LANGASTER PA OCTOBER 8, 1861 CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES The Market Almorr, No. Broader, New York, as antigoided to receive adjustment or The Market Age 2. M. Ferrement & OU's Apprehence Ages on the Market & OU's Apprehence Ages of the Market & OU's Apprehence & Market & as payments.
Jones Warstra's Advantisms Agency is located at Jorns Warstra's Advantisms Agency is located at Jorns Street, Philadelphia. He is authorized to advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancaster



The Election--To-Day

DEPENDENT UNION TICKET 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.
GEORGE D. SPRECHER, (R.) City. 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.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS TICKETS.

VOTE EARLY.

Vote early to-day, Democrats! Don't wait until towards evening, when the polls are always very much crowded. Vote early Union ticket too.

TO THE POLLS:

The polls open at 8 o'clock this morning, and close at 7 o'clock in the evening. To the polls, therefore, Democrats, and cast your votes for Messrs. Long, Brinton, Myers, WORLEY, WORTH, PETERS, SPRECHER, SPEN-CER, ECKERT, REDSECKER, YEISLEY, BARNES and MILLER. They are all conservative men. good and true friends of the Union, and opposed to Secessionism and Abolitionism in every shape and form.

To the Polls, TO-DAY, and let nothing THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

In these times of peril to the Nation, it is glorious ensign of our Nationality. Those who remain at home can best show their devotion to the cause of right and justice by encouraging our brave volunteers in the faiththeir votes in such a way as to ignore party spirit and sectionalism.

The people of Lancaster county have two tickets placed before them—the one a violent which now occupy an advanced position. partizan ticket throughout, and strongly tainted with the vilest of all political heresies, Abolitionism; the other an Independent Union ticket, made up of gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity, and representing not only the portion of the Republican party. The candidates on the former ticket have all been office- large an army being collected in so short a little need be said. latter were nominated at a mass meeting of It is a significant fact that they who can

What, then, is the duty of Democrats under ticket at the head of our editorial columns.

Let us, Democrats, "give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" for the Independent Union ticket.

DEATH OF GEN. GIBSON. Gen. George Gibson, Commissary General ington City, on the 30th ult., in the 86th year journals, it says: of his age. He was an elder brother to the late Chief Justice Gibson, of this State, and life as a Captain in 1808. He was a highminded, honorable man, and leaves the world without stain or reproach upon his character.

HENRY S. MAGRAW.

This gentleman reached his home, in this city, on Friday afternoon, having been liberated by the Rebel Government from his long imprisonment at Richmond. It will be recolselected that, a day or two after the battle of Bull Run, he crossed over into Virginia for the purpose of procuring the body of Col. Cameron, and was captured by the enemy's scouts. From Manassas he was sent to Rich-He looks well and hearty, and received the taken official notice of a newspaper there, warm congratulations of his many friends called the Liberator, which ever since the Band, at his residence in Lime street, and the infamous sentiment, (so uncivil to the Presimembers of the Band and a large number of others were invited in and elegantly entertained by Mr. MAGRAW.

Gen. James Surelds has declined the Sinaloa in Mexico to recruit his failing health. ment loan.

The Abolition press of the country named their batteries upon ince his modification of Gen. Frenon pr since his modification of Gen. Fremont prode the matter of the New York Herald in exposing the matter of the New York Herald in exposing the matter of the new form of the country, save, for the last thirty years held in the City of Lancastry, on the 23rd of th

the ground on which the insurgent chieftains have erected the fabric of Secession, and but the rebellion never could have succeeded. Nor will the insurrection be ever put down

and as much disaffected to the Union and the and as much disaffected to the Union and the Constitution as the Southern Secretarinate.

When war must goon; and, if so, the whole power of the Government must be directed to its vigorous prosecution. Without energy, dismemberment of the Union, but the main determination, whom, we will suffer an ignoble. dismemberment of the Union, but the main determination, onton, we will suffer an ignoble hindrance of its restoration. Their organs defeat; with all these, a triumphant victory will crown the efforts of our armies in th of them again propose to supercede the President and place high above him in authority one of his own generals. FREMONT, at St. Louis, of his own mere motion, and without the sanction of the President, issues an ill the Union and call upon all patriots to guardised proclamation, which carried out the sanction of the President, issues an ill the Union and call upon all patriots to guardised proclamation, which carried out the sanction of the President process of the Union and call upon all patriots to guardised proclamation, which carried out the sanction of the President process of the Union and call upon all patriots to guardise the Union and call upon all patriots of them again propose to supercede the Presigovernment, and ignored alike the law of can Administration (18 such a course many, Congress and the existence of the Chief Magistrate at Washington. It was a high handed act of insubordination, and the Tribune and other Abolition journals sustain him in it, and THE WAR. The war cannot be successfully censure the President for mildly insisting on carried on without more men and more money. and spirit of the law of Congress, which the President is bound to carry out in pursuance

of his oath. The proclamation of Gen. FREMONT was a was tried by court martial and found guilty, in the Mexican war. He was sentenced to disgrace, but saved by the influence of his fatherin law. His recent act is far more reprehensible, because involving more serious consequences. The President not only administers a gentle rebuke, but at the same time asserts his own authority, and proclaims that neither General FREMONT nor any other general shall transcend the law of Congress; that no slave shall be set free by the authority of a general We caution our friends throughout the under any circumstances; that no slaves, even county to beware of spurious tickets. See to of rebels in arms, shall be seized by any genit, before voting, that the names of all the eral unless those slaves are proved to have support it; but if we fail through division, Independent Union candidates are upon the been used in the military operation of the enemy, and that whatever slaves are justly captured, shall be held to the end of the war.

It was fortunate, in one sense, that General FREMONT gave the President an opportunity of the man who handles a musket or wields nobly coming out before the country as he has done. His letter no longer leaves any doubt yourselves, and then attend to your conserva- of the design of the Government in the prose tive neighbors and get them to vote for the cution of the war, and it has saved Kentucky to the Union. The President, it is true, has given mortal offence to the Abolitionists, and they will never forgive him in this world or the world to come. But he has made millions think of the Tariff, the Homestead Bill, or Slavery in the Territories. Everybody wants to hear something of the expedition to the enemy's coast, whether Washington has been attacked, what is being done in Kentucky or Missay. of friends, while he has lost some hundreds of fanatical followers, whose support was only of the nation would be absorbed in considerconditional.

Letters from officers of the army to their of by them, is that with reference to the friends give a better side view of affairs on spoils of office. Take this temptation away. the Potomac than can be obtained from any and we would have no party tickets. Shame! that men should be so selfish! Shame! that other source. The country has no correct in times like these, patriotism should prove so weak! While Democrats, Republicans, deter you from voting the entire Union ticket, army that lies stretched out on both sides of and Americans, in New York, Massachusette the Potomac, or of the extensiveness and com. and Ohio, and in nearly all the counties of pleteness of its appointments. At the battle of Bull Run, the artillery was confined to the duty of Democrats so to act and so to vote, something like half a dozen light batteries.as that they shall best advance the interests Now there are more than one hundred, beside of the whole country. They can do so, and | the guns in the fortifications; so that in case have done so already, by enlisting in the the rebels advance it must be in the face of armies of the Republic, and carrying aloft the from fifteen hundred to two thousand cannon, many of them the best the world has yet seen. An officer writes that there are nine batteries in the single division to which he belongs .-They are all in the hands of regulars, to whom ful discharge of their duty, and also by casting the business is not new. I presume that it is no secret now, that the recent withdrawal of our companies of regulars from Fortress Monroe was to create as many new batteries.

The country will be astonished at the suc cess with which the numbers of Gen. Mc-Clellan's army has been kept secret; how it wonder that men who love the Union, who has been daily augumented, and how, to-day, it is one of the largest armies that has been Democratic party, but also the conservative brought together in modern times. Probably history does not furnish an instance of so and every brave heart to defend it.

the people, and without any solicitation on their part.

It is a significant fact that they who can speak most understandingly, and without restraint, in their private letters to brother be impartial, affable, honest, learned, and no officers, express the greatest confidence in the the circumstances? Clearly to put their feet preparations of General McClellan to receive down on Sectionalism, and strengthen the the rebels, should they advance, and of com Union sentiment in our midst by casting a plete success whenever he chooses to advance solid vote for the ticket which represents the on them. There has been no moment during Union cause. Any other course would be the last two weeks that he has not desired suicidal on our part. We all profess to love them to attack him. During that time his the Union and the Constitution, then let us army has grown nearly one fifth, and is in show by our practice to day that we are sin- creasing in numbers, discipline, courage, and cere in this profession by voting the Union | confidence every day, and hence, to-day, he is ready for anything.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. FRE-The Springfield (Illinois) Journal, the home organ of President Lincoln, edited by his nephew, administers a strong rebuke to those Republican journals who oppose the President of Subsistence of the United States Army for and sustain General Fremont. In alluding to such men had always represented Lancaster a long period, died at his residence in Wash the Chicago Tribune, a type of this class of

"The Tribune seems to be bent on mischief. Its abuse of President Lincoln for his order, late Chief Justice Gibson, of this State, and modifying Fremont's proclamation so that it shall conform to the law, is sweeping and half a century—having entered it from private without qualification. It takes emphatic issues with the Government, and is doing all it can to weaken and destroy public confidence in its war policy. It may not be aware of the fact but it is dividing instead of uniting the people. It is giving aid and comfort, not to the Government, but to those who would be glad to see treason triumph. The dictatorial spirit with which it tells Mr. Lincoln on what principles and with what policy this war shall be conducted, and its intolerance of any other than its own views, are decidedly refreshing.

RUDE, IF NOT REBELLIOUS. The Chicago Post, a very decided war paper, in noticing the subject of "treasonable" newspapers makes the very pertinent inquiry, why no mond, where he has been detained ever since. grand jury of the loyal city of Boston has upon his arrival home. He was serenaded on commencement of the war, has kept displayed Friday night by the Fencibles' (Regimental) at the head of its columns, the traitorous and dent and Cabinet, too,) "The Constitution of the United States is a league with Hell and a covenant with the Devil!"

New National Loan .- We direct attenappointment of Brigadier General tendered tion to the advertisement of Jay Cooke & C.C., him by the President—he having removed to

heart, the causes which induced it will be candidly anhmitted to the public THE UNION OF ALL PARTIES WILL for the Abolitionists the Southern leaders of STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL AD-OF THE WAR, No matter, who is to blame in bringing about the gleat were at ruggle, now till Abolitionism is out up root and branch waged by one part of our country against the The Abolitionists are as much rebels in heart other, there remains no honorable course for the Abolitionists are as much rebels in the state of the Third States but to fight it through the the look of the third state of the thir

supreme power. A short time ago one of these ministration; must give naid and comfort ournals proposed to supercede the President to the enemy; must expend in strife and de by a revolution, and appoint George Law in this stead by an insurgent mob. Now several who, threaten to overthrow out liberties and the Persistence of the proposed to the pro ideas of the Abolitionists, justified the charges. refuse to recognize everywhere, the loyal men of the Secessionists against Mr. Lincoln's in supporting the war measures of a Republican Administration? I is such a tourse manly,

battle. Bull Run was lost for want of a few fresh regiments; the brave, generous Lyon was defeated because five thousand soldier cannot conquer twenty thousand; the heroic Mulligan surrendered his two thousand mer piece of dictatership akin to the mutiny and to an army ten times as great. We want more men; and yet politicians will create party contests, and nominate party tickets, thus distracting public attention, chilling the feelings of patriotism which prompt men to be-come soldiers, and crippling all effort made to arouse the people to a proper sense of our country's danger and our duty to defend it. We want more money: and yet politicians, base, selfish politicians, are spending money to buy votes to secure office. They produce discord where there ought to be harmony they make enemies of those who ought to be friends; and, fearing the strife, timid capital hides itself, the government is impoverished, and consequently becomes enfeebled in all its measures. If the people be united, confidence will be reposed in the government, and men-will be furnished to defend, and money to institutions inherited from our fathers, and fit only for slaves. The man who foments party strife among the people of the North at this time, is really doing much more harm than

bayonet in the armies of Beauregard, THERE SHOULD BE UNION, FOR PARTY ISSUES ARE DEAD. Questions of public policy no longer divide one party from another. No man has patience now to think of the Tariff, the Homestead Bill, or ing one question, were it not for efforts of men may say, the only question now thought our own State, forgetting past differences cordially unite, and give offices to competen men of all parties, must the shame be Lan caster county's alone of sacrificing the great principle of "Union for the sake of the Union,"

to gratify the selfish designs of a few ambiti MEN WHO UNITE TO FIGHT OUGHT NOT TO DIVIDE IN VOTING. It is not asked by men in authority of those proposing to become soldiers, whether they are Demucrats, Republicans, Americans or Whigs .-Officers of all parties lead on our armies .-Soldiers of all parties fight side by side, fall and mingle their blood upon the field of bat-tle. This is noble, and becomes men who love their country more than party. How unlike is the conduct of politicians who scheme to keep all places of honor and profit within their own party-within their own "ring," who care little for their country, but much for themselves! No wonder that an indignant people rise to rebuke such selfishness; no are ready to make sacrifices for it, are unwill ing to join in a disgraceful scramble for the spoils of office, when danger thickens around their country, and it needs every strong arm

Of the men composing the Union Ticket The candidates for Judges are tried men one fears that strong prejudices could warp their judgment.

The gentlemen nominated for Assembly have never sought office. They are honest and capable men. The interests of the country will be safe in their hands. They not only mean well, but they possess the character and intelligence which will secure them respect and influence. Neither will they prove mere Legislative mountebanks whose tricks of legerdemain enable them to satisfy unsuspect ing constituents by voting against measures which take hundreds of thousand of dollars out of the pockets of the people, while in reality they are paid for favoring them.— Messrs. Myers, Worley, Worth and Peters are men that can be trusted. They will support the war—will vote money liberally to sustain the honor of the State in its prosecution ; but will demand the most rigid economy in all the departments of the State Government. If county, the State would not have grouned to day under a debt of forty millions of not have groaned

The nominees for the other offices are men well qualified. The offices have sought them, they did not seek the offices. They did not spend months of time and hundreds of dollars of money in electioneering. They did not buy and sell, and trade the votes of delegates. They are Union men, heartily endorsing the Union sentiments of the resolutions passed by the Convention that nominated them. They are independent men, too, whom no tyrant politician with party-whip can lash into timid slaves. Pity it is that all are not like them in this respect.

MEN OF LANCASTER COUNTY: The

reasons which prompted the nominating of the Union Ticket have now been fairly presented. Judge of their value. It is not true that the convention was planned by disappointed poli-ticians. It is not true that the ticket was dictated by a few men. It is not true that onists or "Peace" men have been placed on the Ticket. It is not true that the support of men holding these opinions has been plicited. If there are any such men in the county, they will doubtless vote, whatever their professions may be, the straight Republican Ticket, as the effect of the election of will be to weaken our Union strength, and drive men into opposition to the

Let us then be no more partizans, but patriots. Let us bury party prejudices and devote ourselves wholly to the work of supporting the government and suppressing the rebellion. Let us do nothing that will weaken the aid which a true Government has a right to expect from loyal citizens. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning list as not be

abric of freedom crumbles around our feet Let us rally to the support of the TICKET, not so much on account of the UNION on riday. Ticket itself, good in it is not to much on account of the companies count of the manner in miles it was no many to ted, fair as it was; but because it is the appropriate to the principle approved by all their constitutions are not to the country of the principle approved by all their constitutions are not to the enemy that now boastfully faunts on the country of the present of the pr

his rebel flag in sight of the nation's capitol.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, PARKER A. SCOTT EWING H. M. NORTH, W. BOYD JACOBS, N. ELLMAKER.

2011 V G G Gommittee. THE NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO. The rebel States of Alabama, Mississippi,
Louisiana, Terns, Arkanass and Temessee,
according to the official reports of their departments, have put in the field 140,000 men.
Of these troops there are about 59,000 in
Virginia, mostly in Gen. Beauregard's army.
This is a low estimate if he commands near
200,000 men, for it would require that he
should his 141,000 drawn from the States of
Georgial North Carolina.
South Carolina

Georgis, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida; Virginia and Maryland a intimber to company from Holtingdon county which, in connection to go can hardly yield.

But allowing for Virginia, 59,000 men, drawn from the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley, it will leave \$1,000 troops in the field for home defended of those States, and to operate at upon Missouri and Kentinety which the Confederates are striving the severe from the Confederates are striving the severe from the Union, Let is take at \$20,000 für home service.

Onion, Let is take at \$20,000 für home service.

Movally's company to the depot, and gave, them three fear to constant (Rentitive) Band, sourted Capt.

Movally's company to the depot, and gave, them three fear to constant gave, them three fear to come a company to the depot, and gave, them three -for orast guard and garmen duty and we more of the control of the dept. and garmen duty and we may obser and a digital as the train moved off the operations, against Missouri and Kentucky. A very large portion of this force was recently in Missouri, under Pillowand Hardee. The Army at Washington as a correspondent of the Ruth and the Army at Washington as a correspondent of the N. Y. Thurs. He washington as a correspondent of the N. Y. Thurs. sive operations, against Missouri and Kentucky. A very large portiod of this force was recently in Missouri, under Pillowand Hardes. But these men have all been transferred to Kentucky, leaving in Missouri only the regiments that accompany Bern McCulloch. Mr. Tylor, in his first accompany Bern Mr. Tylor, and altogether formidable in the field. But as the collision in Kentucky becomes more sharp and absorbing, all possible reinforcements will be thrown forward by the Confederates. They will know that their homes must be protected on the Kentucky line, or not at all; and so every fighting man that can be spared from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and elsewhere will be pushed forward to Kentucky, to prevent the invasion of their

own homes.

The Confederate army to be met and opposed in Kentucky will amount, therefore, in a very short time, to not less than 80,000 men. It short time; to not less than 80,000 men. It may, in an emergency, he run up easily to 100,000 men. And such an army, in the hands of Gen: An. S. Johnston, will be a powerful and dangerous adversary, requiring the best strength and the ablest Generals of the Government to oppose it successfully. If the invasion of Kentucky is not met with all promptness; and with all the power of the Government, no earthly power can prevent the victorious march of Gen. Johnston into the Ohio Valley, and the wintering of his grand army in the cities of Louisville, and Cincinnat.

Kentucky will be a giant in the fight; but Kentucky is not armed. Gen. Anderson is a hero; and will "die the death" in the field if need be. But Gen. Anderson's health is exceedingly infirm, and many think him fatally impaired in vigor, by his sufferings in Sunter. Under these circumstances it incumbent on the Administration to look.

ly impaired in vigor by his sufferings in Sumter. Under these circumstances it is incumbent on the Administration to look vigilantly into the movements of the enemy in Kentucky. What impends there is not a duel between loyal Kentucky and rebel Tennessee. It is a battle of the Titans—the fiercest fighting men of the Confederate States—in full force, under their very ablest General, (Beauregard to the contrary, notwithstanding,) against the most gallant and resolute race of men that the Union can boast of—the yeomanry of Illinois, Indians. Kentucky and But the Confederate forces are in the field armed, drilled and in motion, The Unionists are not. They are just rallying, a leader. They need the instant care and powerful aid of the Government. They must have it, or the Ohio river will be as effectually commanded by the Confederates as the Low Mississippi is-and that before Christmas and the provisions now carefully stored in the granaries of the Ohio Valley will go to feed traitors .- New York Times

FAST-DAY EXERCISES. Several Boston editors complain of the pulpit performances of that city on Fast Day. The Boston

Courter has the following:
Emancipation was the idea running through of the sermons. Quite a number of the ser-declared, or else intimated, that we could monizers declared, or else intimated, that we could not have the blessing of Heaven upon the national arms, unless we fought to put away slavery. Upon the same theory, it is unaccountable how the thirteen colonies, with slavery in every one of them, achisved their independence, and how we have grown to be such a mighty and prosperous nation, under a Constitution recognizing slavery and guarding the laims of the slaveholder where slavery exists. And it is singular that it should escape the attention of such men, that we continued growing more powerful and prosperous as a people, until the agitation of slavery, which they now upe, and which the Government and the main body of the people deprecate, became a disturbing cause of all our troubles.

We have no objection, however, to the discussion

We have no objection, however, to the discussion of this question now, since it is confined to the North of this question now, since it is confined to the North, and to a comparatively narrow region of the North—because it will tend rapidly to bring it to a summary end. Whenever, if ever it does, take a definite shape so that men in the free States are ranged on the one side or the other, it will be found who are for the Union, and who are against it—who are for supporting the Government, and who are disposed to thwart and resist it, while it uses the only rational or possible means of putting down insurrection, and of sustaining the frame of our civil institutions.—Sooner or later, if these men as preach; and find Sooner or later, if these men so preach, and find followers detuded enough to listen to them, the day must come for the settlement of the question—whether those who stand by the Constitution and the light and the light.

whether those who stand by the Constitution and the Union, and the Government of the country, are the strongest—orthose who either openly or insidious, ly, directly indirectly, press for the pursuit of objects in the war, fatal, if pursued, to Constitution, Union, Government.

The Boston Post has the following:

A few pulpits rung out, as usual, with partizan, and now disloyal anathemas on the South, on slave, holders and slavery. Such fanatic incantations to the Baal of Exeter Hall, instead of exciting a devotional turn, maddened hearer up to the hissing. the Baal of Exter Hall, instead of exciting a devo-tional turn, maddened hearers up to the hissing point. Good God! what are these elerical partizans made of? Is there not enough horror in the land? Must it also drink the oup of servile war? Must they prattle forever about things of country, which they do not understand, like so many children?— Do they reflect on what an abolition war would be? Can't they comprehend at least the situation of such States as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky; and Mis-souri? the momentous consequence that are in the Can't they comprehend at least the Bruana Missurer States as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri? the momentous consequence that are in the stake at issue? How can they keep up the partizanship that wars on the constitutional rights of the righteous, loyal men of these States, and justify it by an appeal to the higher law? Does not patriotism in those States rise to the subline? How can these partizans invoke fire and sword on their homes? What a perversity of duty! When State Legislature upon State Legislature, Congrest, the Cabinet and the President, are giving the most solemn assurances that the war is not to subvert the social institutions of the slaveholding States, it is astonishing that even fanaticism can be so rabid as to inflame the public by urging old work out party appeals. God inform, by urging old worn out party appeals. God inform, correct and convert these party men! They know not what they do, no more than did Saul when he Sen 2007 ARREST AL . A.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT NEW YORK, Oct. 4. The steamer Northern Light brings \$932,000

n treasure. The gunboat Keystone State arrived at As. nwall on the 25th ult., from Surinam, and would go to Key West. The last she heard from the pirate Sumter was at Surinam, Sept. 5th, when she was standing east under sail, bound for the coast of Brazil. She was closely followed by the United States steam frigat Powhatan.
The U.S. frigate Macedonian left Aspinwall

on the 24th for Porto Bello, for water,

The ship Crusader, from Baker's Island for Hamburg, with guano, had put into Valparaiso in distress.

Castella has again problaimed himself Dictator of Peru, and banished Gens. Eckeniquie, Revesand and Elesporn

NEWS PROM RENTUCKY, all The Senate resolution offered by Mr. Whit

taker, on Tuesday, requesting Governor Ma-

goffin to resign, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The House adopted lutions instructing Mesers. and Powell to resign by a vote of 55 to 31.— Nathan Galther, Jr., has been confirmed as Secretary of State, vice Mr. Munroe, who has gone South. Both Houses passed the two million loan bill.

The city is quiet, but conflicting rumor prevail regarding the intended militar

dled while Rome was burning; let us not be movements in Kentucky, but nothing suffice worse than Nero, and spend our time and ciently definite or authentic to communicate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COL. HAMBRIGHT'S LANCASTER COUNTY R

Georgia! North Carolina, South Carolina, Substitution of Chamersburg. Capt. McNally's

RECRUITING FOR THE WAR.—Capt. JACOB

Ex-President, Buchanan on the WAR. At a great Union meeting at Hayesrille, Chester county the following embiestly pathotic letter from our distin guished fellow-citisen, on President Bucganag, span spad guished fellow-citisen, on President Bucganag, span span guished fellow-citisen, on Tax Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 23. Dria Bra: I have been honored by your kind in vitation

their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of Union, without impairing in the stightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordsally half their return under our common and glorious flag, and welcome them as brothers, yet, until that happy day shall arrive, it will be one duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country. In a state of the country is a successful presentation. the command of the country, in a vigorous and prosecution of the war. JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEDICATION.—The new M. E. Church, or the New Holland Turnpike, near Bareville, will be dedicated on Sunday, October 20th. Services to commence at 10 octobe, A. M., and to continue during the day. Distin-

MUSTER ROLL of Captain Klein's Company

7a - 1, 10 1 1 1 1 1	Officers:	
Captain-F. C. Klein.	~	
THE THANKSHAUT-POUR	Heidegger.	r;
2d " Alexa	nder J. Gerz.	-
1st Sergeant-Charles	B. Madden.	34
2d · · · · · Amonet	Ziop.	- 1
3d " Herman	L. Gercke.	٠ ۱
4th " John H	offman.	. :
1st Corporal-Henry 8	chwank.	. 1
2d " Adam R	[an]	: [
3d " John Sh 4tb " George	ad.	
4th " George	Stein	
5th " George		. 1
6th " John Ei	bor	- 1
7th " John Ga	ble	- 1
Sth. " Lawrence	A Sennaw	
Fifer-Theodore Mollo	nald. Drummer-William Keim.	٠ì
Teamster-John Schneid	or Diaminet - Hilliam Kelm.	٠.
	Privates:	
Assion, Paul		ı
Bailey, James	McClergen, Emanuel Marshall, Bolomon	ŧ١
Badders, Thomas	Myers, John	1
Bartholomae, John		
Push: Compadi	Mukel, Benjamin	. i

Mukel, William
Mukel, Jesac
Merringer, Nichola
Marquard, Killian
Markle, John
Moore, Benjamin
Moore, James
Mules, Frederick Buzzart, John Blankenmyer, Martin Baker, John Barth, John Jacob Myer, Paul Moeiler, Frederick Neff, Henry Reichart, Louis Rost, August Roth, Thaddeus Reinhr, Joseph Rendier, Lorenz Rendler, Loren: Reish, Joseph Root, George S. Rohland, Georg Rohland; George Soyder, Michael Shall, Audrew Scheible, Fraz Schmid, Joseph Suydam, William Suydam, Jacob Ved, Philip chanenberg, Herman ohnuers, John Schultz, Christiai Sullivan, John Stein, Frederick Schmidt, Martin Schmidt, Charles Stratz, Joseph Walters, John A. Leuthy, Jacob Laudt, Peter Merringer, Henry Miller, William Mentel, John

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE Chrongh E Lancaster

Rastern Through Mail—For Philadelphia, New York and Rastern States, at 8 a. m., 630 p. m.; and 9 p. m.; ill way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices, at 8 a. m. western Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittaburg and Western States, at 10 a. m., and 9 p. m. western States, at 10 a. m. and 9 p. m. western States, at 10 a. m. and 9 p. m. western States, at 10 a. m. and 9 p. m. western States, at 10 a. m. and 9 p. m. Jor. Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdor Tyrone, Altonia Hollidayiburg (and Way Mail betwee Altonia and Pittsburg) at 10 a. m. outhern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washing ton, D.C., and other points Botth, (except the Beede ton, 19. U. and other points south, (except the Second States, at 10 s.m.
Baltimore and Washington, D. U., 530 and 9 p. m.
Pittaburg Through Hall, st. 130 and 9 p. m.
Columbia, York and Harrisburg, at 10 a. m., and 5½ p. m.
For Strasburg, via: Camargo, Quarryville, Martineville, and New Providence, at 8 a. m.

Southern Mall 2008 p. m. custice of Malls on the stage scores.

For Reading, via: 'Neffarille, Lists; Rechaville, Ephrata, Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, daily, at 8 Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, dally, at 8 a.m.
For East Hemofield, Manheim and White Oak, daily, at 8 a.m. milliersville and Elackwater, daily, at 1 p.m. Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p.m. Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Karl, 2 p. m. Cor Litis, via: Reflaville, daily, at 2 p. m. For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at

, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs, lon, daily, at 1 p. m. ht, Md., viz. : Willow Street, Smithville, Buckf and manufacturing band day, at 8 a. m. or Voganaville and Terre Hill, daily, at 8 a. m. or Liberty Equire; via: Cohestings; Martisville, Deleman age to California, Oregon and Washington Therito ries, 10 cents.

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and it be registered, and the registering, for off first owner in addition to the regular potage.

All letters delegants to be marged with resemble they can be maded.

JOHN J. COMPAN. Professional

JOHN J. COCKRAW. Postmaster.

CHICAGO, Septem especia to burn a bridge one

The Batteries of the Lower Potomac.

The Batteries of the Lower Potomac. It is now evident that the batteries along the south bank of the Potomac have been erected to resist an attach upon fracticitioning by the Union army. It is unquestionably true that they have complete pour toil over the navigation of the Potomac between Occoquan and Matthus Point: This has been definent strated by the throwing of Shells from the Pressione Point battery half a mild inland on the Maryland added low days ago, and by the experience of our vessels, which, were compelled by that chattery a Acquia creek some time ago, to withdraw to a distance of over four and a half miles to be out orange of their rifled guns. Buttalthought they had range of their rifled guns. But silkhought kley had the power to stop our navigation of the river with these batteries, they dare not do so, for fear of prelaipitating the attack to recisive high these river had come any prevent. Frederick hand, the provided had access previl an army should advance in that direction, and the possession of Gordonsville or Fairfax, or Culppeper Cours House would be the immediate and unavoidable result of the capture of Fredericksburg. The confiderate army of the Potenas would thus be ent off from all communication with Richmond and the South, and he caught like rate in a trap.

a, trap. Recruiting appears to be going on actively Taxes. The Governor has been called on for the Taries. The Governon his been called one for three thousand more troops. Two thousand are to go into cating, and ten companies of infahrty and four of artillery to go one the coast and Rich Grandel A mounted regiment was being raised. One company of it is that described by the Houston Talegraph:

"The men are one hundred land four in number, such armed with a double-blarred shot guin, a. six-shooter, and a. bowie knife, double-edged, two feet long, and weighing three pounds. Herry man'ls a perfect horseman and a righendly shot. If this regiment does not make its mark on the Lincolnites there is no 'virtue' in 'strength, couries,' partotism,' and thorough knowledge of the use of horses aid arms."

A Texas paper gives the following rumor of invasion:

sion:
"Rumor says that three thousand Federals, "Rumor says that three thousand Federals, or rather United States troops, have been landed at San Blas, or at some other point on the Pacific coast of Mexico, for the purpose of marching across the country toward Treson, and forming a Jupatim with the troops in New Arisona and Mexico, and the the troops in New Arisona and Mexico, and the centering Texas by way of El Paso. If such is the case they will probably be surprised to learn that their friends have been captured, and that they will have to meet a strong Texas force instead of a strong body of Federal friends."

The Brownsylle Flag, in view of the expected interference in Mexico and England, calls for the countries by France and England, calls for the countries of Northern Mexico by Southern troops, to at least the Slarkas Madre. A Monterey correspondent of the San Antonio Leager.

Southern-troops, to at least the Sierias Madre. A Montarcy correspondent of the San Antonio Ledger, however, takes a different view. He says:

"I let us be convinced that the taking of Sierra Madre, either by voluntary annexation or by force, will be the downfall of slavery, as nowhere in these Etates would it pay; or could it compete with native labor, ner could we establish such a barrier to prevent the slaves running into Mexico.

The Importance of Missouri.

The interests now imperiled in the South-west, are, in the eye of a statesman, far more important than he safety of Washington. If the rabellion should be successful, we should never outline the national apital on the frontier where it would be constantly liable to menace; and the worst that would result from its fall now (aside from the loss of prestige would be the loss of Maryland, whose Souther

from its fall now (aside from the loss of prestige) would be the loss of Maryland, whose Southern sympathies cause it to gravitate toward the Slaveholding Confederacy. But the success of the rebels in Missouri would, in case the rebellion is successful, entail the loss of our whole inagnificent western domain, extending from the right hank of the Mississippi to the coast of the Pacific.

The State of Missouri is the key to an embryo empire. Its defection to the Confederates would lose us all the fruits of Jefferson's statesmanship in the Louisiana purchase, all the rich territorial fruits of the Mexicaniwar, and the whole of Oregon; for a mere strip of which we were ready to go to war with England fifteen years ago, when the popular cry was "fifty four forty or fight." It would end the great political controversy respecting the non-extension of slavery, by giving up to the enemy overy foot of the territory so long in dispute. It would complete the circle of the national quarrel on the slavery question, by bringing it around to the point where it commenced in 1819, and cause the success of the South in the admission of Missouri as a slave State to oulminate in the great success of its withdrawal, carriers with it all the state of the restant of the state of the carrier with the state of the success of the sources of the ulminate in the great success of its withdrawal, car ying with it all the territory which rendered tha amous controversy so important.—N. Y. World. The Ferce of the Rebels.

I think reliable information has been obtained that the rebel force between Acquia Creek and Leesburg is above one hundred thousand—probably nearer one hundred and twenty-five thousand, than any other figures. This force is scattered along some sixty miles. It is also pretty certain that there is some considerable alarm among the men from the extreme Boathern States; caused by the threatened naval expeditions. The Governor of South Carolina has demanded the return of the regiments from that State, and some have go

An Arrival from Hichmond. An Arrivel from Hichmond.

A gentleman has come to Washington direct from Richmond, via Norfolk, where he was sent with a flag of truce. He has been held in custody by the Confederates at Richmond for about two months, although he was a civilian, and had no connection with our army operations. It is the opinion of this gentleman that the Confederates have two hundred and fifty thousand men in Virginia, and that the force is being rapidly augmented. He says it was one continual stream of troops passing through Richmond for the seat of war. He saw the Howell Cobb regiment of Cavalry pass through. Richmond, and he thinks he never saw a more perfectly equipped and better appearing regiment. He says, all the Confederate troops, that he saw appeared to be fairly he thinks he never saw a more perfectly equipped and better appearing regiment. He says, all the Confederate troops that he saw appeared to be fairly clothed and well shod. Provisions, he thinks, are plenty, and that the Confederates have an abundance of the actual necessaries of life. He says our mer who were taken prisoners are badly treated by the Confederates, especially since the escape of some of the prisoners. He represents the case of Lieut. Selden as particularly, hard.—N. Y. Times.

The Pennsylvania Troops. The Fiftleth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Colonel Christ, one thousand strong, and fully equipped, has just left Camp Curtin for Washington. Washington.

Previous to the regiment's leaving, the regimental colors were presented by Governor Curtin, with an effective and patriotic address. Colonel Christ re-

effective and patriotic address. Colonel Christ responded in an appropriate manner, and the affair passed off very enthusiastically.

Col. Coltor's regiment will leave to-morrow. Nothing is wanted for the efficiency and comfort of our troops but blankets. We should supply our Pennsylvania troops first, and much surprise and regret is felt here at the call of the Mayor of Philadelphia for blankets to be sent to Wathington before our own troops are supplied.

Major Ruff left here last night with orders from Goverior Curtin to organize the independent regiments in Philadelphia and send them forward. They will march soon.

will march soon,
Important from Western Virginia--Rout
of Hebels at Chapmansville--One Hundred Killed--Battle, Between Cox and
the Rebels under Wise and Floyd. The Kenawha correspondent of the Commercial says that five companies of the First Kentucky, four companies of the First Kentucky, four pany of the Fifth Virginia, under Lieutenant Colonel Engart, had surrounded and attacked the rebels at Chapmanyille, and, after a short engagement, completely routed them, killing 66 and taking 70 prisoners. The rebels, in escaping, were intercepted by Colonel Hyatt, who killed 40 and took a large number of prisoners.

number of prisoners.

The country between Charleston and Guyandotte river is now, freed from the Secession power. This is the most effective blow given the rebels in this part of the valley. nat the most effective blow given the rebels in this part of the walley.

When the Kanaucha left Charleston there was a report that a battle was going on between General Cox and the rebels nuder Wise and Floyd, at Sewall's Mountain, and that the rebels were getting the worst of it and were falling back on their entrepohenents at Lawshburge.

at Lewisburg:
Reports from New Orleans and Richmond
Seventy Vessels on Their Way to Attack New Orleans.
Sr. Louis, October 3.
The Republican learns that a letter has been received bea from No. Children. ceived here from New Orleans, the date not being given, stating that a fleet of seventy vessels, large and small, was then coming up from the Balise to attack the city.

The Republican also learns from a citizen of this State, who left Richmond a week ago last Monday, State, who left Richmond a week sgo last Monday that he saw in the papers on the route a proclamation from Ben. McCulloch, calling on the citizens of Mississippi, Tenuessee, and Arkansas, for fiftee regiments for service in Missouri.

The Bulletin, of this evening, eavs a gentleman recently from Bowling Green states that the military anthonities, there mustifed, the Shorff of Warren aninonties; there, notined, the Apenil of Warren county not to pay any more money into the State Treasury.

Seneral Buckner had gone with a portion of his troops through Hopkinsville, Greenville, and other places, and taken arms wherever they could find them.

The troops at Bowling Green, believe; that 30,000 additional troops are daily waiting but an hour's additional troops are daily waiting but an hour; notice to come into Kentucky. A Mississippi regiment recently came to Boyling Green expecting to come directly through and cocupy Inonisville, and remain there. A letter from Darnstown, Md., to the PhilSome nurseasry Unionists are finding same emily emily of the Philadelphia Press, says that about 6 o'clock on
Ployment for themselves and syvants, and a market
for their produce, and give immistatable evidence of
Samuel D. Marris, of the Forty eight Pennof The Bullstiand the 2d and 200 of the Polyment Samuel D. Marris, of the Forty eight Pennof The Bullstiand the 2d and 200 of the Polyment Samuel D. Marris, of the Forty eight Penn-The Hullstin of the Alasys, 800 1001,000, rebe troop took possession of Hobbinsville on Monday afternoon, and the Mol Union troops under Unional Jackson same fulling back to Henderlood

From Kentucky. Prot off:

Jacobson surveyating back to Henderhold Research with 50 glo robal though would attack Spot-wills on Third with 50 glo robal though would attack Spot-wills on Thursday; 241 to 77730 to 1981 to was also runored that General Sollication was retreating towards Barbouraville. ROWNERS MOTION, Oct 3 via Baltimore.

Gen. Wolf will proted to Washington, to night,
and will his will prote for the present as least, by Gen?

Manufald who are resent washington, this moreing for that purches.

Raps, were this morning released by General Wool and restored to duty.

There has been every day, with but one exception, a flag of truce between Old Funn, and Norfolk for the last two world.

30.

Norfolk. She was seized by the rebels last apring, and her prisence at Und Point excused considerable felling. His brought down some fifty refugees, men, women and children. They were sent back, not having been supplied with the requisite papers.

Sent and was a supplied with the requisite papers.

Sent and was a supplied with the requisite papers.

Sent and was a supplied with the requisite papers.

A Washington despatch says:

General McCook arrived here yesterday, with instructions to present to the President and Cabinet and General McCook arrived here yesterday, with instructions to present to the President and Cabinet and General McCook arrived here yesterday, with instructions to present to the President and Cabinet and General McCook arrived here yesterday, with instructions to present to the President and Cabinet and General McCook arrived here yesterday, with instructions to present in the President and Cabinet and General McCook was the bearer of a request that a misunderstanding of some nature has apprung up between General Anderson and Ceneral McCook was the bearer of a request that some other General McCook was the bearer of a request that a misunderstanding of this department. He had an interview

ration between these commanders.
General McCook was the bears of a request sthat some other officer should be detailed to the command of this department. He had an interview with the officers of the devernment last night and to day, and explained fully the purpose of his mission. It is understood that the the obligation of the separtment of Kentucky, and that this selection will not only be agreeable to den. Altichell and Gen. Anderson, who is suffering from ill health; but will also insure a prumpt and effective administration of the sampaign in Kentucky and along the Onio.

The aununcement that desural Motock is to take charge of the Department of Kentucky has given great satisfaction to the Kentuckians here. They like deneral Anderson, but have been continually under apprehensions that its ill health would provent his acting with the energy they deem all important at this crisis. They want to make hort work of the campaign in Kentucky, and then proceed to the liberation of Tennessee.

Gen, McCook commanded the 1st Qhio Regiment, which was stationed in this city in the month of April last.

Which was statement in the very as the mean of Aprillast. and — 1 tail

The War in Western Virginia—A Reconnoissance in Force—highly Successful Engagement—The Enemy's Fortheations Exposed—Loss of the Enemy rive Hundred—turn Loss 10 thilled and 11 Wounded—Their Guns Stenced. The following is a special despatca to the Cincinsari, Oct. 4. rati Commercial: nati Commercial:
CHEAT MOUNTAIN, VA., Oct. 3.—This morning, at CHEAT MOUNTAIN, VA., Oct. 3.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, a portion of Brigadier General Reynolds' brigade, consisting of three Ohio Regiments, (the 24th, 25th, and 324), and portions of six Indiana regiments, (the 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th,) together with detachments of Colonel Bracken's Indiana regiment, Colonel Robinson's Onio regiment, Colonel Repairs, I comma' Michigan and Daum's Virginia artitlery, numbering in all five thousand men, left that mountain to make a reconnoisance in force in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar river, twelye mites distant.

reenbriar river, twelve miles distant.
Colonel Ford's Onio regiment was sent forward to Colonel Ford's Unio regiment was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which was important, it flanking our main column.

The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortification at 8 o'clock, their pickets: retreating after firing an ineffectual volley.

Col. Kimbail's Fifteenth Indiana Regiment were immediately sent forward to secure a position for Loomis' battery.

Col. Ammin's Twenty-fourth this Regiment were deployed as skurmishers on the south slope of the

deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain.

Loomis' battery, after getting into position, and being appropried Loomis' battery, after getting into postton, and being supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle.

The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bushes, who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, with a loss of seven killed, and a large number wounded and taken viscosis.

taken prisoners.

Howe's battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, then moved forward, taking a position three hundred yards from the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire.

Capt. Danm brought forward two pieces, and likewise opened a brisk fire.

The firing on both sides was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing good execution judging from the lamentable shrieks of the enemy's wounded. The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury, their guas boling too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours; an irreg-

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours; an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval, the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana Regiments rendered efficient service in scouting the mountains.

Before the close of the reconnoissance, which was most satisfactory in its results; the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000.

Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but 10 killed and 11 wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but it cannot fall short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution. Their camp was situated on the slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guas.

tain, supported by a number of guns.

We captured thirteen prisones from the enemy. We captured uniteen prisones from the enemy, and also a lot of cattle and horses.

The reconnoissance proved highly successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength which could not be obtained from scouts.

Our troops acted nobly.
General Anderson and Colo and Oliver were in command of the enemy's forces Later and Important from Missouri. Sr. Louis, Oct. 4.
The following special despatch has been received

by the Demograt:

JEFERSON CITY, Oct. 3.

Gentlemen who have arrived this evening from Sedalia, confirm the report of the event of Lexington by the rebels, and also bring intelligence of its partial compation by Gen. Sturgle.

Major Baken, of the Home-Guards; who was among the prisoness taken at Lexington, and who refused to give his parole, escaped from the rebels on Monday night. He sarrived at Sedalia this morning.

He says that all the rebels left Lexington on Monday afternoon, and that their rear guard as it left was fired upon with shells by theorem Sturgis, who just than appeared on the opposite side of the river,

was fired upon with shells by treneral Sturgis, who just then appeared on the opposite side of the river, and several were wounded.

When they first left Lexington, Major Baker thinks it was the intention of Price to march direct on Georgetown; but information having been brought to him that Gen. Slegel was advancing with 40,000 men, he moved westward; towards Independence.

Whether the main body of the rebels pursued this route for any distance, Major Baker is unaware, as during the confusion among the rebels upon the reception of the news of the large force of Siegel, and the reported pursuit by Sturgis in the rear, the made his escape.

He thinks Gen. Prices's effective force numbers about 25,000; in addition to which he has some 15,000

He thinks Gen. Prices's effective force numbers about 25,000; in addition to which the has some 15,000 irregular troops, whose principal object is foreging; but this portion of the army had pretty fruch left the main body before Baker escaped.

Gen. Sieget, who commands our advance guard, had all his preparations made for an attack last night, and had the enemy made his appearance, he would have met with a warm reception.

Our: forces are mostly stationed at Otterville, Sedalia, and Georgetown. The distance from Otterville to Sedalia is twelve miles, and from Sedalia to Georgetown four miles

We have also something of a force under General Pope, at Booneville, only 25 miles northeast of Sedalia. From New Mexico .-- Fort Union.

Letters from Fort Union, New Mexico, give the latest intelligence from that quarter since Lind's surrender of U. S. forces to Texans: surrender of U.S. forces to Texans:

The Texans having taken and destroyed Fort Fillmore, Fort Craig and Fort Bliss, Colonel Roberts, at Fort Stanton, received orders from headquarters to evaduate and destroy Fort Stanton, which he did last week. Here at Fort Union they have built an entire new fort within the last ten days, the old fort not being in a position to be defended. The new fort is one mile southeast of the old one, and when the fortifications are completed two thousand men can defend it against five thousand. There must now be at Fort Union over ten millions of dollars worth of property. There are fifteen hundred lars worth of property: There are afteen hundred men here now, regulars and volunteers. The officers and men are drilling from morning till night. The Mexicans make good soldiers, obedient and orderly. Information from New Orleans

Occupation of Ship and Chandeleur Islands Preparations for the defence of New Orleans. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.

A gentleman from New Orleans says that the Federal forces occupy Ship Island and the Chandeleur, and that they have lumber on Ship Island sufficient to build accommodations for ten to twelve thousand troops.

Out informant thinks the announcement of the Capture of New Orleans premature, but says the Federal forces can take New Orleans in the reat; and eral forces can take New Orleans in the rear, and silence their batteries, thus rendering it easy for the fleet to come up the river.

Advices from New Orleans to the 30th nlassays that the Gayernor of Louisians.

Advices from New Orleans to the 30th nlt. says that the Governor of Louisiana has ordered all the stores in the city of New Orleans to does at two o'dlock each afternoon, and all persons capable of bearing arms had been ordered to drill the remainder of the day, an attack from the Federal forces being considered imminent.

The rebels have planted Columbiads at Carrollton, nine miles above New Orleans, and at English Turn, below the city.

The Methodist Conference in session at Detroit, Mich., on Monday, voted o lay on the table the resolution of the Baltimore Conference relating to the substitution of the new for the old chapter on slavery. The statistics of the Conference show a total of 14,628 memof the Conference show a total of 14,626 mem-bers; 1910 probations, 191 local presences; 1088 haptisms; 122 churches, valued at \$241, 150; 81 parsonages, valued at \$52,495; 331 Sunday schools, having 8345 officers; and teachers, 13,351 scholars, and 43,031 volumes

in the library. ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A VOLUN-TEER-

A letter from Darnetown, Md., to the Philsylvania Regiment, shot Colonel Saguri D. KNIPE, and his son, CHARLES D. D. KNIPE, KNIPE, and his son, CHARLES WELL ALLER, with a revolver. Col. KNIPE was shot through the shoulder and light arm, and his son through the right hand. MARTIN is a half-brother to LANAHAN, the murderer of Mejor Lawis, of the same regiment, and has exhibited bad blood to Col Knipe for some time. MARTIN was immediately placed under arrest.

COLORED LAWYERS IN BOSTON John S. Rock, M. D., has been admitted, on examina-tion, as a member of the Spiiotk bar in Boston, making the third lawyer of Afri ing for that hurpose.
One hundred of the mutineers confined on the Rip now practising in the courts of that city.