The Lancaster Intelligencer

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

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OUR FLAG.

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

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

Agreeably to the published notice, the Democratic County Committee met at Shober's Hotel, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

FREDERICK S. PYFER, Esq., tendered his resignation as Chairman, when, on motion, H. B. SWARR, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the unexpired time of Mr. Pyfer.

On motion, a vote of thanks was given to FREDERICK S. PYFER, Esq., for the faithful and efficient manner in which he discharged his duty as Chairman.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the Committee be requested to meet again at Shober's Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of SEPTEMBER inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

P. J. ALBRIGHT, Secretary pro. tem.

THE UNION MASS MEETING.

The Union Mass Convention on yesterday afternoon was an immense affair. Fulton Hall was densely crowded to its utmost capacity by citizens of both parties. The meeting was organized by calling CHRISTIAN S. KAUFMAN, Esq., of Columbia, to the Chair, and appointing a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A Committee composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats was appointed for the purpose of recommending suitable candidates, &c.—After retiring for about two hours, the Committee returned and reported the following excellent ticket, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention, viz:

President Judge.
HENRY G. LONG, (R.) City.

Associate Judge.
FERREE BRINTON, (R.) Paradise.

Assembly.
COL. JAMES MYERS, (R.) West Hempfield,
NATHAN WORLEY, (D.) Manheim Bor.,
SAMUEL A. WORTH, (R.) Colerain,
ABRAHAM PETERS, (D.) Manor.

County Treasurer.
ESAIAS BILLINGSFELT, (R.) Adamstown.

County Commissioner.
WILLIAM SPENCER, (D.) Strasburg B.

Prison Inspectors.
GEORGE L. ECKERT, (D.) Paradise,
SAMUEL REDSECKER, (D.) East Donegal.

Directors of the Poor.
GEORGE YEISLEY, (A.) City,
JAMES BARNES, (D.) Drumore.

Auditor.
JACOB A. MILLER, (D.) Conoy.

We have not the time (our paper being ready for press) to give the particulars this week. Suffice it to say that the proceedings of the meeting were harmonious throughout, and the ticket placed in nomination, from the high character and worth of the nominees, is one which cannot fail in being acceptable to a large majority of the people of Lancaster county. That it will be triumphantly elected, if the proper effort is made, is beyond a doubt. Already the *Disunion* Abolition party see the hand-writing on the wall, and are trembling in their boots.

☞ A meeting of the Democratic County Committee is called for to-morrow. It is earnestly hoped that every member of the Committee will be present, as business of great importance will claim their consideration.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention was one of the largest and most intelligent assemblages of the kind, of any party, that ever met in this city. The old, the middle-aged, and the young men of the party were in attendance from every district in the county with but two exceptions, all of whom were imbued with the same lofty spirit of patriotism which animated the Democracy in by-gone years, and determined to act as a band of brothers in this hour of National gloom and despondency. In this spirit they came together, and, although there was an honest difference of opinion as to the true policy proper to be pursued, yet, after a full and free discussion in the Committee, it was decided there by an overwhelming majority, that it was *inexpedient* to settle a County ticket at the present time, and in this decision the Convention sustained the report of the Committee by a unanimous vote.

The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout, and we hope that its action will be endorsed by the Democracy of the county. Should a fair and unobjectionable ticket, independent of party considerations and influences, have been placed in the field by the Union Meeting of yesterday, it will then be for the Democracy to choose between it and the Abolitionized Republican Disunion ticket of our opponents. That they will make an intelligent and worthy choice we have not a doubt.

The proceedings of the Convention will be found at length in another column, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

UNION vs. DISUNION.

We presume, that now, since the action of the Democratic Convention has been made public, we shall hear no more silly charges of Secessionism preferred against the Democracy of Lancaster county. Actions speak louder than words, and the representatives of the party, speaking the honest sentiments of their constituents, show that the seven thousand Democrats of the Old Guard are not only in favor of sustaining the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are engaged, but stand now, where they always have stood, the open, fearless and unflinching friends of the Union and the Constitution. The Republicans—we mean those who adhere to the STEVENS wing of the party—are the real Disunionists of the county, and, by their proscriptive and intolerant party spirit, as manifested in their late Convention, are fit companions for JEFF. DAVIS and his horde of Southern rebels against the Government. He is only doing directly what they are doing indirectly. Both are alike opposed to the peace and harmony of the country, and the one is trying to accomplish through party machinery and the ballot box what the other is more openly seeking through the instrumentality of the bayonet.

No sincere friend of the Union—no true-hearted patriot, whatever may have heretofore been his party predilections, should hesitate a moment in the course he should pursue at the ensuing election.

GET ASSESSED.

Recollect that every voter must be assessed at least *ten days* before the General Election to entitle him to the right of suffrage. As the election this year will fall on the 8th of October, there is no time to lose. The assessment must be made before Saturday next.

UNION vs. DISUNION.

The *Union* movement inaugurated by the conservative Republicans of the county, bids fair to annihilate the STEVENS-BRUBAKER faction, in its onward and impetuous course. The attempt to drag the Judicial ermine in the mire of politics is an outrage upon decency, and will meet with an overwhelming condemnation at the ballot box. The people might have stood the other nominees of the Abolitionized Republican Convention, although a bitter dose to digest; but when it struck down two pure and incorruptible Judges, for no other reason than because they were honest and conservative men, the public mind revolted at the gross outrage, and determined to resent it by all the legitimate means in its power. Hence the Mass Convention of the people, irrespective of party, called for yesterday at Fulton Hall, in this City. The call is signed by nearly thirteen hundred names, many of them amongst our most prominent citizens, in town and country, and if that Convention shall have placed in the field mixed ticket of pure and loyal men to the country, it will be elected by a large majority. The people are alike opposed to Abolitionists and Secessionists, believing that the present deplorable condition of the country has been brought about by their diabolical machinations, and they will make that apparent when they come to deposit their votes on election day. They look upon Abolitionists with the same degree of horror as upon Secessionists—believing the whole batch to be nothing more or less than *Disunionists*, whose object is the destruction of our glorious fabric of freedom.

GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

It will be seen by the letter of the President to Gen. FREMONT, that he has directed him to modify the provisions of the important proclamation he recently issued. The clause which is to be thus changed, stated that "the property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, *and their slaves, if they have any, declared free men.*"

The act of Congress relating to the slaves of rebels, which the President directs Gen. FREMONT, to respect, is as follows:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

It will be readily seen that there is an important difference between these two orders. General FREMONT'S original proclamation directed that the slaves of all persons in the State of Missouri who had taken up arms against the Government should be "declared free men." The act of Congress referred to only makes those slaves free who have been employed in hostile service against the Government.

OLD MR. BUCHANAN'S VANITY.—Bayard Taylor in a late letter to the New York *Tribune*, dated GOTHA, Germany, August 12, 1861, thus exposes the vanity of that venerable old public functionary James Buchanan. After speaking of the hearty sympathy which characterizes the German People in the struggle for the preservation of the Union, and the contempt in which the late administration is held he lays bare the inordinate vanity of old Mr. Buchanan as follows:—

The venerable J. B., it is well known, never suffered seriously from the lack of the article of vanity, but his supply is really greater than I had anticipated. In this place is published the *Almanac de Gotha*, the most aristocratic calendar in the world, containing "the only reliable" pedigrees and portraits of the crowned heads. Well—last Summer the publisher was surprised by the reception of a portrait of Miss Harriet Lane, *forwarded by her uncle*, with a request that it be engraved for the next year's *Almanac*, as our republican rulers had a right to appear in the company of the reigning families. It is a habit of many of our politicians to pay for having their portraits in the illustrated papers, but I had hoped that our late Executive possessed a little too much dignity to knock at the door which was *certain to be slammed in his face*—AS IT WAS.—Perhaps I ought not to disturb his ashes, but his historical picture is so near complete that this additional touch will not alter the feature.

☞ We clip the above from the last number of the Lancaster *Examiner*, merely to show the infamous character of the assaults made upon ex-President BUCHANAN and his accomplished Niece by that low and degraded sheet. Of course, no sensible reader would believe the story, although endorsed by that rampant Abolitionist, BAYARD TAYLOR, much less by the *Examiner* which has very little character to lose in this community. But we quote the vile production, for the purpose of giving it an unqualified denial. We have the highest authority for stating that *there is not one word of truth* in the story from beginning to end. It is an abominable fabrication, and the writer and publishers of the base slander merit the contempt of this entire community.

MORTON McMICHAEL, ESQ.

This distinguished gentleman, the able, dignified and veteran editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, was in the city yesterday, and left his card at our sanctum. We are sorry that we were not in at the time, as we should have much liked to have taken the hand, and had a chat with so genial and accomplished a gentleman. As a speaker and writer Mr. McMICHAEL is without a superior in the State, although he is on the "wrong side of the fence" in politics.

STARTLING RUMOR.

It is rumored that Col. Mulligan and his whole command, at Lexington, Missouri, surrendered to the rebels under Gen. Price, on Friday last—the siege having continued four days. The loss in killed on our side is reported at from 800 to 900, whilst the rebel loss is estimated at from 3 to 4,000. We cannot certify to the truth of the rumor.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.

Governor CURTIN has issued a proclamation recommending the people of Pennsylvania to observe truly the National Fast, on Thursday next, the 26th inst., pursuant to the proclamation of President LINCOLN. It is to be hoped that the day will be appropriately observed by all our fellow citizens, and that a beneficent Providence will again smile upon our bleeding and distracted country. It is understood that the several Churches will be open for worship, and that all secular business will be suspended.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The *North American* calls attention to the fact that large as our war expenditures are, compared with our previous experience, the whole outlay of the Government, both civil and military, will not be much greater than the ordinary expenses of some of the governments of Europe. The British Isles have less population than the United States, and yet their government expenditures reach $330,000,000, and France, with about three millions of people more than we have, spends $340,000,0000.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CO. CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention met, pursuant to the call of the Co. Committee, on Wednesday last, at Fulton Hall, in this city, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was called to order by FRED. S. PYFER, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, and, on motion of Dr. HENRY CARPENTER, Dr. JOHN K. RAUB, of Providence township, was appointed President, and ALFRED SANDERSON and JOHN T. MACGONIGLE, Esq., of the city, were chosen temporary Secretaries. Dr. RAUB, on assuming the duties of the chair, was greeted with much applause, and his remarks, which will be found below, were warmly and enthusiastically applauded:

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: Allow me to thank you for the compliment of being placed in this distinguished position. I see many older and abler Democrats present, who are better qualified to preside over your deliberations to-day; yet, having been called upon, I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent upon the position as faithfully, impartially and promptly as possible—soliciting your assistance in my efforts, and forbearance with all errors that may be committed on my part.

It is scarcely necessary, Gentlemen of the Convention, to inform you that you have come here to-day as representatives of the different districts of Lancaster county, under the call of the Democratic County Committee, for the purpose of considering the expediency of nominating a Democratic County ticket at this time. On this day one week ago, a heretofore powerful political party held a County Convention in this building. Its delegates came here with the proclamation and appeal to all citizens of their representative districts, yet warm upon their lips, that, owing to our country's serious troubles, "Union—Patriotism" were their motto, and for once they would ignore party spirit, and nominate a ticket irrespective of party considerations. What the result has been is already known to every intelligent citizen. Look at the ticket. A more radical, partizan affair has never before been hatched or concocted by this same famous, juggling, political body.—They even carried party spirit into the judiciary, a place that all honest men have heretofore venerated, and one that, above all others, should be held sacred from partizan intrigue! And all this outrage was covered over with a resolution that they ignore party spirit for the time being.

Gentlemen, to-day it rests with you to assume a position. What that shall be I am not here to dictate, nor would I presume to do so to such an intelligent body. I see a Convention before me, who, I know, understand the present condition of things well. Besides, I have always had that inherent faith in the Democratic party that it will ever do what is for the best—and, I know, it will try to do so to-day. In this, the darkest hour of our country's history—an hour of tribulation and sorrow to every American heart—when an armed rebellion of mighty numbers has risen within our borders to strike down that cherished form of government which was secured to us by the blood and treasure of our forefathers, *the Democratic party is doing the very best for her imperiled country!* And when the idle sneer and inuendo from political foes is sometimes cast before it, of its lukewarmness of loyalty to the government, it can proudly laugh all down with scorn, as it points to the battle-field—to its three-fourths' representation of the whole among the hundreds of thousands of loyal freemen that are now valiantly battling against the threatened, eternal destruction of that which, above all else, it has ever battled for, either against foreign or political foes—the Federal Constitution and the Union of all the States! Fighting under that banner that is the freeman's hope—the Stars and Stripes—that it has never yet left trail in the dust. To stand firmly by the present Administration in furnishing men and means to put down this terrible rebellion against our common country—to stand by it to enforce the laws, and to keep the Constitution inviolate, is the duty of every loyal, patriotic citizen. That is the position of the Democratic party to-day!—and, I am proud to say, that is my position. And when this dark and terrible crisis shall have passed—and oh! how fervently we all trust and pray it may pass speedily, leaving us a Union of all the States—a brotherhood under one Nationality—the Democratic party will have a higher, prouder position than ever, because it will be recognized then, as it has always been before—*the red, strong, right arm that crushed treason and rebellion against the Constitution!* Though much abused as a party now, then its honor and integrity will have been proven—its truth and justice shown. It can bide its time.

But, pardon me, my friends, I am detaining you. Allow me to say, I hope your deliberations, to-day, may be harmonious, when we have so much at stake. Again, I tender my thanks for this distinguished honor.

The list of townships was then called over by the Secretaries, and the following gentlemen presented credentials of their election, as delegates:

LIST OF TOWNSHIPS AND DELEGATES.

Adamstown Bor.—Samuel Styer.
Bart—John M. Heyberger, George H. Pickel, Dr. John Martin, John J. Keyler, Christopher Graham, Sr.
Brecknock—Reuben E. Shober, Henry Rupp, Alexander Messner, Jacob Renninger.
Cærnarvon—Thomas Edwards, Levi H. Bear, Samuel McCormick, D. E. Williams, James Miller.
Colerain—Robert Hogg, Wm. N. Galbraith, James McCullough, John Montgomery, Jeremiah P. Swisher.
Columbia—North Ward—Nicholas McDonald, Jacob S. Miller, John Fendrick, J. C. Bucher, John List.
" South Ward—Peter A. Kimburg, James Schrœder, Joseph Mack, Philip Barrick, Dr. C. D. Hottenstein.
Cocalico East—George E. Shimp, Peter Kegerise, Jacob Bucher, Henry E. Shimp, John Reninger.
Cocalico West—Reuben Bucher, Jacob Hagg, Adam Sharp, John Harnish, Benjamin Kegerise.
Conestoga—Jacob G. Peters, Henry Hammer, A. R. Hess.
Conoy—John Filbert, Emanuel Nagle, Christian Epler, George Bennett, Jacob A. Miller.
Donegal East—Henry Houseal, George Murray, T. J. Albright, John Jacobs, Jacob Klugh.
53d Election District—William M. Sailor, Peter Lynes, John Brandt.
Donegal West—Jacob Donecher, Jr., Christian Kautz, Jonathan Diffenderfer, Christian Haar, Rudolph Walters.
Drumore—Sanders McCullough, Thomas Moderwell, George R. Hastings, William Lee, William R. Ralston.
Earl—Dr. J. G. Moore, Dr. Samuel Ringwalt, Edwin C. Diller, Levi Hull, James Darrow.
Earl East—Levi Rex, George Duchman, William Shuler, Dr. Isaac L. Winters, Isaac Foltz.
Earl West—Isaac Ruth, Henry Kafroth, Jacob Smith, Franklin G. Carpenter, Emanuel Duck.
Ephrata—P. Martin Heitler, Moore Connell, Peter Fieles, Luke Suydam, Jeremiah Mohler.
Elizabeth—Joseph S. Keener, J. H. McCausland, Isaac G. Wechter.
Elizabethtown Bor.—H. A. Wade, H. T. Shultz, William Marquart, Benjamin Sheaffer.
Eden—William Dungan, John Graham, Samuel Myers, James Montgomery, Oliver Watson.
Fulton—A. J. Caldwell, Samuel Wicks, Esq., W. Whitaker, A. J. McConkey, S. W. Scott.
Hempfield East—Benjamin G. Getz, Henry Hoffman, Col. David Ringwalt, Dr. G. W. Groff, Philip Brehm, Jr.
Hempfield West—John M. Weller, J. Halls Fridy, Geo. W. Rettew, Martin Cible, John Kauffman.
Lampeter East—Henry W. Gara, N. C. Sample, John L. Martin, William Harkins, J. C. Dunlap.
Lampeter West—Samuel Long, Samuel Weaver, William A. Strohman.
City—N. W. Ward—Capt. Henry Blickenderfer, Lieut. John Rees, Lewis Zecher, Fred. S. Pyfer, Charles G. Beal.
" N. E. Ward—Hon. Geo. Sanderson, Maj. Samuel H. Reynolds, James C. Carpenter, Hugh E. Dougherty, John Carr.
" S. W. Ward—Dr. Henry Carpenter, Charles E. Hayes, John Witlinger, Michael Kennedy, Gen. Geo. M. Steinman.
" S. E. Ward—James H. Barnes, John T. MacGonigle, Col. Wm. S. Amweg, Dr. P. Cassidy, Henry Hegener, Sr.
Lancaster Twp.—Benjamin Huber, Peter E. Lightner, Wilberforce Nevin.
Leacock—George Diller, John L. Lightner, Dr. S. R. Sample, Peter B. Eckert, Adam Henderson.
Leacock Upper—Dr. Isaac C. Weidler, George W. Linville, Dr. A. S. Bare, Washington Simmons, John B. Raff.
Little Britain—William Hays, Jr., Jesse Jenkins, J. W. F. Swift.
Manheim Bor.—George Mengle, Benjamin Donavin, J. E. Cross, Dr. J. M. Dunlap, J. G. Leber.
Manheim Twp.—Benjamin Workman, John Mease, Benjamin Eby, Addison Gamber, George Wisner.
Manor—John S. Mann, James Bones, George G. Brush, Stephen B. Herr, Frederick Sehner.
Marietta Bor.—William H. Eagle, Charles Kelly, Franklin Mosey, John Crull, Frederick Maulick.
Martic—Edward Galen, John McLune, Esq., F. B. Groff, H. H. McLune, James Haddon.
Mount Joy Bor.—H. B. Dunlap, Joshua Leader, Henry Shaffner, John Culp, Samuel Echard.
Mount Joy Twp.—Daniel Bender, George Shay, Jacob Hiestand.
Paradise—Henry Girvin, Isaiah McKillips, James Frew, Richard Barrick, Eli Rutter.
Penn—Samuel Keener, H. R. Hull, Aaron Longenecker.
Pequea—Daniel Fulton.
Providence—Dr. John K. Raub, John Hildebrand, Joshua Winters, Newton Rutter, Joseph Kreamer.
Rapho—Joseph Detweiler, H. Ebersole, Tobias Drapenstadt.
Strasburg Bor.—James McPhail, Alexander Shultze, John E. Girvin.
Strasburg Twp.—Franklin Clark, Henry Spindler, James Clark, Daniel E. Potts, John Girvin.
Salisbury—George G. Worst, Thomas W. Henderson, Thomas S. McIlvain, Cyrus Rutter, Dr. John N. Eckert.
Warwick—John Coldren, Isaac Pfautz, Henry B. Buch, Dr. Levi Hull, John Bender.
Washington Bor.—David Miller, William Parker, Jacob Bair, Christian Snyder, John Charles.

The Convention was then permanently organized by the selection of the following officers:

President:
DR. JOHN K. RAUB, Providence.

Vice Presidents:
PETER FIELES, Ephrata,
JOHN M. WELLER, West Hempfield,
THOMAS MODERWELL, Drumore,
THOMAS S. MCILVAIN, Salisbury,
JAMES H. BARNES, City,
JOHN M. HEYBERGER, Bart,
BENJAMIN WORKMAN, Manheim Twp.,
DR. SAMUEL RINGWALT, Earl,
WILLIAM H. EAGLE, Marietta,
HUGH E. DOUGHERTY, City,
JACOB G. LEBER, Manheim Bor.,
PETER A. KIMBURG, Columbia,
SAMUEL MCCORMICK, Cærnarvon,
HENRY SHAFFNER, Mount Joy Bor.,
HENRY W. GARA, East Lampeter,
SAMUEL WICKS, Fulton,
H. A. WADE, Elizabethtown Bor.,
DR. ISAAC L. WINTERS, Earl East,
JOHN MCCLUNE, Martic,
JOHN L. LIGHTNER, Leacock.

Secretaries:
Alfred Sanderson, City,
John T. MacGonigle, City,
Jonathan Diffenderfer, West Donegal,
Henry Girvin, Paradise,
Jacob H. Bletz, Elizabethtown Bor.,
George W. Linville, Upper Leacock.

Hon. GEO. SANDERSON then arose and addressed the Convention. He spoke in substance as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have a resolution to offer which I trust will meet with the entire approbation of this Convention, but before offering it, permit me to make a few brief remarks.

We are assembled, Gentlemen, to represent the Democracy of Lancaster county, and I have no doubt that our coming together is for the sole purpose of doing what shall be deemed best under the peculiar circumstances by which we are surrounded.

Our beloved country is in peril, and it becomes every man in whose breast glows the spirit of patriotism to be willing to make any sacrifice consistent with honor, to save it from the threatened destruction. The Democracy have always been for the *Union*, and have never had any sympathy with *Secession* or its kindred spirit *Abolitionism*. They manifested their devotion to the *Union* in the war of 1812 and the Mexican War, and are now manifesting it by the alacrity with which the thousands and tens of thousands of brave and patriotic men are rushing to the defence of the Stars and Stripes and the glorious heritage bequeathed to us as a priceless legacy by our Revolutionary fathers. The Democracy of the country have always been true to the glorious old flag, and they will defend it with their hearts' blood against any and every foe, whether foreign or domestic—whether without or within the boundaries of the Republic.

In this hour of National calamity it becomes every patriot to lay aside, for the time being, party prejudices and predilections, and give evidence of a willingness to sacrifice every thing but honor on the altar of his country. In so large and intelligent a body of men there will, of necessity, be some difference of opinion as to what course of policy would be proper to pursue in the present juncture of affairs. But may we not hope that a spirit of compromise and forbearance will predominate, and that all our deliberations may be conducted in good temper, and with an eye single to the welfare of our common country.

The Republican Convention which met in this Hall one week ago, with the loudest professions of no-partyism upon their lips, perpetrated a fraud upon the people of the county. They not only falsified all their previous declarations by settling a full party ticket, but, as if to add insult to injury, they selected candidates generally of the most objectionable character by reason of their ultra partizan proclivities—so much so, that hundreds and thousands of their own party, whose patriotism rises higher than the spoils of office, have been disgusted with their action, and repudiate the whole concern.

Let us, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, pursue a different policy, and show by our actions this day that we are, what the Democracy have ever been, the true Union party of the county. Let us show our faith by our works, and convince our fellow-citizens that, without surrendering any of our principles, we are willing to ignore party for the present, and devote all our energies to the furtherance of the war which is now being waged for the salvation of our bleeding and distracted country.

I now propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each district represented, to be selected by the delegates themselves, be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, including a resolution as to the expediency or inexpediency of nominating a county ticket.

The remarks of the Mayor were warmly applauded throughout. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Committee was composed as follows:

Hon. Geo. Sanderson, Chairman; Adamstown Bor., Samuel Styer; Bart, Dr. John Martin; Brecknock, Reuben E. Shober; Cærnarvon, David E. Williams; Colerain, Robert Hogg; Columbia, North Ward, Nicholas McDonald; South Ward, Dr. C. D. Hottenstein; Cocalico East, George E. Shimp; Cocalico West, Reuben Bucher; Conestoga, Jacob G. Peters; Conoy, John Filbert; Donegal East, Thomas J. Albright; Donegal West, Christian Kautz; Drumore, Sanders McCullough; Earl, Dr. J. G. Moore; Earl East, George Duchman; Earl West, Isaac Ruth; Ephrata, P. Martin Heitler; Elizabeth, Joseph S. Keener; Elizabethtown Bor., H. A. Wade; Eden, William Dungan; Fulton, A. J. Caldwell; Hempfield East, Dr. G. W. Groff; Hempfield West, George W. Rettew; Lampeter East, N. C. Sample; Lampeter West, Samuel Long; City, N. W. Ward, Fred. S. Pyfer; N. E. Ward, Samuel H. Reynolds; S. W. Ward, Dr. Henry Carpenter; S. E. Ward, Col. William S. Amweg; Lancaster Twp., Benjamin Huber; Leacock, Dr. S. R. Sample; Leacock Upper, Dr. A. S. Bare; Little Britain, J. W. F. Swift; Manheim Bor., J. E. Cross; Manheim Twp., Benjamin Eby; Manor, George G. Brush; Marietta, Wm. H. Eagle; Martic, James Haddon; Mount Joy Bor., Henry Shaffner; Mount Joy Twp., Daniel Bender; Paradise, Isaiah McKillips; Penn, Hiram R. Hull; Pequea, Daniel Fulton; Providence, John Hildebrand; Rapho, Joseph Detweiler; Strasburg Bor., James McPhail; Strasburg Twp., Franklin Clark; Salisbury, Thomas W. Henderson; Warwick, Dr. Levi Hull; Washington Bor., David Miller.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention in the afternoon, the report of the Committee on Resolutions having been called for, SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq., arose and stated that he had been requested by the Chairman to present and read the resolutions, which had been adopted, after some amendments, with great unanimity by the Committee. They were as follows:

Resolved, That we consider the Democratic party of the country—whose doctrines are based upon the Constitution—the true *Union* party. Its land marks are distinctly defined and are in obedience to the teachings of JEFFERSON, MADISON, JACKSON, and their illustrious compeers. It is the only organized party which ignores all sectionalism; and in every war in which the country has been engaged, (including the present one,) it has been for the *whole* country, and against the heretical doctrine of secession in every shape and form.

Resolved, That the Democracy are alike opposed to *Abolitionism* and *Secession*—viewing them as dangerous heresies which have brought our beloved country to the very brink of destruction, and imperiled the glorious fabric of freedom erected by the toils and cemented by the blood of our Revolutionary sires.

Resolved, That the claim of any State of a right to relinquish its obligations and allegiance to the Union is at war with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and whenever this pretension has been advanced by the Secessionists of Massachusetts or of South Carolina it has been resisted by the Democracy, who have always maintained that Secession is Rebellion.

Resolved, That in the present great National emergency the Democracy, and all other patriotic Union men outside its organization, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that we give our unqualified support to the vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged for the suppression of rebellion; that we will assist by every means in our power the duly constituted authorities of the Government for its suppression; and that we will not countenance any peace tending to the separation of these States, and we will regard any attempt to pervert this war into a war for the emancipation of slaves as fatal to all hopes of peace.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster county are in favor of sustaining the Constitution and laws in their full force and effect, and indignantly frown upon any and every attempt to trample them under foot by encouraging, directly or indirectly, a mob spirit in the community.—In the language of Mr. JEFFERSON, we contend that "error of opinion [if it be error] may be tolerated so long as reason is left free to combat it." We, therefore, contend for free speech and a free press, holding ourselves amenable to the laws for any abuse of the privilege.

Resolved, That we are in favor of economy in every department of our National and State Governments, so that the whole means of the country may be honestly expended in the successful prosecution of this war for the Union.

Resolved, That in view of the perilous condition of our beloved country, it is right and proper that all party contests, for the present, should cease to distract the public mind. We, therefore, deem it inexpedient to nominate a Democratic ticket at this time.

Resolved, That we tender, in behalf of the Democracy of Lancaster county, to the gallant officers and soldiers of the county who have served in this war, and also to those who are now enlisting in the service of the country, the heartfelt and cordial thanks of our people for the noble patriotism they have displayed and the alacrity they have manifested in rallying under the Stars and Stripes, those glorious emblems of our National Union and Sovereignty.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers, and they were adopted with but a single dissenting voice.

Hon. ISAAC E. HIESTER, who was noticed in the back part of the Hall, was loudly called on for a speech. After one or two humorous remarks, he declined speaking, saying that this was not a time for speech-making.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

NAVAL EXPEDITIONS COASTWISE.

The success of Com. Stringham's expedition against the forts at Hatteras Inlet has whetted the public appetite for more achievements of the same sort. So easily was that important success realized, and with such a trifling loss on our part, that the Administration is complained of that the work was not sooner executed, and that, when once commenced, it was not continued at other points without further delay. The current rumors respecting the sailing of steamers, and the sudden disappearance of considerable bodies of troops, known to have occupied encampments near by only a short time ago, has excited public expectation to a high pitch; and if we may judge from indications, the present suspense will not continue very long. Whether Norfolk is to be attacked, or Savannah, or some other notable point, is a matter of conjecture only. For once, the Government has succeeded in keeping its own counsels, after much costly experience.—Should a blow be struck at a considerable distance down the coast, several days may elapse before anything is definitely known, and the first intelligence may come either by way of Louisville, or by the return of steamers to Fortress Monroe. One thing is very certain, "something is in the wind."

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

The Baltimore *Exchange* having been suppressed by the Government, a new daily paper, of about the same proportions, has been started in its place, and in the same office, by Messrs. CARTER & NEILSON, called the *Maryland Times*. It is published at the rate of 12½ cents per week to city subscribers, and mailed to subscribers out of the city at $6 per annum, payable in advance.

The paper presents a very handsome appearance, and the editors announce their chief object to be "to furnish the public with all the most reliable news of the day which any journal is permitted to make known, whether that news be derived from sources which are open also to our contemporaries, or from private correspondence." They also promise that the *Times* shall be entirely free from partizan bias.

NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.—The New Hampshire *Gazette*, printed at Portsmouth, after one hundred and five years of existence, has gone by the board. Its title has been purchased by the owners of the Chronicle, of the same place, and will be united with the name of that paper.

The Vermont *Patriot*, originally started by George W. Hill, about thirty-three years ago, and until recently owned and conducted by Charles G. Eastman, a poet and an able editor, has ceased to exist. Many of the city and most of the country newspapers are just now hardly paying expenses.

WHO ENCOURAGE THE SOUTH?

The Democrats tell the Southern rebels that the entire North is determined to put down rebellion, and that this unanimous North has the power to do it. The Democrats tell the Union men of the South to stand firm, that their rights shall be protected, and if not sufficiently secured at present additional guaranties will be given.

The Republicans assure the Southern rebels that a large number of the Northern people sympathise with them and wish them success. The Republicans say to the Southern Union men, they shall have no further guaranties for their rights, and those they have already will not be further respected than events render necessary.

Who, then, are the *true* friends of the National cause? Who is acting wisely and patriotically? Let the people answer.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

A considerable amount of the National loan has already been taken in this city and county, and still more is being daily called for. C HAGER, Esq., President of the Farmer's Bank is the Agent in this City, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ The Baltimore *American* says, that sixty-four cannon have reached that point from Pittsburg, for the fortifications on Federal Hill, and that there are six similar pieces awaiting removal from the Bolton depot to the same destination.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TRACT ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Ladies' City Tract Society was held in the Duke Street M. E. Church, on Sunday evening last. The church was crowded in every part. Rev. Messrs. POWELL of the Presbyterian, DEMUND of St. Paul's German Reformed, STECK of St. John's Lutheran, KROTEL of Trinity Lutheran, and MEREDITH of the Duke Street M. E. Church took part in the exercises. The report, which is a model of neatness in composition, style and conciseness, was well read by Rev. Mr. MEREDITH. On a very small capital, and with very little means at hand, the Ladies of this Society have been doing a noble, self-sacrificing work. During the past year they have distributed over 12,000 Tracts, and quite a number of Bibles, Testaments and other religious works. And this work was done with something like $60 in the treasury. The addresses of Rev. Messrs. STECK, KROTEL and DEMUND were eloquent and to the point, and their allusions to the present unhappy condition of the country were appropriate, patriotic and thrilling in the extreme. The music furnished by the choir, accompanied by the sweet tones of the superb Melodeon, under the direction of the Leader, Mr. JOSEPH L. AMES, was excellent. Altogether, this Anniversary of the Ladies' City Tract Society was the most interesting of any we have yet attended, and the large audience retired to their homes delighted beyond measure with the evening's entertainment.

THE FENCIBLES' BAND.—The Fencibles' Band—our own, glorious Fencibles' Band, which was the best in the three months' service from Pennsylvania—have attached themselves to Col. HAMBRIGHT'S Lancaster County Rifle Regiment. Our citizens will be loath to part with so fine a body of musicians, and the exquisite strains of their melodious music will be much missed.—But they are going on a noble and patriotic duty, and there is not one of our citizens who does not say, "God speed them." We hope every member of the Band will return safe and sound at the close of the war. The Band had offers from several other Regiments, but they determined to go with the gallant HAMBRIGHT, which was right, and for which they have received the thanks of this entire community.

ARRIVAL OF MILITARY.—Two companies arrived in this city last week to join Col. HAMBRIGHT'S Regiment—the "Mellinger Guards," Capt. J. S. McBride, of Monongahela City, Washington county, and the "Negley Zouaves," Capt. McNally, of Petersburg, Huntingdon county. Both companies are composed of a fine-looking, athletic body of young men. The latter company was accompanied by a very excellent Brass Band.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On Wednesday last, on motion of Hon. ISAAC E. HIESTER, Mr. E. H. YUNDT was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Lancaster county. Mr. Y. is a young gentleman of fine education and address, and we have every reason to believe will make an able advocate and counsellor.

A CHICAGO EDITOR ON HIS TRAVELS.—The *Western Railroad Gazette*, of September 7, contains three and a half columns of editorial description of the "Pennsylvania Railroad" and scenes along its route. The editor says:

"The country through which we pass between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, a distance of one hundred and six miles, is probably settled by the most intelligent agriculturalists, and is brought to a higher degree of agricultural perfection, than any space of country of equal great extent on this continent. We will not except New England in this statement."

Several years ago whilst proceeding homeward over the Pennsylvania Railroad, seated beside the late Jacob Perkins, Esq., of Cleveland, then resident of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, we called his particular attention to the country bounding the road between Mount Joy and the Gap, a distance of 30 miles, in Lancaster county. 'Twas near the end of June, and on the eve of harvest-time; on either side, for miles away from the track, wheat, clover, corn, oats, alternated in broad fields; substantial farm-houses and barns, such as are not seen elsewhere, dotted the landscape, which was interspersed with orchards and variegated with gardens of commingled vegetables and ornamental plants. Plenty reigned over the scene, and the earth was robed in the luxuriant fleece of the ready harvest-time. It was the Sabbath day, and all was still, and bright, and beautiful; the air, which was laden with the volatile perfume of the near-by clover fields, bore no sounds but those made by the speeding train, save now and then to carry the scream of the locomotive's whistle to the distant hills, and bring back the waning notes of dying echoes. The sky was curtained with unclouded azure, glowing in the sunshine; the horizon, far away, was fringed with green forests; and the vale of Pequea, across which our course lay, was carpeted with ripe crops wearing tints of gold, and growing grains and grasses shaded with hues of emerald.

Mr. Perkins, who was a gentleman of culture, and had an eye to catch a passing scene, gazed long and earnestly out of the car windows upon the plains of Lancaster, till the "Gap" was entered and the Pequea closed behind us, when he freely acknowledged that he had never before beheld so large an area of land in such rural beauty and unexceptionable cultivation. And to the boast that the scene witnessed was the "garden" of the States, he yielded a hearty assent.—*Fernon's Philadelphia U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.*

THE CITY AND COUNTY HOME GUARD.—In pursuance of a call a large number of citizens met at Fulton Hall on Tuesday evening, to make arrangements for the organization of the "Lancaster City and County Home Guard."

On motion, Christopher Hager, Esq., was selected as Chairman; John K. Reed and S. H. Reynolds, as Secretaries.

The Chairman, in a few pertinent remarks, stated the object of the meeting, and urged the necessity of immediate action on the part of our citizens to effect a military organization commensurate with the danger that threatens our homes, located as we are upon the very border of rebellious States.

George M. Kline, Esq., presented to the meeting the following propositions, as a basis for the organization:

I. A central committee of sixteen, whose duty it shall be to procure a thorough organization throughout the city and county.

II. To district the City of Lancaster and ascertain: 1. How many will enrol themselves; 2. Of that number, how many will arm themselves and whether with musket or rifle and be subject to drill; 3. How many will require arms to be furnished them; 4. The names of those who will subscribe for procuring arms and the amount.

III. The central committee to adopt such regulations as may be most effectual in arming and disciplining the enrolled.

IV. The central committee to have charge of all arms furnished, and see that they are properly taken care of and returned when no longer required.

E. C. Reigart, Esq., after referring to the fact that Lancaster county, under the Act of Assembly passed last winter, is entitled to 1000 stand of arms from the State, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the proper State authorities, and ascertain whether the arms can be procured.

This motion called out considerable discussion, which was participated in by Hon. B. Champneys, Col. D. W. Patterson and others, and was finally withdrawn to allow Col. O. J. Dickey to offer the following amendment to the first proposition presented by Mr. Kline, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Central Committee shall, in addition to the duties assigned them in the first proposition, correspond with the Adjutant General relative to the arms due this county, and if the State cannot furnish them, then to make application to the County Commissioners for an appropriation to procure the number of arms that may be required.

The remaining propositions were adopted as read.

On motion of Major A. D. Ditmars, it was

Resolved, That all who enrol themselves be required to take the oath of allegiance, as presented under the U. S. Government.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Central Committee of fifteen.

On motion of Gen. B. A. Shaeffer, the Chairman of the meeting was added to the Committee, which is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, Thos. E. Franklin, Amos S. Henderson, Henry E. Leman, S. H. Reynolds, A. E. Roberts, B. A. Shaeffer, James L. Reynolds, Geo. M. Kline, James Black, J. T. MacGonigle, O. J. Dickey, D. W. Patterson, George Calder, William Carpenter, Christopher Hager.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Central Committee of the Lancaster City and County Home Guard was held, on Wednesday evening, at the office of Thomas E. Franklin, Esq.

On motion of Gen. B. A. Shaeffer a committee was appointed to correspond with the Adjutant General relative to procuring arms from the State Committee; Thos. E. Franklin, Esq., Gen. B. A. Shaeffer, Col. O. J. Dickey.

It was resolved that the City of Lancaster be divided into four districts, and that a committee of twelve be appointed to carry out the second proposition adopted as the basis of the organization, viz: to ascertain

1. How many will enrol themselves.
2. Of that number, how many will arm themselves and whether with musket or rifle, *and be subject to drill*.
3. How many will require arms to be furnished them.
4. The names of those who will subscribe for procuring arms, and the amount.

COMMITTEE.

N. W. Ward—John W. Jackson, Frederick Albright, Edward Hartman and Fred. Sener.
N. E. Ward—David Paul Brown, John D. Skiles, J. B. Swartzwelder and John Hamilton.
S. W. Ward—John Hager, H. C. Locher, Gideon Arnold and Luther Richards.
S. E. Ward—M. O. Kline, James H. Barnes, C. J. Plitt and H. E. Slaymaker.

[The committee will proceed to their duties without further notice.]

Col. D. W. Patterson and Jas. L. Reynolds, Esqrs., were appointed a Committee to district the county.

It was resolved that the Committee appointed to correspond with the State authorities, make it a part of their duty to request the Commissioners to procure a quantity of powder, lead, and percussion caps immediately, and have the same stored in a safe and convenient place.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this Committee hereby extend an invitation to the citizens of the county to participate in this organization. All communications to be addressed to Col. D. W. Patterson or Jas. L. Reynolds, Esq., Lancaster city.

Committee adjourned to meet next Monday evening, at 7 o clock at the office of Thos. E. Franklin, Esq., unless an earlier call be made by the Chairman of the Committee.

Proceedings of this Committee to be published.

F. A. MUHLENBERG, Chairman.
SAM'L H. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

THE BRIDGEVILLE SHOOTING AFFAIR—HEARING OF THE ACCUSED PARTIES.—Samuel Neff and his three sons, Samuel, Reuben, and Levi, and Noah Sides, charged with the murder of Jacob Smeltzer and the serious wounding of his brother, John Smeltzer, on the 6th inst., in the vicinity of Bridgeville, this county, had a hearing before Alderman Van Camp this morning. From the evidence it appears that the murder was the finale of a long standing feud between the parties, growing out of the erection and destruction of fish pots in the Susquehanna, opposite Turkey Hill.

On Friday afternoon, the day of the murder, the Neffs and Sides had taken possession of the fish-pot belonging to the Smeltzers and were destroying it. The Smeltzers seeing the work going on, went out in a canoe in connection with Wm. Keyser. When they got within about a hundred yards of the pot the Neff party fired two shots at them, neither of which took effect. Jno. Smeltzer remarked that they had better stop or they would be shot. Jacob replied "oh, they wont shoot us—they are just in fun." When the boat got within about forty yards of the pot, Jno. Smeltzer, who was standing up in the boat called to the Neffs not to shoot as he wanted to talk to them. He hardly had got the words out when they fired, the ball striking John, who fell in the boat. Almost simultaneous with this shot, Jacob also called out not to fire, when he was struck by a rifle ball in the stomach and fell over into the river. The Neff party then got in their boat and pushed off, Mr. Keyser calling after them to stop that Jacob was dead, but they paid no attention to the call.

The next evening (Saturday) Samuel Neff, Sr., Samuel Neff, Jr., and Noah Sides were arrested; Levi and Reuben made their escape, but were arrested a few days afterwards at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where they had enlisted in the army. From the testimony it appeared that Sides was off some distance from the pot when the firing took place, and was not seen to raise any arms. These are the main facts elicited at the hearing. The Neffs were committed for trial, and Sides admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.—*Saturday's Express.*

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF A FIRE COMPANY.—At a stated meeting of the Friendship Fire Company of this city, held on Friday evening, 20th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Friendship Fire Company, true to the traditions which have come down to it from the Revolution of '76, gives its undivided support to the Constitution and the Union in their integrity.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to invest the surplus remaining in his hands, amounting to $150, in the patriotic National Loan for the support of the government.

This is the right spirit, and we hope the patriotic example here set will be followed by the several fire companies, as well as other societies and organizations, of the city. Who is the first to respond?

DOWN ON MUSK.—Godey, the incomparable and popular publisher of "Godey's Lady's Book," is constrained to speak out boldly in the June number against that abominable perfume, Musk, which the ladies sometimes allow themselves to be infested with. He says, and hearken to what he says: "We contend that no woman should be allowed to enter a car or a church who is covered with this vile perfume. It is sickening to many, and to many ladies it causes the headache. In many places, where there is little ventilation, the smell is very offensive and heavy. The general supposition is, that those who use it have some powerful motive for doing so—something upon the counter-irritation principle; the same reason that accompanies gout; a person having that does not heed the lesser pain."

"HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN"—AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY.—As this Appeal from the Managers is made to the City and County of Lancaster, it may be proper here to give a brief statement of the origin of the "Home for Friendless Children."

In the month of December, 1859, a gentleman in this city was asked, if it would not be advisable to try and establish a Home for Friendless Children? "Capital! it is the very thing we need," was his prompt reply." "and I will do what I can to forward it." To the magic of those few encouraging words may be attributed, under a kind Providence, the establishment of the little unpretending "Home," which now is awakening so much sympathy. It is due to the benevolence of the ladies of Lancaster to state, that in three weeks from the date of the above mentioned conversation, a house was rented and furnished, a matron secured and the school opened with four scholars, and this without funds and without knowing the source from which they could be derived. The house had been leased for three months, and at the expiration of that time was closed with the intention of re-opening when another could be found. At closing, every debt was paid and 62½ cents remained in the purse.

Short as this experiment was, it was sufficiently long to test the question whether a home for suffering children was needed. A moment's reflection will show what must be the life of a child, whose parents are habitual drunkards. "Don't drink that whiskey, Mammy," said a dear little child three years old, "it will make you drunk." She was then a little emaciated thing, with sunken eye and haggard look; now, safely sheltered in the "Home," she is full of life and spirits.

In the following April the house in which the children are now accommodated was opened. A Society was formed and a Charter obtained, which have added much to the stability and efficiency of the "Home," although but little to its funds. The average number of children is about twenty-five, but eighty have been, for a longer or shorter period, inmates. Some were large boys or girls, who were without a home and were taken in and cared for until places could be found for them. The dependence is now as before upon voluntary contributions which have never failed, and the Managers record with gratitude the fact, that since the opening of the "Home" to the present time, the children have never been without good and wholesome food. We will let them speak for themselves. A small boy had been brought in, who cried when his mother left him; one of the little girls seeing his distress ran to him and patting him said "Don't cry, sonny! why don't you know, we have bread and meat and mush and molasses here."

From causes over which they have no control, the Managers of the "Home" have found it absolutely necessary that a more suitable location and a larger house should be provided. No more children could be accommodated with comfort and due regard to health, and they were subjected to the painful necessity of refusing them almost daily. Then there was the probability that the approaching winter would be a trying one to the poor—to whom the "Home" would be an unspeakable relief.

Taking these things into consideration, a meeting of the Managers was called, and the result was an unanimous vote to purchase a house at once. This has been done, the Managers assuming the debt.

The house is in South Queen street, and was formerly owned by Judge Lewis. The location is good, the house large and convenient, admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is required, and will accommodate one hundred or more children. The house has been examined by the Trustees, who have given their full consent and approbation to its purchase.

The price of the property is $3,000—$1,000 of which is to be paid down. This sum has already been contributed and possession will be given on the 1st of October next.

This leaves a balance of $2,000, and for this the Managers appeal to the City and County, believing that now, that the claims of the Institution are fully before the public, it will meet with a hearty response—and that it will not be long before a "Home" worthy of Lancaster county may be opened. They feel that the appeal will not be in vain.

Parents! with little ones clustering around your firesides who make the sunshine of your homes, think of those who never knew a father's love, a mother's care—whose first breath was tainted with the fumes of liquor, their earliest years darkened by sin and profanity. Can your hearts or your purses remain closed to the pleadings of such as these? A very little from your plenty will supply all their wants.

A kind Providence has made this county the garden of the State. From your overflowing barns and teeming fields you will not withhold the gleanings for Christ's little ones, remembering the words of the Master how he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive; and look, whatsoever he layeth out, it shall be paid him again."

—We take pleasure in adding to the above, that contributions may be sent to the Farmers' Bank, care of C. Hager; to the Banking House of John Gyger & Co., care of Jos. Clarkson; and to the Banking House of Reed, McGrann & Co., care of Geo. K. Reed.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN LOCHER'S COMPANY.—The following is the roll of Capt. Locher's Company, recruited in this city, and attached to Col. Hambright's regiment:

Officers:

Captain—Michael H. Locher.
1st Lieutenant—William Phillips.
2nd " A. Godshalk.
1st Sergeant—Ambrose Gable.
2nd " Chester Hubley.
3d " Joseph H. Forest.
4th " John Barnhart.
5th " J. Kahler Snyder.
1st Corporal—Isaac Groff.
2d " Henry Reed.
3d " William F. Dostman.
4th " W. K. Patton.
5th " Andrew Shutt.
6th " Michael Kilburn.
7th " Ephraim Lynch.
8th " William Powell.
Musicians—John Kautz, James B. Erisman. Teamster—James Smuller.

Privates:

Albright, Amos M.	Kendrick, Benjamin
Adams, David M.	Leisey, Elihanan
Aston, Christian	Lawrence, George
Baisley, John	Myles, George
Brooks, D. S.	McDewitt, John
Barr, David	Morton, John B.
Bleecher, Martin	Mills, Joseph
Bowman, Joseph	Mattern, Christian
Bartle, Benjamin	Maden, John
Brown, William	Nimlow, James A.
Brown, John W.	O'Donnell, Mortimer
Bear, Samuel	Potts, John
Clark, Benjamin	Philips, Benjamin
Clark, Price	Rhodes, Edward H.
Cox, Isaac	Robinson, Oben
Dungan, John	Reese, Joseph
Drum, John A. J.	Rice, Henry
Daveler, John	Ringwalt, Thomas J.
Drum, Samuel	Sloam, Benjamin K.
Elisey, Edward	Spece, John
Elliott, George	Skiles, John K.
Fields, James	Seivert, Henry P.
Gongway, Jacob	Swartz, Charles
Graybill, Philip	Smith Calvin
Greist, Frederick	Shrum, Samuel
Grier, Adam	Steigerwalt, George
Herr, Daniel W.	Steigerwalt, Richard
Hoover, Jacob	Seivert, George
Hart, Oram	Stewart, Henry
Harvey, Martin	Trostle, Abraham
Hoffman, William	Trostle, Jacob
Hartenstine, Edward H.	Todd, Edwin
Hartruff, Amos	Trimble, Alexander
Harvey Robert E.	Wynholt, Absalom
Hess, William	Wynholt, David
Jones, Lewis S.	Wesley, Thomas
Kautz, Jacob	Witmer, Hiram
Kimper, George	Wolf, Constantine
Kautz, Henry	Weltzel, Casper
Kane, George	Wann, John M. jr.
Keller, Henry	

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

The volunteers from Pennsylvania now in the service of the country will have the privilege of voting at the General Election on the 8th of October. The following is the provision of the act of Assembly which gives them the right, as it is quoted by Governor CURTIN in his Proclamation authorizing them to hold elections:

Whenever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth qualified as herein before provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election: *Provided*, That no member of any such troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector at such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers, or either of them, to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command, in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may be.

WHAT GOVERNMENT PAYS FOR RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.—The Government pays for railroad transportation according to the following rates:

For passengers, per mile, two cents for distance moved. Equipments, munitions and supplies accompanying regiments, thirty miles or less, ten cents per 100 pounds; fifty miles, fifteen cents per 100 pounds; 100 miles, twenty-five cents per 100 pounds; 150 miles, forty cents per 100 pounds; 200 miles, fifty cents per 100 pounds; 300 miles, seventy-five cents per 100 pounds; 350 to 400 miles, not exceeding ninety cents per 100 pounds; special express train, $1 per mile.

HORSES.—One animal counts as 3,000 pounds; two animals count as 4,000 pounds; three animals count as 5,000 pounds; four animals count as 6,000 pounds; seven animals count as 10,000 pounds; eight animals count as 11,000 pounds; nine animals count as 12,000 pounds; fourteen animals, 16,000 pounds, counts as full car load. Provisions and heavy freight two to three cents per ton of 2000 pounds per mile. Dry goods, clothing and light goods three to five cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile. One large car-load is reckoned at nine tons.

☞ The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution was celebrated in Philadelphia last Tuesday. Salutes were fired at sunrise and at noon. The Home Guards paraded 3000 strong, escorting the orator of the day, Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, to Independence square; but before the procession reached that point a copious shower of rain commenced falling, drenching the military, but without breaking up the procession.

POTATOES.—An Illinois correspondent of the Nashua Gazette says, that in the vicinity of Alton, the farmers have acres and acres of potatoes which they will leave undug, as the price offered for them will not pay the labor of digging.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Her Majesty's Government has determined to make an important increase in the strength of our military force in North America, and three regiments of infantry are about to be placed under immediate orders for Canada. They will probably embark in the Great Eastern before the middle of September. It is very likely that three old and thoroughly efficient battalions will be chosen. Whatever may be the effect in some quarters of the announcement we now make, we have little doubt that the public generally will recognize this step as an act of wise precaution on the part of those responsible for the dignity and integrity of the empire."

The *Globe* says—"The course taken by the Government is wise, prudent and praiseworthy. With respect to our friends in the Northern States of America, we are not quite sure that it is our duty to say anything to justify this step. If an official inquiry be made, no doubt it will be satisfactorily answered. If the Government of President Lincoln asks us what we mean, we shall, of course, tell it civilly and politely. But as regards the remarks which may be made, and the construction which may be put upon this proceeding with American newspapers, we do not feel called upon to say one word. We have nothing to explain, and no excuse to make. The Government has done what it has done for most excellent reasons, and the English public will most willingly assent to it."

The London *Times* of Monday, Sept. 2 says: "These three regiments do not go to Canada to threaten any offensive operations against America. If they are a demonstration, it is a demonstration in a defensive sense. No one can persuade himself that the demonstration can be more than a declaration of identity between England and Canada for peace or for war. Of the present necessity of this step government will hereafter be called upon to satisfy Parliament and the country. We hope, however, that whether justifiable or not, Canada will not take this little contingent we are about to send as indicative of any more than it really means; and will not believe that we expect from her, or intend to discharge towards her, any further duties than those of an intimate ally. We are not aware of any single advantage which Canada gives us, and which, in time of peace, we have not from the United States. Canada, on the contrary, finds her interest in the connection. While we ask nothing of her but good will she grows under our protection. What we give, and most willingly give, to Canada is our powerful and inseparable alliance; and the offensive and defensive alliance of England is worth something to any state. He who attacks Canada declares war against England, and will call down upon himself all the might of England; but in the matter of her own fields and cities Canada's duty is to defend herself. If we know anything of Canada they would not only do this as a duty, but demand it as a right."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty reached Balmoral Castle on Saturday afternoon.

SECOND FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—COLLISION ON THE NORTH LONDON LINE.

The *Times* says:—On Monday evening, a terrible catastrophe occurred on the Hampstead Junction line, owing to a collision between an excursion train and a train composed of an engine and tender, nineteen ballast trucks and a break van. Thirteen persons are known to have been killed, and between sixty and seventy wounded.

A Terrible Railroad Accident—One Hundred Soldiers Wounded and Twelve or Fifteen Killed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.

Last night, at about half past eight, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, containing a portion of Col. Torchin's Nineteenth Illinois regiment, while passing over a bridge near Huron, (Ind.,) 143 miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over one hundred soldiers. Intelligence of the disaster reached here last night, when a special train was dispatched to their assistance. The following dispatch was received from the operator, at Hudson, dated ten minutes past one this morning.

The bridge No. 48 was broken in two—it let four cars down into the bed of the creek, and on top of them the engine and one car passed over safely. There are about one hundred wounded and ten or fifteen killed. The Col. of the regiment says about that number killed, although nearly all of one company are missing. It is thought the bridge was weakened by some malicious persons.

[LATER.]

CINCINNATI, Sept 18.

The disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad proves worse than at first reported.—Four passenger cars were precipitated into the the creek, and one box and one baggage car fell on top of them.

These cars contained Companies E, F, G, and I, and the two latter companies are the principal sufferers. Captain Howard, of Company I, is among the killed.

Up to eleven o'clock this morning about thirty killed had been taken out, and more are supposed to be beneath the wreck.

A train is now on the way here with 92 wounded. The impression at the scene is that there have been from 40 to 50 killed.

There seems to be but little doubt that the bridge had been tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons.

The bridge was sixty feet span and ten feet high, and was only recently inspected.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.

As usual, whenever Pennsylvania is brought in question, there is an outcry against her from other States that pretend to have done better than she has. Now it is asserted, in certain quarters, that she has not contributed her fair share of men towards the war, whereas there is no State that has done better, and some have not done nearly so well. We have the authority of the War Department for saying that she has furnished more men than the State of New York, which has nearly a million more inhabitants. In addition to the regiments known as Pennsylvanian, she has furnished nearly all the men under Col. Baker, a large portion of Sickles' brigade, a regiment called "Kentucky Cavalry," several thousands to different New York regiments, and a great number to those of New Jersey and Delaware. We doubt not that there are now fully fifty thousand men in the service from Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin will be able to despatch a number of new and well equipped regiments in a few days, and recruiting for others is going on rapidly. Some of our agricultural counties have not contributed their share of men; but this was because they could not spare them from their farms. Now that most of the harvest is over, they will be able to keep up a supply of new men, and we doubt not they will do it. Pennsylvania has done her proportion of the work of war, and she is able and ready to do as much more.—*Evening Bulletin.*

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The editor of the Monmouth (N. J.) *Democrat*, lately returned from the wars, has been on a visit to Lancaster county, and Ex-President Buchanan. He writes back to his paper as follows:

"I visited Wheatland, the residence of Ex-President Buchanan. I had never seen him, and gladly embraced the present opportunity. As we approached the house, we saw the stars and stripes floating from a fine flag staff in front. He received us in the library. He had just recovered from a fit of sickness, the first he said that he had ever had. He looked well, but complained that his former strength of body was gone. He entertained us for an hour in conversation, which principally turned upon the rebellion. He related many personal anecdotes of the leading military men now before the country, North and South. He was emphatically of the opinion that there is no way to get out of our difficulties but to fight it out. I came away well satisfied that, for weal or woe, James Buchanan stands firmly for the Union, and that whether mistaken or not, he has always acted from the highest motives of patriotism."

HOW TO RAISE A REGIMENT.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: David Tod, Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, spent about ten thousand dollars in getting up a regiment for the war, and his son belongs to it and *carries a musket*. Of course as Mr. Tod was a man of distinction and wealth, his son could have had a commission, whether he was of any account or not. But that was not old Dave's way. His son must go into the ranks.

THE CHEROKEES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—At New Orleans, John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, publishes a statement that at a mass meeting on the 21st ult., his people authorized their authorities to form an alliance with the rebel government, and that a mounted regiment, under Colonel Drew, will be raised for the rebel service.