or treaty of peace for the present emergency,-It has been tried by good men, and they have failed. The same experiment has been tried in every war of modern times. We can always name terms of peace for ourselves, but we seldom can for our enemies; and hence, in every instance where Christian nations have been plunged into war, the hearts of good men have sought with anxiety for peace from the moment of the first collision, but finding no opening, have been content to wait the time when the Providence of God should make it possible. To cry peace, peace, is no way for a reasonable man to obtain peace .--If you demand a thing as a duty, show the way to do it, and when you say the country must have peace, add to it a suggestion of the attempt to sacrifice one of the purest, and practical course for the Government to pursue in laving down arms.

That the moment will come when a lasting honorable and glorious peace can be effected, we have not the slightest doubt. We shall be ready, and we believe the whole North are ready, to welcome the moment with exultation. But we do not expect it until we see some indications of a desire for it on the other side, and when that is visible the end of the war is at hand.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON PARTYISM. The Chicago Times, one of the ablest and most orthodox Democratic papers in the West, and the organ of the late Senator Douglas. expresses the following just views on this sub-

ject. It says: "The 'No Party men' use the language of Stephen A. Douglas to prove that he favored the dissolution of the Democracy. As these men are Republicans, this is the first time in their lives that they have alluded to the great western statesman in terms of approbation, and, as might be expected, they do not quote him

"Douglas never assumed that a man must cease to be a Democrat to be a patriot. He never advised his party alone, but the whole people, to drop mere partizan politics, and to devote their energies to the war. His follower. tried the experiment sufficiently to find that the Republican leaders were not sincere in it, and that with them 'no party' meant 'no Democratic party.'

"If Mr. Douglas had lived to witness the events of the last sixty days, he would have seen how futile is the effort to induce a large nortion of the Republicans to abandon their extreme dogmas for a position of conservative support of the Union. He would never have consented to the attack upon the sub-treasury to the flooding of the country with a mass o irredeemable paper—to the unjust imposition of taxes on the western States—to the inaction of the navy, and the disorganization of the would not have kept silent when inefficiency and corruption assailed the Gov ernment, and would never have acquiesced in the insolent demand of some of the Republicans that Democrats should make the abandonment of their principles a test of patriotism. What he said was in the voice of hope. He did not live to discover the insincerity of the opposition leaders—to behold the government dominated by Cameron and Blair—the Congress passing the resolutions of Lovejoy,—or the administration frightened into precipitate battle by a caucus, in which Chandler, and others like him. were leading spirits. He did not witness the ignoring of his friends and followers in all high mmands. In short, he did not survive to be hold how bitterly, in spite of the constancy of the Democracy, his hope has been disappointed, nor to discover that his old opponents deem his position on the rebellion as his conversion from sin-his first act of patriotism in a long life of public service."

SOUND VIEWS. The Louisville Democrat, the great Union

organ of Kentucky, says. 'Inspector of Beans," tendered us by our in the South to destroy the Government. We "We make no apology for this wicked effort eighbor of the Examiner. We prefer that grant the necessity of suppressing it; but Abolitionism, that has produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave .-The patriot who loves his country must consent

now been tried and its fruits are before the world. With this experience before them, it thinks all good men ought to join in the support of that party who had the foresight to warn the country of the dangers that are now upon us.

KENTUCKY ALL RIGHT! On Wednesday last the Kentucky Legislature adopted a resolution, directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Rebel troops now encamped in that State to evacuate the soil of Kentucky without delay. The resolution passed the House by a vote of 71 in favor to 26 against, and the Senate by a vote of 26 to 8. A bill to punish rebellion in Kentucky has also been reported. The bill makes it felony to aid the Rebels by enlisting troops, or inducing any one to do so. The invasion of Kentucky by any citizen as a confederate soldier is punishable by death.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES .- Soon "Old Boreas" will make us his accustomed visitation, and our lady friends will be devising ways and means for the protection of their forms from the penetrative assaults of his chilling breath. Now every lady will bear us out in the assertion that nothing is more conducive to the comfort and fine appearance of a female

Philadelphia. His card appears in this issue.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

THE DENOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. THE DEMOGRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—
The Demogratic County Convention will meet at Fulton Hall, in this city, on to morrow, (Wednesday.) at 11 o'clock. A. M. The following delegates have been elected, as far at beard from, up to the hour of going to press last evening. City—N. W. Ward—Capt. Hapry Bilekendarfer, Lient. John Esse, Left Zeither, Free Pyfer, Charles G. Beat.

"N. E. Ward—Hon. Geo. Beatherson, Mat. Banual H. Baynolds, Jimes O. Chrison H. Baynolds, Jimes O. Chrison Hugh E. Dompherty, Ohn Jarr.

"S. W. Ward—Dr. Henry Outpenter, Charles E. Voigt, Charles H. Hayes, Mile Will-linger, Michigal Hunneby." linger, Michael Runnery,

James H. Barnes, John T. MacGondgle, Col. Wm. S. Amweg, Dr. P. Cassidy, Henry Hegener, Sr.
colntions, offered by Col. Amweg and

The following resolutions, onered by Co. Aimeg and Mr. John Hensler, were unanimously adopted in the South East Ward:

**Retofred, That the Democracy of the South East Ward are now, as they over were, in favor of the Union and Constitution, and the endforcement of the Faderial Law's, that they repudiate the idea of compromise with armed Traitors of the South, who have hrought the war upon us; that we heartily endorse the doings of the President of the United States in crushing out Treason and Reballion, and piedge our aid in suntaining the Federal Authorities in their legitimate efforts to enforce the law I. **Retofood, That the Democracy of the South East Ward hereby instruct their delegates to vote in County Convention against the settling of a County ticket.

Marietta Bor.—William H. Eagle, Charles Kelly, Franklin Mossy, Edward.** Brinner, Fracherk Manilek.

Columbia—North Ward**—Nicholas McDonald, Jacob S. Miller, John Eendrick, J. C. Bucher, John List.

South Ward—Stranger, Fracherk Manilek.

South Ward—Strenger, Joseph Mack, Philips Schröder, Joseph Mack, Philips John East Ward.**

South Ward—Schröder, Joseph Mack, Philips Schröder, Joseph Mack, Philips John East Ward.**

South Ward—Schröder, Joseph Mack, Philips Schröder, Joseph Mack, Philips John East Ward.**

South Ward—Schröder, Joseph Mack, Philips Schrö

John E. Girvin, Sor.—H. A. Wade, H. T. Shultz, Benja-Rizabethton Sor.—H. A. Wade, H. T. Shultz, Benja-nin Sheaffer, Waliam Marquart, Levi S. Ebersole. Salisbury—George G. Worst, Thomas W. Henderson, Thomas S. McIlvain, Cyrus Entter, Dr. John N. Eckert.

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN POW-WOW-THOSE

"No-Party" NOMINATIONS.—After infinite troubles and
anxiety, and a general stirring up of the "faithful" all
over the county, the "Thiom (I) Republican" County Convention met at Fulton Hall, in this city, on Wednesday
last. Tuseday afternoon and the whole night previous to
the assembling of the Convention were devoted to "buttonholing" delegates, "wire-pulling," and "fixing up" the
ticket. Bo, when the pairiotic body met, all that was to
do was to register the edict of the night's caucus. The
following gentlemen, who have always been noted for their
intense hatred and opposition to Democratic principles,
and, with one or two exceptions, devotion to Mr. Strayers,
were placed in nomination for the different offices.
Predicant Judge—Day Wood, Fulton.
Assembly—John M. Stehman, Penn; Heary C. Lehman, East Hempfield; Nathaniel Mayer, Drumore; Joseph
Hood, Bart.
County Tressurer—John Denlinger, Manor. THE BLACK REPUBLICAN POW-WOW-THOSE

Hood, Bark.

County Treasurer—John Denlinger, Manor.

County Commissioner—Daniel Kemper, Ephrata.

Directors of the Poor—Martin H. Fry, East Cocalico;

Courad Gast, City.

Prison Inspectors—Peter Johns, East Lampeter; Francis

Conrad Gast, or.,
Prison Inspectors—Peter Joune,
M. Ranch, Warwick.
Anditor—Jacob Kurtz, Upper Leacock.
Anditor—Jacob Kurtz, Upper Leacock.
Anditor—Jacob Kurtz, Upper Leacock.
Anditor—Jacob Kurtz, Upper Leacock. Auditor—Jacob Kurtz, Upper Leacock.
And, then, siter nominating the above purely partisan ticket, the Convention adopted the following platform, the second resolution being so irresistibly funny that we have second resolution being so irresistance, italicized it entire:

Resolved, That the Administration, in this hour of Na-

Resolved. That the Administration, in this hour of National trial and danger, should be heartlly supported in every measure intended to maintain our National honor and integrity, preserve our giorious Union, and perpetuate our free institutions against the insults and assaults of the traitors now levying war upon our Government. Resolved, That we, the members of this Convention, repudicating, for the time being, party distinctions, and discarding party prejudices, for ourselves and our constituent, unanimously pledge our property, our lices, and our every effort to uphold the Constitution as it is and the Union of the Males. States.

It amuses us considerably to hear that Convention talk about repudiating party distinctions, discarding party

about repudiating party distinctions, discardin prejudices, and pledging their property, their lit their every effort to uphold the Constitution as the Union of the States. When's but that sound a lmous and patriotic! Wonder whether their pr

the Union of the States. When but that sounds magnanimous and patriotic! Wonder whether their patriotism will hold out?

"The King of France with twenty thousand men Marched up the hill, and then — marched down again." And now comes about the most rideulous part of the frothings of this extremely patriotic body. Our learned friend, GEO. BRUBAER, Esq., who was "cock of the walk" on this occasion, and who generally is a harmless, well-meaning man, suffered his "angry passions to rise," and officed the following terrible anothems against certain imaginary persons residing among us, which, of curse, as the warlits spirit of the "brave men and true" in Buckram was up, was unahimously adopted:

Resolved, that the efforts of certain persons residing among us—counseling peace in the face of an armed foe, advising submission to traitors who have disgraced our fisg, stolen the national property, slaughtered our brethren, and attempted to subvert the forms of government they assisted in forming—should be foreibly put down by all true patriots and order-loving citizens.

Have you forgotten, George,

"That little children's hands were never made."

all true patriots and order-loving citizens.

Have you forgotten, George,

"That little children's hands were never made
To tear [out] each other's eyes!"

After attending to the above varilike business, the Convention got into a peaceful mood, and adjourned.
The ticket is not an acceptable one to many of its own party, and "curses both loud and deep" are uttered against it. The Constitutional Union-loving Democracy will meet at Fulton Hall to-morrow, and a platform will be adopted upon which all true lovers of their whole country car write with hearty good will.

BARN BURNED .- On Wednesday evening last, about 7 o'clock, the barn of Mr. Davis Clemson, in Salisbury twp, about 3½ miles north of the Gap, was dis covered to be on fire, and with its contents was burned t the ground. A heavy rain storm prevailed at the time, it is probable the house and the surrounding buildin would also have been destroyed. The fire is supposed have been the work of an incendiary.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS .- MARIS HOOPES, O Martic twp., and William M. Wiley, of this city, have been appointed Paymasters, Nathanizi Ellmarker, Jr., of Salis-oury twp., a Brigade Quartermaster, and H. A. Rockafield. of this city, a cagon Master in the U. S. Army. We con-

CAPT. KENDRICK'S COMPANY .- We publish

CAPT. KENDRICK'S COMPANY.—We publish below a complete list of the officers and privates of Capt. Kendrick's company, which will probably be Company A of Col. Hambright's Regiment. We shall publish a list of the officers and privates of the other Lancaster companies in the Regiment, as soon as it can be obtained:

Officers:

Captain—William G. Kendrick.

1st Lientenant—Lyman G. Bodie,

2d James Benron.

1st Sergeant—Edward McCaffrey,

2d George W. Hufinagle,

3d George W. Hufinagle,

3th "Albert H. Troash,

5th "John Dean.

1st Corporal—Christian M. Graeff,

2d "Jacob H. Diechler,

3d "James McAleer,

4th "George Carr,

"The W Huffagele. George Carr, John W. Huffnagle, Jacob F. Bender.

Harrison M. Ubill. Racnel, Samuei Reeler, John Long, John F. Leysey, Samuel Lipp, Jacob Lechler, Authony McGiion, Joseph S. McGuire, John McFadden, Hugh Masterson, Thomas

Masterson, Thomas Murray, Edward Martin, Abraham Mylin, Daniel Meilinger, John Munson, Henry Miller, George II. Mulholland Josepl Mulholland Joseph Patton, Abraham: Patton, Henry Pyle, John Peffer, Jacob Rudy, Emanuel Rine, Willham H. Rutter, Jacob Ripple, Adam Stauben, Franklin Stapleford, Robert Sauber, Conrad Shroy, John ottschong, Joseph louner, Matthias ast, Albert C. arrison, Joseph Huffnagle, A. Jackson

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE

s AT THE CITY POST OFFICE.—The different Passenger as on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this LEAVE EASTWARD. LEAVE WESTWARD Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 1. Iarrisburg Accommodation....

Closing of MAILS ON THE STAGE ROUTES.

For Reading, via: Neffsville, Litiz, Rothsville,

Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, (a. m. r. East Hempfield, Manheim and White Oak, daily, at them." 8 a. m.
8 a. m.
7 or Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m.

For Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Hinkletown, via : Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl, 2 p. m. Por Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Phenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs, and Kimberton, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Port Deposit, Md. via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md., and Bowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednusday and Friday, at 6 a. m.
For Colebrook, via: Swar's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m.
For Liberty Square, via: Conestogs, Martieville, Colemanville, Mount, Nebo, Echesda and Rawlinsville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Sakurday, at 1 p. m.
Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 8 to 9 a. m.

9 a. m.
Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo ries, 10 cents.

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the regularization fee of five cents, in addition to the regularization fee of five cents, in addition to the regularization fee.

postage.
All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before they can be mailed: Jone J. Countax, Postmaster.

EXURY.—A number of the citizens of Lancaster have liberally contributed towards the purchase of a borse for Col. Hambright, and the following correspondence shows that the committee to whom was entrusted the selection and purchase, have fuffilled their duty. The horse is avery fine animal and well adapted for military purposes. The correspondence is as follows:

Col. Herner A. Hambright—Deer Sr.: The undersigned, on behalf of your fallow citizens of the city, of Lancaster, takes special pleasure in presenting to you at the recipient of this assimpliant of your fallow citizens, they that the highest appreciation of your insert are citizen and a soldier.

Nour fallow citizens believe that in taking the fall you are influenced by the most patriotic motives—motivatively achieve not fuely resident in sufficient which achieve not fuely resident in sufficient of famile to receive the approbation of your countrymen, for making an individual effort to transmit, unimpaired, our plorious p litical heritage to succeeding generations; and they feel assured, too, that the institutions for which you are about to acarifice home, friends, and perhaps life, will have a noble vindication in the course with which you will meet their foss.

We can then safely confide this horse to your, hands, knowing that the steed and his ridar will always be found where the brave should be—the first in the advance, the last in the retreat.

last in the retreat.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your ob't
B. J. McGRANN,
SETT'ES,
JAMES McGONIGLE,
Committee,

Committee.

Lancister, Sept, 14th, 1861.

Generation: In accepting the Horse allow me through yourselves—to return my sincere thanks, to my fellow citizens of Lancaster, who have in this substantial way, shown a kind and generous spirit to myself and my object. Such an assurance of friendship and esteem coming from those I know, is truly cheering, for I am satisfied from this manifestation of kindness, that that hearts and their satisfied from the manifestation of kindness, that that hearts and their satisfied from the s manifestation of kindness, that their hearth and their sympathies are with me and the men under my command. Sensible of having the respect of those at home remem-bered by them when we have gone to sustain the honor of our finalized flag list adoug incentive to a faithful per-formance of one whole atoms.

formance of our whole duty.

Hoping I may merit the confidence so generously reposed in me by 'my follow-clizzens,

I am gentlemen, respectfully your obedient friend and follow citizen,

H. A. HAMBERGHT,

TO B. J. McGrann and James MacGonigle, Equa, Committee

A PATRIOTIC CLERGYMAN. Our clerical friend, Rev. Mr. M'Carter, of the Methodist Church, former ly stationed in this city, is doing gallant service in this war, and winning golden opinions. The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Monday, says: "The Rev. J. M. M'Carter has been authorized to raise a regiment in Lebenon county, Pa. He was formerly chaplain of the 14th Penna. regiment, and frequently acted as Major. The department was pleased with his military knowledge."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.-We learn from the SHCCKING ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Manheim Sentinel, that on Saturday evening week, a young man named William Smith, met with a very serious accident at Busser's tavern, about one mile south-east of Manheim. It appears he was in the act of getting into a buggy, when the horse made a sudden start and he in some way lost his balance, and fell forward over the dasher on the shafts, when the animal kicked him, preducing a severe fracture of, his skull, requiring surgical operation, which was in due time performed. Some eight or nine fragments of bone were extracted, the largest of which measured nearly three inches in length and two inches in breadth. At last accounts he was doing quite well.

BLANKETS AND STOCKINGS WANTED .- Gen. REUBEN C. HALE, Quartermaster General of the Pennsylva-nia Militia, has issued the following order: HRADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

Headquartes Prinstivania Militia,
Quartermaster's Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Hernesure, Sept. 10, 1861.

Pennsylvania needs Blankets and Stockings for her 30,000 brave soldlers in arms to support the Government.

Every factory capable of making Blankets, even to a single loom, should at once be put in operation. Liberal contracts will be given to all such.

Blankets should be wool grey; 7 ft. long by 5 ft. 6 in. wide, and weight full five pounds, with the letters P. V. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre of each Blanket.

Blockings will be needed the coming winter—half hose or socks, good sizes, one-fourth pound each. Let every mother, wife and sister knit one or more pairs.

Let associations be formed in each county, with a treasurer at the county seat, with whom the stockings can be deposited, and forwarded to the military store at Harrisporr, but the United States contract price, twenty-five centre per pair, will be paid to each county treasurer, and thus a fund can be raised to supply the wants of volunteers' families, to which every patriotic woman in the State can contribute her share.

Quartermaster General, P. M.

THE SAFE HARBOR MURDER-ARREST OF THE REMAINING PARTICIPANTS.—Reuben and Levi Neff, Implicated in the murder of the brothers Smeltzer, near Safe Harbor, on Friday week, were arrested at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, and brought to this city. They were committed for a hearing by Alderman Van Camp. The Neffs had both enlisted, and were in uniform when arrested. They were greatly alarmed and very pen-itent, and stated that they were compelled to fire by their father, who is represented as a desperate character. The whole party concerned in the affair are now in prison, and will have a bearing this week, when we will be able to get the correct history of the affair.

DARING ROBBERY .- On Friday night week DARING INDERKY.—OR FRIGAY INGIL Week the house of Mr. Jacob Graybill, an old and respected citizen of West Earl twp., was entered by three mrn, and robbed of about three hundred dollars. The entrance was obtained by boring holes in the door and answing the bolts. They immediately proceeded to the bed chambers, tied the daughter of Mr. Graybill, and then passed to his room, securing him in the same way, when they proceeded to rife the house of all the valuables they could find. Among the money taken were seven \$20 gold pieces. In the mornthe money taken were seven \$20 gold pieces. In the morn-ter the house dog was found lying deal in the yard, the robbers having evidently given him strycholms. Euspicion attaches to certain parties, but as yet no evidence has been obtained against them.

THE FOLLOWING LINES, sent us for publication, were written about the time the civil war of the vicinity of Washington City:

The darkest hour the patriot knows
Is now, when brothers are our foes,
And kindred ties forgot.
The tomb that holds our country's sire
Should safe repose from sword and fire,
And sacred be the spot. But strife and discord now resound.
The war-steed and the trumpet's sound
Disturb our hero's rest.
"God save our country," be our prayer,
God grant no bloodhed shall be there.

GEN. M'CLELLAN. This gallant officer is beginning to attract attention in Europe. The London News thus speaks of him :

"The officer who seems destined to wield the chief power in the present crisis is General McClellan. He is described as a young man of striking capacity. After having acquired distinction at West Point, he served in the Mexican War ; he then had the honor of being selected by the Federal Government to witness the seige of Sebastopol, and finally, like many other American officers, retired from the army, and became the chief manager of a railway. Young as McClellan is, he seems to have the power of acquiring the confidence and respect of those who are under his command, while at the same time he has the character of a strict disciplinarian. These are the very qualifications required."

Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, in his last letter, said:

"That much can be done by the judicious exercise of authority in enforcing military rules and regulations among them, as among the rest of mankind, is conclusively shown by the great changes and improvements effected in the army of Washington, and, above all, in the city itself, by young General McClellan, who bids fair to be the next President, if his success is at all commensurate with the enormous praise and flattery which, much against his will, are forced down his throat. Before his nomination the streets of the Capital presented a spectacle the like of which probably never seen in any civilized city."

DANIEL WEBSTER ON THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH IN WAR TIME. It may be well to calmly weigh, at the present time, the following words of Daniel

Webster. They were uttered in defense of a great principle; and the right to practically illustrate that principle, within reasonable bounds, and at all times, will be found to be essential to the safety of our free institutions. Mr. Webster said : "Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important

to maintain the right of such discussion in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up, and now growing popular, render it neces-sary to be explicit on this point. It is the ancient and constitutional right of this people to canvass public measures, and the merits of public men. It is a home bred right, a fire side privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air, and walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty: and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this House, and in all places; in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living, I will assert it; dying I will assert it; and, should I leave no other legacy to my children, by the bles-sing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defense of

The New York Express, the organ of the Consucusions of the parties, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at thus responds to the low scurrility of the parthe Constitutional Union party of New York, tizan press, which assails the great and natriotic Democracy with coarse epithets and false charges:

> "The imputation conveyed by the words White Feather Democracy' against a party which furnishes of the volunteers for the army of the United States full three fourths of the rank and file, is not very significant nor appropriate. The Democratic journals will, doubtless, retort that if the White Feather is anywhere now in the State, it is in the 6,800 Republican majority in St. Lawrence, and the Lake Republican counties generally. The New York Democracy are encamped about 25,000 strong in the army just now, and hence, unless these men are allowed to vote on the coming election day, the Democrate stand not the least chance of carrying the State. Away with all such imputations, and attacks then, in times like these."

Battle Near Summerville-The Federal Troops Under Gest Rosecrans Attack

His Camp Equipme Schind.

A battle commenced Segment the Federal troops and the enemy at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville. Gen. Rossenans, after taking a reconductance, found, Floyd's 'robel army, five thousand strong, without the field pleces, to be entrended in a powerful to the on the top of the mountain at Canagar Employ in the west side of Gagley right. The rost and attended by heavy forests and close jungle. orests and close jungle.

Col. Lyttle's 10th Ohio. Regiment of Benham's

the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns. The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more

The fire alsokened at intervals, but grew more-furious as night approached.

The German Brigade was led gallantly into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartsuff, but after a furious fight of three hours, darkness compelled the recall of the troops, and the men laid on their arms within a short dis-tance of the enemy, ready to resume the contest next morning.

tance of the enemy, ready to resume the contest next morning.

When the morning came, however, our scouts reported that Floyd had ingloriously fled during the night, sinking the boats in the river in his rear, and destroying the temporary bridge he had made when he first crossed to occupy the position. The turbulence and depth of the river and exhaustion of our troops made it impossible to follow the firstive roops made it impossible to follow the fugitive ebels. So hasty was his flight that he left behind

rebels. So hasty was his flight that he left behind his camp equipage wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition and fifty head of cattle.

Our loss is only fifteen killed and about seventy wounded, generally flesh wounds.

The rebel loss is not aspertained, as they carried their dead and wounded across the river during the night, but it was certainly very serious.

Capt. McGroarty, of Cincinnati, Capt. McMullin and Lieut. Snyder, of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not seriously.

Twenty-fire men of Col. Tyler's Regiment, who were taken prisoners by Gen. Floyd at Cross Lanes, were recaptured by our troops.

Gen. Floyd's personal baggage with that of all his officers was also taken.

officers was also taken. officers was also taken.

Gen. Benham's Brigade, which suffered most, was commanded by him in person, and Col. McCook also led his Brigade into action.

Major-General Roseoranz, Gen. Benham, Cols. McCook, Lytle and Lowe, and Captains Hartsuff, Snyder, McMullin and Burk, and other officers displayed particular acts of personal callority.

played particular acts of personal gallantry.

The troops engaged were exclusively from Ohio and all fought with a bravery worthy of veterans. OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. ROSECRANZ. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. The following dispatch was received at Head

quarters this evening : HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Camp Scott, Sept. 12, P. M.
To Col. E. D. Townsend: We yesterday marche 172 miles and reached the enemy's entrenched posi-tion in front of Connax Ferry, driving his advanced out-posts and pickets before us. cupying a strongly entrenched position covered by forests too dense to admit of its being seen at a dis

forests too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in. He probably had sixteen pieces of artillery.

At 3 o'clock we began a strong reconnoisance, which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when night coming on and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in the order of battle behind ridges immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms until the morning. Shortly after day-light a runaway "contraband" came in and report-ed that the enemy had crossed the Gauley river

ed that the enemy had crossed the Gauley river during the night by means of the ferry and a bridge which they had completed.

Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did about seven o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stands of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with Quartermaster's stores, messign and camp conjuncted.

ing and camp equipp ge.

The enemy have destroyed their bridge across the
fauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge,
and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for immediately repairing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops and oc-cupy the ferry and the captured camp. We sent a few rifle cannon shots after the retreating enemy to produce a moral effect.

Our loss will probably amount to twenty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is not

Our loss will probably amount to the set one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but from the report of the prisoners must have been very considerable.

(Signed) S. W. ROSZORANZ, (Separal Commanding. Major General Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. The Late Skirmish.--Gen. McClellan's Official Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

In yesterday's dispatch of the account of the skirmish near Lewinsville, there is an error in stating that the rebels opened the line of battle. Col. Stevens formed the Fe eral troops in line of battle, but could not succeed in drawing the enemy into open field from their covert in the woods.

Gen. McClellan's director to the Secretary of World. Gen. McClellan's dispatch to the Secretary of War

Gen. McClellan's dispatch to the Secretary of War in regard to the affair of yesterday is remarkably brief. He merely says that Gen. Smith made a reconnoisance with 2,000 men to Lewinsville, remained several hours and completed the examination of the grounds. When their work was completed and the command had started back, the enemy opened fire with shells by which two men were killed and three wounded.

Griffin's battery, he says, silenced that of the enemy, and our men came back in perfect order and excellent spirits. The men behaved most admirably under fire. He concludes by remarking: "We shall

under fire. He concludes by remarking: "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs." In speaking of this affair, the Washington Star, of

In speaking of this affair, the Washington Star, of last evening, says that General McClellan, on receiving intelligence that the enemy seemed disposed to dispute Col. Stevens' return to our lines, mounted, and accompanied by his staff, hastened in the direction of the affair. He was enthusiastically cheered by the troops wherever he was seen by them, both going and returning. When he reached the command of Col. Stevens that had been engaged, the men one and all raised a tremendous shout of welcome. One poor fellow, in the very agonies of death from his wounds, as the General took his hand, suddenly sprang up and thanked him for his kind attention. He probably did not survive for half an hour afterpably did not survive for half an hour after. Gen. McCall's brigade gave him a most emarkable welcome, cheering him as he pas-commander was hardly ever before cheered.

PEACE vs. WAR. The New York Observer speaks as fol

"We are among the most earnest friends of peace. We would suffer wrong for the sake of peace. But we see no possible solution of the present complication of our national trouoles, except in the re adjustment of the Union on the basis of the Constitution. We deprecate the war spirit and desire to cultivate that feeling which will the most easily restore friendly relations with those who have cast off the bonds of allegiance to their lawful government. But we cannot forget that the men who are now in arms against the Governmen nitiated a causeless, unjustifiable and unlaw ful war; that the guilt of the war is chiefly on their heads, and that we are solely seeking to uphold the Union which our fathers formed and on which the future prosperity of the country depends. As religious men, the duty of allegiance to lawful government and to suppress rebellion is as clear to us as the duty of obedience to the laws of God. All we ask, as the condition of that allegiance, is the fidelity of our rulers to the laws that they are bound to obey as well as we. disregard law the people may justly call them to account. And if we go through the war without counter revolutions, and our country comes out of this life and death struggle reestablished and immortal, we must stand firmly and united by the Constitution as it is,

trampled on, by rulers and people.
"We want peace. We pray for But we must have order, law, government, first. There is no peace to the wicked. T agree for a moment to any terms that shall ecognize the right of any part of the country to retire at will from the burdens and obliga tions that devolve on all, is to consent to suicide, to fill the future of our history with war, and to leave to our children a legacy of confusion, anarchy and shame."

until it can be constitutionally modified. Our

liberties are all gone when this instrument i

MORE PROPERTY DESTROYED. POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 11. Union men from Martineburg on Saturday, report that the rebels have taken up the entire

track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from that town to North Mountain, a distance of Winchester, for the extension of the Alexan- of their toil earned property, but they canria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, from Strasburg to that point. The track torn up Mas lately relaid by the company.

At Duffield's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the rebels were busily engaged.

in further plundering the road of some seven or eight of the new first class locomotives which they were taking down for transporta-tion to Winchester. The locomotives had but recently been put upon the route. Some of them are of the heaviest kind, and were probaadaptability of these engines to the transporticket was divided the station of troop trains in Virginia.

TROM TOTELY TENTOTE AUDIE AND THE VEITED ADLTER. Important Declaration of Sympathy for the Union Cause. The Russian Minister, Mr. De Stoeckt, last week had an audience of the President, and read to him the following dimatch:

Gol. Lyttle's 10th Chio. Regiment of Benham's Brigade was in advance and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of their camp this side of the position, the state of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards, his scouts, consisting of four companies saddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery and a long line of palisades for riflement when the battle opened flercely. The remainder of the 10th and the 13th Chio Regiments were then broughtanto action successively by Gen. Benham, and the 13th Chio Regiment were then broughtanto action successively by Gen. Benham, and the 13th Chio Regiment afterward by Capt. Hartsuff whose object was an armed reconnoisance.

The enemy played terrifically upon our forces with muskeiry, cannister and shell. Colonel Lyttle led several companies of Irishmen to charge the battery, when he was brought down with a shot in the leg. Col. Smith's "13" Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. Lowe's "12" Ohio directly in front. Col. Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment early in the hottest of the fire, by receiving a ball in the forehead.

Oaptain McMullin's howitzer battery, and Capt. Snyder's two field pleces, meantime were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and scon silenced two of the rebel guns. The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more closer the traditional bond which is the basis and the very condition of their political existence. In any event, the sacrifices which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it, are beyond comparison with those which a dissolution would bring after it. United they perfect themselves. Isolated they are paralyzed. The struggle which unhapply has just arison, can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to

some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to co-exist. The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in seaking in common such a settlement, before a useless effusion of these terror actions of search and of nucleons. mon such a settlement, before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of pub-lic riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal relio riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between
the two parties of the Confederation, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political
power. Our august master cannot resign himself to
admit such deplorable anticipations. His Imperial
Majesty still places confidence in that practical good
sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so
judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy
to believe that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of the two parties will
seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to
calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no
interests so divergent that it may not be possible to
reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and
perseverance in a spirit of justice and moderation:
If within the limits of your friendly relations
your language and your councils may contribute to
this result rear will reproved elect the intention of If within the limits of your friendly relations your language and your councils may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intention of His Majesty, the Emperor, in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium. It constitutes, besides, a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests, for the two countries, placed at friendly interests, for the two countries, placed the extremities of the two worlds, both in the asc ing period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to such other. I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this

contest.

The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in presence of the dangers which menace the American inches which his Majesty. Union, and the sincere wishes which his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work entertains for the maintenance of that great work, so laboriously raised, which appeared so rich in its future. It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the General Government, as to influential persons whom you may meet, giving the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present. Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration.

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Secretary of State has delivered to Mr. De-Stoeckl the following acknowledgment: DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASSINGTON, Sept. 7, 1851.

The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to Mr. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emporor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly and magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty on the subject of the internal differences which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instructions from Prince Gortschaft for Mr. De Stoeckl, and by him read by his Majesty's direction to the President of the United States and Secretary of State. Mr. De Stoeckl will express to the Government the satisfaction with express to the Government the satisfaction with which the President regards this new guarantee of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of States. States. The Secretary of State offers to Mr. De Stoeckl renewed assurance of his high consideration

MR. EDWARD DE STORCKL, &c., &c. PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD.—The editor of the Chicago Railroad Gazette has been taking a ride over the Pennsylvania railroad. He describes the country through which it passes in the most glowing colors, and winds up as

follows: "The road is double tracked for nearly the whole distance, the road is stone ballasted the entire length, and for this reason, and on account of the skill in imbedding, is the smoothest railroad for the length over which we ever traveled. Over that entire portion which lies around the mountains and hills, are stationed road watchmen every two miles, whose sole duty it is to ascertain and give notice of ob structions on the track. The cars are well ventilated, and of the most approved modern style. The sleeping cars are all that the body ould wish, while the conductors are accommodating, intelligent and gentlemanly. For these and sufficient other reasons, such as good living, plenty of ice water, close care of baggage, and a general sense of comfort, we give the Pennsylvania Railway our hand, and proclaim it a "trump." It certainly is the live railroad now from West to East and vice versa, and must soon, unless something checks its growth in popular favor, distance all com-petition. This is the more gratifying, as it would clearly be a "reward of merit."

ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE-SINKING OF STEAMBOAT.—Yesterday morning, at half past 6 o'clock, the steam ferry boat Curlew left South street wharf, with three or four passengers, to proceed to Gloucester Point. New Jersey. Her freight consisted of a hundred and forty three head of cattle, and two or three wagons and horses. The cattle were placed on deck, and were not fastened in any way. When in mid channel, opposite the navy yard, the cattle became scared at the motion of the boat, and rushing to one side of the deck, the vessel settled so deep upon that side, that the water poured through the dead lights, and she soon filled and sank.— The ferry boat *Union*, playing to Kaighn's Point, immediately went to the assistance of the persons on the wreck. All were got off safely. The cattle took to the water, and for a time the surface of the river was covered with the struggling beasts. Several small boats and a steam tug proceeded to the scene.-Finally the crew of the Harriet Lane manned a small boat, and making a rope fast to the horns of one of the oxen they towed him ashore. Most of the others followed, and they swam safely to the beach near Kaighn's Point, where they landed.

The cattle scattered so that it is impossible tell how many were lost; but it is believed that not more than eight or ten were drowned They belonged to Messrs. George Beckett and William Tomlin. The boat did not sink entirely, although

she was under water with the exception of her upper works. The ferry-boat Union attempted to tow her, but the tow line broke .--The steam tug then made fast to the wreck. and towed it to shallow water near Kaighn's Point. At low water her ports can be closed, and the water pumped out without difficulty. -Press.

IT "STILL LIVES."-The Easton Sentinel. the office of which was destroyed a couple of weeks since by a mob, has, Phoenix-like. risen from its ashes, and again appears among our exchanges. The editor announces that the labor attendant upon arranging his office, and putting new material in order, has been so great that he was compelled to issue but half a sheet last week. Hereafter it will appear regularly as usual. The reckless vengeance of a mob may destroy the property. of unoffending editors—they may rob citizens not crush out Democratic newspapers any more than they can stifle Democratic sentiment among the people.

POLITICAL UNION IN ORIO. -A Union State Convention of Democrats and Republicans was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th inst .-David Tod, Democrat, was nominated for Governor, and Benj. Stanton, Republican, for bly spared by the rabels in their recent Lieutenant Governor. The remainder of the vandal acts of destruction on account of the ticket was divided between the Damocrate and