icitioners. No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bost our sulhorized Agent for receiving advertisements,



## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: ISAAC SLENKER, Union County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

JAMES P. BARR, Pittsburg. COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee will meet at the Hotel of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, on

WEDNESDAY, the S0th day of JULY, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A.M. Every member is earnestly desired to attend, as business of great importance will demand the consideration of the Committee, who are expected to effect a thorough organization of the party for the approaching campaign, and to aid in maintaining the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was. The Committee will also, at the same time, elect a Chair-

man and other officers for the ensuing political year.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

LANCASTER, July 8, 1862.

The following named persons constitute the Committee, as handed in at the Democratic County Convention, which mbled at Fulton Hall on the 18th day of June last:

ombled at Fulton Hall on the 18th day of June
Adamstown Bor.—Samuel Styer.
Bart—John J. Keylor.
Brecknock—David McColm.
Cernarvon—Dr. L. Z. Ringwalt.
Olay—John Elser, Esq.
Colerain—William N. Galbraith.
Columbia—North Ward—H. M. North.
"Outly Mard—Peter A. Kimburg.
Cocalico East—Henry E. Shimp.
Cocalico West—Reuben Bucher.
Conestoga—John Hess. Occalico West—Reuben Bucher.
Consetoga—John Hess.
Conny—George Bennett.
Donegal Esst—P. J. Albright.
Dönegal West—Christian Kautz.
Donemar —Sanders McCullough.
Earl—Anthony Carpenter.
Earl Rask—Levi Rex.
Earl West—Henry Kafroth.
Edon—William Dungen. Elizabethtown Bor.—J. H. 1 Ephrata—P. Martin Heitler N. W. Ward-Andrew J. Steinman. Oity—N. W. Ward—Andrew J. Steinman.

N. R. Ward—H. B. Swarr.

S. W. Ward—Dr. Henry Carpenter.

S. E. Ward—William A. Morton.
Lancaster Twp.—Benjamin Huber.
Leacock—George Diller.
Leacock—Upper—George W. Linville.
Little Britain—James Patterson.
Manhelm Bor.—Jacob E. Cross.
Manhelm Twp.—Benjamin Workman.
Maror—George G. Rush.
Marle-Thomas Labezius.

## een... Peques—G. E. Sener. Providence—John Tweed. Rapho—Joseph Detweller. Sadebury— Issac Walker. Salisbury—I. W. Rutter. Sirasburg Bor.—John E. Girvin. Strasburg Twp.—Franklin Clark. Warwick—B. R. Tshudy. Washington Bor.—Dr. H. H. Bitner. MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC STATIS

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee are hereby requested to meet at the MERCHANTS' HO. TEL. in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 29th of JULY, instant, at 71/2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of all the members is urgently requested. Beside the but ness of the organization of the loyal masses throughout the State, who desire that their political action the ensuing Fall shall afford convincing evidence that the great body of the people of this Commonwealth are resolved to MAIN-THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION, and that the open and armed assaults of enemies South, or the equally direct but more insidious movements of fees in the North It is also desired, that in view of what the course of events has rendered probable, foreign intervention in our domestic strife, and the complete co-operation of abelition. ists at home and abroad, to prevent the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, the Democratic party, and other loyal citizens supporting our organization should present an undivided front to foreign and domestic F. W. HUGHES,

We are without any reliable news from either of the several departments of the army for a week or ten days past. Active opera. tions seem to be suspended for the present on both sides. It may be that this state of things

is only the calm which precedes the storm. and that the dark cloud, surcharged with death and destruction, will suddenly burst in some locality where least expected. The public mind has been in a feverish state of suspense ever since the great battles before Richmond, and we fear it will remain so until something effectual is accomplished by our armies in the field.

It was one year on yesterday since the famous battle of Bull Run, and still Virginia s, apparently, as far from being subdued and brought back to her allegiance as she was when McDowell's legions were driven in disorder to the Potomac. We believe that Gen-McCLELLAN has done everything that a gallant and accomplished officer could do under the circumstances; but his force is quite too small for the work assigned him. He should be reinforced by at least fifty thousand men. Without that number it will be in vain for him to attempt a second march upon Richmond, and the Administration should see to it that there is no unnecessary delay in strengthening his column for the mighty un dertaking.

## TWO FALSEHOODS.

Two flagrant falsehoods, set in motion by the Harrisburg Telegraph, in reference to the - Democratic State Convention, have obtained of the State. Falsehood number one is, that FRANCIS W. HUGHES, President of the Constory is effectually disproved by Mr. Hughes himself, over his own signature, in a letter which we publish in another column. Falsehood number two is, that a resolution was proposed in the Committee on Resolutions recommending the repudiation of the Governtwo members of the Committee. But neither | bune, he repents. Writing July 4th, For ney the author of these falsehoods, nor his aiders says: and abettors in propagating the base slanders. will have the candor to retract them.

A NEW CURRENCY.

Under the law which passed Congress on made a legal tender for all sums under five dollars, and all banks and corporations are prohibited, under severe penalties, from issuing bills of a lower denomination than one dollar. The stamps to be used as a circulating medium

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and nominated THOMAS E. COCHBAN, of York, (the present incombent for Auditor General, and WILLIAM Ross, of Luzerne, for Spreeyor General,— Poor JOHN ROWE, who was so stremuously urged in many quarters for the latter post

ras left out in the cold. The Convention was presided over by Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, (a renegade Democrat,) and addresses were delivered by the President and also by Col. John W. Forney! In his remarks, the latter gentleman took strong ground in favor of employing the negroes to fight the battles of our country! Both he and Judge Knox appear to be completely abolitionized in their feelings and sentiments, and give unmistakeable evidence that they belong to the most ultra wing of the Republican party under the leadership of SUNNER. LOVEJOY, GREELEY, GIDDINGS, STEVENS and

WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Convention, it is said by those who were looking on, was a tame and spiritless affair in comparison with the Democratic Convention which met in the same place on the 4th inst. The leaders feel that the boat is leaving them, and that the second Tuesday of radical Senators. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said October will give the Republican party its quietus forever in Pennsylvania.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Congress adjourned on Thursday last .-During the recent session it appropriated about eight hundred millions of dollars, including upwards of five hundred and sixty millions for the army, and somewhat less than one hundred millions for the navy.

The bill suggested by President Lincoln. looking to the gradual emancipation of slaves, was not acted upon. The bankrupt bill, the bill to admit Western Virginia into the Union as a State, the bill to provide for a national currency, and others of less general interest, were postponed until the next session. All the appropriation bills were passed. The bill providing for the discharge of political pris-

oners, which passed the House, was amended in the Senate, but failed to receive final action in that body, and therefore did not become a law. Both Houses on Thursday passed a bill to the effect that all postage stamps shall be received for dues less than five dollars, and may be exchanged for U. S. notes. The bill also prohibits all private corporations or banks from issuing notes of a less denomination than one dollar, to circulate as currency, under a penalty of five thousand dollars fine or six months' imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Among the most important bills which became laws were the tariff bill, the bill providing for calling out the militia and employing persons of African descent in the army and navy, the bill laying an additional duty on sugar produced in the United States (sorghum sugar excepted,) the confiscation bill, and the bill compelling all masters of American vessels sailing to foreign ports, and every person prosecuting claims before the departments in Washington, to take the oath of allegiance.

Previous to the adjournment a message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the confiscation bill as amended or modified by Congress. The message was accompanied by a veto message which he had intended to send in had not the bill been modified.

SENATOR COWAN SLIGHTED: Senator Cowan was left out in the cold by the Republican State Convention-that dignified body, composed mainly of Abolitionists.

with a small sprinkling of renegade Demo-crats, not liking his conservative and truly against the Democratic Convention. The Tele-National and patriotic course in the Senate. They passed him by without even a notice, but lavished their praise on that arch renegade falsifiers disagree, it is a difficult matter to deand rank Abolitionist, DAVID WILMOT, who cide, but assuming that one or the other has, perhaps, done quite as much as any other man in the country, Wendell Phillips or Horace Greeley not excepted, to bring about the terrible calamity with which we are now afflicted. This, more than any thing else, shows the character of the Convention. It honest, well-meaning, patriotic masses of all parties, who will give its hybrid candidates their quietus at the ballot-box when election day comes round.

## SCARCITY OF CHANGE.

Within the last fortnight, nearly all gold and silver change has disappeared from circulation. Shonkeeners and market going people, especially, are put to their wit's end to judgment upon him. others the adoption of postage stamps as a passed the House of Representatives. It provides that postage and other stamps may be issued for legal tender notes, and that on and after the 1st of August such stamps shall be for sums less than \$5, and shall be exchanguable at any time for legal tender notes at any of the sub-treasuries or depositories designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Section of my brothers or nephews, nor do I claim two prohibits all persons and corporations from issuing shinplasters, under a nenalty of \$5000. or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

One of the ablest advocates of Constitution al liberty, in the United States Senate, is Hon. EDGAR COWAN, of this State. Although differing with him in politics, we cannot but admire his manly and patriotic course in opposition to the wild and dangerous schemes of the Abolitionists to overthrow the governme at and trample upon the Constitution. A short time since, in discussing the bill which provides provisional governments for certain districts, he uttered the following patriotic sentiments. If there were a majority of such men in Congress we might confidently hope that this terrible rebellion and war would

soon be at an end. He said: "The only way the Union could be resto ted was that every part should enjoy its righ is In any other way we could not succeed. He looked upon the scheme to thrust emancipation down the throats of the South in the same light as the attempt of the South to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends with the South, and not make weapons against us. The country was not general circulation through the Abolition press to be saved by initiating legislation and schemes in favor of the negro, but by war against the rebellion and kindness to loyal people. He believed the system of legislavention, has a brother in the rebel army. This | tion pursued here brought us to the condition we are now in and massed the enemy against us. Where is now the great army! And shall we go on fighting, as if we were the Abolition party fighting against the pro-ula-

very party! COL. FORNEY RECANTS .-- Forney, of the Phil-

"There can no longer be any question the he is a military chief of great and commend-ing ability, and that in a maze of unparall eled complications, and against a fanatic and fierce antagonism, he has exhibited patience, the last day of the session postage stamps are perseverance, genius and courage. I say this such, not by way of praise, but as an acit of simple justice to a man in whom so many great trusts have been reposed, and who has

not disappointed public confidence. "It may be said that in at least two of my former letters I expressed a different opinion.

THE CORPISCATION BILL AMENDED.

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives, do., that the provisions of the third clause of the dith section of an act to discuss insurrection, to punish treason and be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be demanded and made free; or he shall be imprisconstrued as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to in-clude any member of a State Legislature or Judge of any State Court who has not, in accepting or entering upon his omee, taken on the so-called after incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any confederate States of America; nor shall any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or confederate States of America; nor shall any confederate States of America; nor shall an punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural

This amendment removes several constitutional objections to the original bill, which was retrospective in its operations, and proposed to forfeit the real estate of rebels absolutely instead of during the life of the owners.

The discussion of this amendmend caused quite a commotion in the Senate among the dence of the Senate to the dictation of any President. Mr. Wade attacked the President in the most ferocious style. The report

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) thought that this was entirely a novel question. This way of coming in here illegitimately—in a way unknown to the Constitution—he did not like. He (Wade) did not know who was authorized to speak for the President or promulgate his views. If this is the way we are to legislate we ought to have a committee to wait on the President when we pass a bill and ask what his "royal" wish is? and how much we shall alter a bill to escape his veto? This is disgraceful. It is a total surrender of the rights of this body. The only constitutional way for the President is, it he has objections to the bill, to state them in his veto. There is no other way for him to act, unless we desire to surrender all our constitutional rights, and all the dignity of the Senate. This way of coming in here with back door vetoes cannot be tolerated. It seems that some gentlemen have been to see the President—to learn his opin ions. These gentlemen are very fortunate. Most gentlemen, when they go to see the President, are debarred from his presence, and those only are admitted who are charged with his constitutional conscience. He (Wade) would be very sorry if the President should important measure. It would be veto this the saddest news that ever went out of this Capitol. If such, however, is to be the case, he wanted the President to take all the responsibility of his own actions. He (Wade) wanted no back-kitchen way of doing busi-

Mr. Wade is very tender about the "constitutional rights" of the Senate. It is not long since he said, "whoever talks of constitutional rights is a traitor." But he takes an entirely different view of the subject when his own privileges are assailed. The course of the President in withholding his signature to this bill was a pointed rebuke to the radicals for passing an act containing two palpable violations of the Constitution-hence their anger.

LETTER FROM HON. F. W. HUGHES The following letter from Hon, F. W HUGHES. President of the Democratic Conven tion and Chairman of the State Central Com mittee, is a complete answer to the false repre sentations originating in the columns of the Harrisburg Telegraph :

To Messrs. O. Barret & Co., Editors of the Patriot and Union, Harrisburg :- Gentle MEN:-I extract the following from your weekly issuee of this instant:

"DRIVEN TO THE WALL .- The abolitionists graph says the Chairman, F. W. Hughes, has correct, it does not follow that Mr. Hughes is his brother's or his nephew's keeper.'

Although I do not suppose that these "emialthough all of us too well know one of the worst features of this, like that of other civil wars, is to rupture family ties, yet for the sake of truth, I furnish you the following statement was an Abolition, negro-sympathising concern throughout, and will be so regarded by the dred and fifty years past my ancestors were Pennsylvanians, (and among them one who ionary war, and was wounded in battle, from he effect of which he never recovered,) yet had, at the outbreak of this rebellion; brothers n the rebel States. One of them was accused of treason to the Southern Confederacy, and upon proof of his open and avowed Union sentiments, was sentenced to be hung by a vigilance committee in Georgia, which sat in From them and the make change under one dollar. Various ex- prepared halter he made a most narrow espedients have been recommended-among cape into North Carolina. Here a second committee nursued him, because of declarasubstitute for silver. Congress has taken the through the aid of personal friends, he man-matter in hand, and on Thursday last a bill aged to make his second escape, and hurried back, by the way of Louisville, to this (his native) State. As regards my nephews. I cannot certainly say whether I have or have not a nephew in the secession army at this time, but it may gratify these a legal tender for all dues to the United States | falsifiers" to know that at one time I had me add. I had also at the same time two

nephews in the Federal army.
You rightly judge I am not the "keeper personal merit for the fact that I have brothers in law in the Federal army, or seek to cast any reflection upon President Lincoln by reason of the fact, as is said, that he has two brothers in law in the secession

army. F. W. HUGHES.

POTTSVILLE, July 17, 1862.

SENATOR CHANDLER. Congress has adjourned, and there is an evident feeling of relief among the people .-But there would have been greater relief, if the adjournment had taken place a day sooner, so that the country might have been spared the malignant attack of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, upon General McClellan, with which the time of the Senate was occupied on Wednesday evening. Even the enemies of the General—at least such of them as are discreet and patriotic-are disgusted with their leader in the Senate. Such a speech at such a time, when the salvation of the country may be depending on maintaining the confidence which the army feels in General McClellan, is as criminal as treason. If the soldiers, from the humblest private to the highest commander of a corps, did not feel and express enthusiastic confidence in their commander-in-chief, there would be some reason in making attacks with a view to his removal from command. When an army loses such confidence, it is not always safe to retain the general. Chandler is trying to destroy it, at just such a time as would best suit Jeff. Davis and the rebel generals, and he makes himself a partner in their guilt. He insults, too, the President of the States, who has just returned from a visit to the army, and expresses himself well satisfied with the General and the army. There have been Chandlers in all wars, who have vilified generals in the field and tried to destroy ment notes issued to sustain the war. This adelphia Press, was one of McClellan's active as politicians. But happily Congress has adelphia the directors but like Mr. Wilkeson, of the Tri journed, and this Chandler will be heard no more in the capital for some months. - Bulle

HOP Hon. ISAAC SLENKER, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, was on the Democratic ticket for President Judge last fall in the counties of Union, Snyder and Mifflin. This district gave from two to three last week, of a similar outrage committed by thousand Republican majority, but Mr. Slen. a negro on a little girl in that county. These ker came within seventeen votes of being elected, and was defeated only by a mistake as to the place of holding the election in one town- our army are let loose upon the North, we are to be printed on thick paper, without gum, and may be exchanged, as we understand, for the Government demand notes.

former letters I expressed a different opinion.

And it gives me as much pleasure to retract that judgment as it gave me pain to record it."

the place of holding the election in one townour army are let loose upon the North, we ship. In the town of New Berlin, where he fear we shall have a surfeit of such negro outrages. that judgment as it gave me pain to record it." resides, he received nearly the whole vote. | outrages.

THE COMPLECATION MILL PASSED. THE COMPISCATION WILL AMENDED.

The President managed to intimate to Congress that unless the confiscation bill was modified in several essential particulars, he would be obliged to vetolt. Hence the passage by both Houses of Congress of the following resonance on the Confiscation bill recommended that the House recode from their distance is a greenest, and agree of the Senate with intion:

oned for not less than five years, and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his estate, rea and personal, excluding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall here-after incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and he convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property, of every kind whatever; or shall be punished by im-prisonment ten years, and fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and his slaves, if he has any, be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, excluding elaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offences des-oribed in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the that he would never surrender the indepen- United States. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, of treason against the United States. To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, proceeds of the same for the support of the affected by this bill-those who shall hereafter hold the office of president, vice president, member of Congress, foreign minister, &c., under the so called Confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation if, after sixty days, all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that their pro-perty shall be forfeited, &c. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to, and taking refuge within the ines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters, and coming under control of

and afterwards by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war, and be forever free from their service and no longer held as slaves. No slaves escaping from one State to another State shall be delivered up except for crime, or some offence against the laws of the United States, until the claimant shall first make oath as to his lawful ownership and that he has not borne arms in the present rebellion or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service shall deoide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized t employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare; and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such condition as he may deem expedient the for public welfare.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the report on the

table. Negatived—42 against 77.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill was then concurred in -yeas 82 against 42 nays.

—yens 82 against 42 nays.

Ylas—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baxter, Beamen, Bingham, Blair, of Va., Blair, of Pa., Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Casey, Clark, Colfax, Roecoe, Coukling, F. A. Coukling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawer, Duell, Dunn, Rdwards, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, of Mich., Kellogg, of Ill, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson, Hutchins, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, of Vt., Nizon, Patton, Phelos, of Cal., Pike, Porter, Potter, Rice, of Mass., Rice, of Me., Riddle, Rollins, of N. H., Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shan's, Shellabarger, Sherman, Neven, Stratton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton, and Worcester.

NAIS—Messrs. Allen. of Ohio, Allen. of Ill., Ancona.

and Worcester.

NATS-Messrs. Allen, of Ohio, Allen, of Ill., Ancona, Railen, Biddile, Browne, of R. I., Clements, Cobb, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Fouke, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hall, Harding, Helman, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Larear, Lehman, Mailory, Menzies, Mor-is, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Robins, of Mo., Segar, Shiel, Steele, of N. Y., Steele, of N. J., Elies, Thomas, of Mass., Thomas, of Md., Ward, Webster, Wickliffe and Wood.

President, and is now a law.

NEW RECRUITING REGULATIONS WASHINGTON, July 16. The following is the substance of a general rder that has just been issued from the War

Department: In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the Governors of States are authorized to anpoint, in addition to the staff officers hereto fore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the serrice at the commencement of the organization, with authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted

If any recruit shall be enlisted who shall afterwards, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for the service at the time of his enlistment, all the expenses caused thereby shall be paid to such officer, to be stopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government. mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should be fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Government may designate, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment be revoked, and he dis pay, unless the Governor shall think it proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been trans-

Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week when they will be immediately examined by the surgeon of the regiment, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, will be discharged from the service forthwith by the surgeon, who will report such dis-charges to the Adjutant General of the State, and also to the Adjutant of the regiment, noting particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment.

As soon as the organization of a regimen is completed, it will be carefully inspected by the mustering officer for the State, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present. No absentees except the sick in the hospital will be counted. He will also compare the muster in the rolls, and if found correct, will sign the roll, certifying to the muster of each man at the date of

Officers will be mustered into the service nly on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong. Until regiments-are organized and their muster rolls completed, they will be under the exclusive control of the Governors of the States, and all requisitions for Quartermaster's. Medical and Ordnance stores, and contracts for subsistence will, if approved by them, be allowed and not

otherwise Where it is desired by the Governors of the States, the United States officers of the Quartermaster's, Medical and Ordnance Departments may turn over stores to the State authorities, to be issued by them in accordance with the regulations and accounted for to the proper bureau of the War Department. Persons traveling under the order of the Governor of any State, on business connected with the recruiting service, will be allowed the actual cost of transportation, to be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer on the presentation of the account, accompanied

by proper vouchers, and the order under which the journey was performed. A WHITE WOMAN RAYISHED BY NEGROES.-The Greensburg (Westmoreland) Democrat of last week save :

On Wednesday morning two negroes, Jacob and Reuben Long, from Allegheny county, were committed to jail charged before Justice Hunter of West Newton, with having forcibly outraged the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Faull ner, a very respectable lady, residing in Rostraver township, in this county. This is the race for which our nation

wrecked in civil war, and with which, if slavery is abolished, our land will be overrun. The Review, published in Washington county, in this State, contained an account, of runaway slaves now within the lines of

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SERGEANT JOHN C. MCCRACKEN. effect from Annapolis, in the early part of last wee moment the death and buriel of Jonn C. McGraux derly Sergeant of the Union Guards. His death result-ar the effects of file would received in the second day the air the Chickahounity. We know McGrauxiar we from the effects of the wound received in the second day's fight at the Chickmonlay. We knew McCasters well, and a braver in better soldier never left the precincts of our good old edy. He was among the first to conjuny was at Camp Wayne, West Chester, he was made Third Segant. Last fall he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. He was in the 22d year of his way, and his profession was that of a Microsco Dresier. He was affable, intelligent and whits, and was therefore a great favorite among the officers and man of his regiment. His triands hera, and they are legion, will mourn the loss of one of the best of fallows and most genial and light hearted of companions.

It seems hard to realize that so many of the gallant young fellows, who went forth from here a year ago with bright hopes and buoyant splrits, are now sleeping their last sleep beneath the soil of distant States. McChacker, Our, FORKER, BRAR, BURR, all "gone to that bourne from whence not traveler has e'er returned." Far from home and kindred they have met the storn monator Death, and although no monumental pile marks the place of their repose, yet "They need no monuments—those men.

Of sterling worth and patriot deed.

For first in glory's ranks they stand, And none deny the rich-seared meed;—Each freeman's heart a casket is, Wherein their actions deeply lie, And never will they be force.

Till Liberty herself shall die!"

HOWE OW A FURLOHOR.—Clant. EDWARD MC-

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.—Capt. EDWARD MC GOVER, of the 79th (Lancaster County) Regiment, P. V. now in Alabama, arrived at his home in this city on Tues day last, on a short furlough. Gapt. MGC, is somewhat indisposed, but has generally enjoyed the best of health He reports the Begiment in good health and condition.—The Captain looks every inch the soldier.

nations, who was Surgeon of the Jackson Rifles in the three months service, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, with orders to report himself for duty at the shortest notice. Dr. A. is an excellent phy-

slaves; and God, manufacture them into his own manufacted him to incorporate them into his own manufacted him to incorporate them into his own manufacted him to fire right of circumcision.

In the 24th chapter, verse 35, men-servants and maidservants are named among the "blessings" which God had bestowed upon Abraham. The Speaker, who was himself as servant, said:

"And the Lord hath blessed my inaster greatly, and he is become great; and he hath given him flocks and herds, and silver and gold, and men-servants and maid-servants, and camels and asses." conviction or punishment of any person guilty ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Steps are about being ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Steps are about being taken to raise another Regiment of Volunteers in this county. It is presumed, the effort being successful, that the Regiment will be commanded by Captains Prankin and MoGOVERN. The former gentleman is well known as the commander of the finest Infantry company in the State, and the latter as one of the best officers in the crack 79th Regiment. We believe that two better men could not be found anywhere to command such a body of men. Their military experience and soldierly bearing render them amply qualified for the responsible positions of Colocel and Lieutenant Colonel.

passed off to the delight of all.

The High Schools' Commencement took place in the svening, at the sume place, in the presence of a crowded, intelligent and appreciating audience. The graduates acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Hon. A. L. HATES, President of the City School Board, who presented the diplomas. The exercises were decidedly interesting throughout.

a servant, said:

"And the Lord hath blessed my master greatly, and he is become great; and he hath given him flocks and hards, and silver and gold, and men-servants and maid-servants, and camels and asses."

By the 14th chapter, 1:th verse, it appears that Abraham had three hundred and eighteen "trained servants, born in his house," and bow many "bought with his money" is not stated.

Now, if buying men with money, and holding them in slavery be a sin, Abraham was in his age one of the greatest of sinners; yet God instead of rebuking him, and requiring him to put away his sin, not only prespered him, but on account of his especial faith and hollness selected him to be the father of His chosen people, and an example for all generations. Could this have happened if slavery had been a sin in the sight of God?

It does not appear that the Hebrews held any slaves when they fied out of Egypt, or that they acquired any while wandering in the wilderness. Hying from slavery themselves they were a new nation without constitution or laws, and all their institutions were prescribed by God himself through floses. Does any Christian believe that God would or could prescribe to his chosen people a sinful institution? Yet God established, or recognized, slavery as an institution of the Hebrew nation. If any one doubts it, let him read the 21st chapter of Roudus, the 25th chapter of the Hebrew and the 21st chapter of the chapter of the Hebrew of the Hebrew that the stablishment or recognized a mode by which with their own consent, they may be made bond men "forwer." But the establishment or recognized a mode by which with their own consent, they may be made bond men "forwer." But the establishment or recognition of perpetual slavery as an institution of the Hebrew Commonwealth is found in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, and the stablishment or recognition of perpetual slavery as an institution of the Hebrew Commonwealth is found in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, and the slavery cased among the Hebrews every fifty years, whereas

THE LATE COL. SENECA G. SIMMONS. THE LATE COL. SERECA C. SIMMONS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, P. R. \
Camp near Harrison's Bar, James River, July 5, 1862. \
At a meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment, P. R. \
hold at their camp July 5th, 1862, Licut. Col. J. W. Fisher \
was elected President, and Adjutant A. G. Mason, Secretary.

opted: Wherras, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to per-

Reselved, That in the death of Colonel Simmons in the

arable icss. ed. That we tender our sincere condolence to the

Attest: A. G. Mason, Lt. and Adj't, Sec'y. CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

There should be a general rejoicing through-

out the loyal States that Congress has at length adjourned, which fortunate event took place on Thursday last. It was unquestionably, the most reckless, fanatic, venal, and corrupt assemblage that ever met to legislate for the great American people. Our only hone is that we may never be necessitated to look upon its like again.

last days of the session, the New York Times' correspondent writes as follows:

position to the President's modifications of the Confiscation Bill. Radical Republicans, like THADDEUS STEVENS and BINGHAM, opposed the modifications, as taking away the life and virtue of the bill, while the unreasonable Conservatives opposed them, in order to procure a veto of the bill as passed, and defeat all confiscation. The talk is general in Washington to night that the President has now Abolitionists and Pro Slavervites-and should keep them all aloof from his counsels in

ments but has been pushed on to induce him to supercede Gen. McClellan. The President, knowing all the facts better him. Thereupon, CHANDLER pronounces a bitter, wild and unsparing speech, calculated to produce widespread disaffection to the Gov-ernment among the people, and to put an end to all enlistments."

Assistant Surgeon .- Dr. Frank G. AL

Celebration of the Secondary Schools of this city took place on Friday morning last, at Fulton Hall. The Hall was crowded with scholars and spectators, and the exercises passed off to the delight of all.

The High Schools' Commence.

the government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces non-commissioned officer commanded the Union Guards in

SERGEANT MILTON WEIDLER.—This young non-commissioned officer commanded the Union Guards in the third day's fight at the Chickahominy. Capt. Barron and Lieut. Hook were too ill to assume command, and Lieut. Bask was assigned an ardones position elsewhere.—Orderly Sergeant McCracken received the wound which incapacitated him, and which has since proved Tatal, in the second day's fight, and 2d Sergeant Baunan was taken prisoner. The command was consequently devolved by Col. Romars on the 3d Sergeant, and we learn that he performed his duty galiantly and fearlessly. When Sergeant Weinler left here for the seat of war he was a private, but his good conduct as a soldier and excellent qualities as a man soon gained him the esteem and affection of the officers and men of his company, and he was promoted to his present position: He is a son of our esteemed f.iend, Dr. Isaac C. Weinler, of Upper Leacock township, who is well known as one of Laboaster county's best physicians and most excellent citizens. The Sergeant is well deserving of promotion, and we trust he will receive it.

KED MEN'S FIG NIG.—A complimentary in-vitation lying before us announces the First Annual Pic Nic of the Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, No. 22, I. O. R. M., at Wa-bank on Thursday next, the 24th inst. It promises to be the grandest affair of the season, and our city readers know that the Ee-shah-ko-nee's entertainments are always first-class and conducted in an orderly and happy manner. The Pic Nic will wind up in the evening with a grand hop at the Wabank House. The Intelligencer will endeavor to be represented on this interesting occasion.

REV. BISHOP SCOTT, D. D .- This distinguished Divine will preach in the Duke Street M. E. Church, on Sunday morning next. After the sermon he will ordain Rev. James Carsout to the Ministry. The public at large are respectfully invited to attend.

A JUST TRIBUTE.-We have been permitted A JUST TRIBUTE.—We have been permitted by the recipient, Mr. WILLIAM COx, of this city, to publish the following letter from Capt. Thomas B. Barren, having reference to the gallant conduct and death of his son, Private WILLIAM W. COx, of his company. The letter is an eloquent and just tribute to the memory of the decased: OAPN NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 7, 1862.

Dran Sin: It is with the deepest sorrow that I feel it to be my duty to announce to a fond parent that his son is now classed among the martyrs that have fallen in defence of every thing sexced to us as a nation.

Donkling, r. A. Conking, Covode, Cutier, Davis, Dawer, Deall, Dunn, Edwards, Elliot. Ely, Fenton, Pessenden, Eibher, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Hooper, Hatchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogs, of Mich, Kell

7. Cox.
Very respectfully, your obd't sv't,
THOS, B BARTON,
Capt. Co. B, 1st Reg't, P. B. V. C.

and string little to the door, it that the above head has a master shall bore his ear through with an awi; and he shall serve him forever."

It hence appears that when a master had given his Hebrew servant a wife, the wife and children were not to be free with the hunsband and father, who might if he choose, remain a servant with them, not to the year of Jubilee only, but "forever."

A practical illustration of the meaning of these provisions is found in the 34th chapter of Jeremish. It seems that the Jews had fallen into the practice of disregarding the law and holding their Hebrew brethren in bondage more than six years. On being required to comply with the law they had done so, and set their Hebrew servants free. Afterward, however, resumed control over them and again reduced them to slavery. For this violation of the law the prophat decounced against them the most terrible judgments. The crime, however, did not consist in holding a Hebrew in bondege six years or the stranger forever, but in holding the Hebrew more than six years. The class of servants to which the crime was confined is explicitly stated in the 6th verse, as follows, to wit: "That ry. A committee was appointed, consisting of Major George are, Captain H. C. Ulman and Captain A. D. Collins, to

"And if a man smite his servant or his maid with a rod, and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. u deeply left. red, That in Colonel Simmons was a comple blend-

The Company when returned to the charge.

The Christian Era found the institution of slavery pervading not only Judea, but all the civilized and barbarian world. Did Christ, in a single instance denounce it as a sin!—No, not once. On the contrary he recognizes the relation and the duty of servants to promote the interests of their masters. In the narable of the five talents in the lation and the duty of servants to promote the interests of their masters. In the parable of the five talents in the 25th chapter of Mathew, he that had received one talent is employing it for the benefit of his master. But the Christian view of slavery is more clearly developed in the teachings of the Apostles. Says Paui in First Corinthians, 7, 20, 21, 22:

"Let every man abide in the same calling in which he was called. Art thou called, being a servant? Care not for it; but if thou mayest be made five, use it rather, he that is called, the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freemen; likewise also he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant." servant."

In the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th verses of the 6th chapter of Ephesians, Paul inculcates the Christian duties of children and parents, and then proceeds in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 5th and 9th to teach servants and their masters their Christian duties. Says he:
"Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters, according to the fiesh, with fear and trembling, in single-pass of your heart as note Christian."

Among other interesting allusions to the

"Extremes met in Congress to day, in opbroken loose from both factions-the

Senator CHANDLER'S speech to-day is regarded as an attack on the Administration.— Not one of his garbled and ex parte state-Lincoln's attention day after day for months, than CHANDLER, has refused, and still refuses to join the crusade against McClellan, but calls on the country for troops to reinforce

WAR MEETINGS.

Large and enthusiastic "war meetings" vere held during the last week in New York, Boston, Albany, and many of the larger cities and towns of the free States, to aid the Government in raising troops. Large sums of money were contributed for bounties to those who enlist, and it seems that "any amount" can be raised for that purpose. That is the true way to strengthen our armies in the field; the men should be hired, not driven at the point of the bayonet, to enlist in the service, and those who are willing to risk their lives in defence of their country, and they are generally the laboring classes, should be liberally paid.

A LETTER OF SLAVERY—IT IS VIN-DICATED BY THE BIBLE—A RE-BARKABLE DOCUMENT. The following letter published in the National Intelligencer, from Ambs Kendalf a man of learning and ability, who has filled as large a space in our political history as any living man, will be read with much interest: Gright of Bible Simory Noat; Abrahom The Lone of Boss - The Process of the Jesu- Okristianity, and Slatery Okrist, Paul, Star, Philmon and his Charch. To Annahan Lincoln, Paulicent or U. S.

"Both thy bondmen and thy bond-maids, which thou

In Abraham's time the power of the master over the

slave appears to have been absolute; nor was it very materially modified by the laws of Moses. Among the regulations which dod prescribed through Moses were the following in the 21st chapter of Exodus, 20th and 21st verses. viz:

ness of your heart as unto Christ.

"Not with eye service, as men pleasers, but as the servant of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart.

"With good will doing service as to the Lord, and not to

men.

"Knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth

in accordance with the "doctrine" of God, and he is not to bring that doctrine into direpute by disobedience or miscondact. Nor is he to think less of his master because he finds himself on a level with him in the church, but is tather to serve him with more real than ever. In his Epistle to Titus, chapter 24th, verses 9 and 10, Paul says:

"Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things, not answering again, not purloining, but showing all good fidelity, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things."
In other words, the servant who obeys his master is honest and faithful, "adorns the decirine of our God and Saviour."
The Apostie Peter, in his First Epistle, chapter 2, verses 18, 19 and 20, preaches the same doctrine in yet stronger language. He says:

"Bervants, be subject to your masters with all fear; not

to be continued in the possible water provisiones are placed than, and "to do as they would, be done by" upon a change of position.

The Epistis of Paul to Philemon gives us a beautiful nicture of the relations which should exist between a thrillian master and a Christian give. If a spears that Phileston, though a slaveholder, was a devoted Unistian, with a "chirch ing his house." Paul found in Roma a runsway slave of this devoted Christian called Osesimus, and converted to Christianly.

Though he needed his services in his captivity, he deemed it his duty to send him back to his master with a latter in which he said:

"Perhaps he therefore, departed for a season, that thou shouldst receive him forever, not as a servant, but above a servant a brother beloved, especially to me, but now much more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord."

Now, suppose Philemon had had a thousand such servant, all members of his church, all confended and happy in their gospel brotherhood with their master, and that some Bescher or Chever, by preaching the modern doctrine that slavery is sin, had broken up this brotherhood and sent its happy members to some ancient Canada to live on husts like the prodigal son, do you think Paul would have been more likely to denounce him as the "servant" of him who tanght the happy inmates of Paradise that by eating the forbidden fruit they would become as gods, knowing good and evil.

This letter is already so long that I must reserve some To ARRAMAN LINGUES, PRESENTE OF U.S.

REMEMBER LINGUES, PRESENTE OF U.S.

For respicable for the remember of the a right to interface with it under out political institutions, except the people in the State in which it exists. My object in this letter is not to show that slavery is a useful or desirable institution for our age or country. Inst. that, whatever may be the abuse to which it is liable, there is nothing in the institution fitself which makes it the duty of a Christian to seek its abcilition otherwise than by admonishing the slaves to be obedient and faithful to their masters, and the masters to be kind and induigent to their slaves.

To this end I shall attempt to prove that slavery is not in itself afuful by showing from the Bible that it has been sanctioned by God himself, not only by not rebaking it but by giving it his direct authority.

The first we learn of slavery in the Bible is the curse of Ham or Cansan, by Noah—densels, 9th chapter, 25th verse: "And he said, cursed be Cansan, a sevant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." Now, Noah, was the man selected by God to perpetuate the human race, and he was not punished or consured by his Maker for thus dooming a portion of his posterity to perpetual bondage.

In the 17th chapter of Genetia, verses 12, 13, 23 and 27, the fact that Abraham bought men with his money is four times recognized. Verse 12 is represented to be the language of God himself speaking to Abraham, and is in the following of God himself speaking to Abraham, and is in the following and he hat it sight days old shall be circumcised

knowing good and ovil.

This letter is already so long that I must reserve some further views of the subject, with its practical application, for another communication.

AMOS KENDALL.

March 22, 1862. of God himself speaking to Abranam, and as its accounting words, vis:

"And he that is eight days old shall be circumcised among you, every man-child in your generations, he that is born in the house or bought with roosey of any stranger, which is not of thy seed."

Here is a direct recognition of the fact that Abraham held slaves; and God, instead of commanding him to set them free, directed him to incorporate them into his own family have the right of circumcision. Important from Vicksburg—Rebel Ram Arkansas Runs by Our Floet-She De-stroys a Number of War Vessels. Special despatch to Forney's Press.] MEMPHES, July 18.

MEMPILS, July 18.

The Grenada (late Memphis) Appeal, of the 16th inst. reports that the rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat Arkansa, under command of Capt. J. N. Bryan, came down from the Yasoo river on the 16th, and ran by that portion of our fleet which lies above Yicksburg successfully, and anchored under the batteries surrounding that city.

The Appeal says the ram ran down several Federal war vessels, and disabled many more; one of our vessels was blown no.

vessels, and disance many
blown up.

The "Arkansas" is a very formidable gunboat, being
plated with two and a half-inch iron, with the plates and
nalls riveted.

She has a very heavy armament, and is furnished with
propellers, seven feet in diameter, with four flanges each. een wounded. The Federal loss is not known, but is said to have been The Federal loss is not known, Due is said to hard very heavy.

In addition to the above, the Appeal's despatch contains a great deal which is bombastic and not worthy of reproduction; but there is unquestionably some truth in the statements from state energy to the statements from deal power.

There are no recent arrivals from Vickaburg.

The Federal gunboat Benton was left in a sinking condition.

CASCO.

For The Intelligencer.

PARTY SPIRIT AND NORTHERN SE-CESSIONISM--CAUSE AND EFFECT.

for the could or could prescribe to his chosen people a sindil united for the Hebrew aution. If any one doubts him read the 21st chapter of Exedus, the 25th chapter Leviticus, and the verses from the other ways and prescribed a mode by which with one own consent they may be made bond-men "forever." he establishment or recognition of perpetual slavery ine stabilishment or recognition of perpetual slavery institution of the Hebrew Commonwealth is found as 25th chapter of Leviticus.

In statisticus of the Hebrew Commonwealth is found as the Sabbatical Year and the Jubilee. The prescribed is a stability of the Hebrew shows the prescribed as mode to the stability of the stabili

ple. Their information is gathered, for the most part, from the newspapers of this country, and, according to the teachings and advices of these papers, the public mind is moulded, and the prestige either for or against the cause of the Union is directed. The Republican papers of the North tell them that men who have hitherto been in high positions politically, and always regarded as able and inductial statesmen, as well as nearly all the constituents of the Democratic party are "traitors" and "secessionists," not only sympathizing with, but actually giving aid and comfort to those in rebellion. We here at home know all this to be false, and that it is only a malicious political fretest and dodge. Yet abroad it is no doubt regarded as true, and taken as an exact indication of public sentiment, and of course weakens our cause. We have here the spectacle presented of a preconcerted scheme inaugurated by the lo ders and papers of the Republican party, for the purpose of breaking down the Democracy, when in fact they are most seriously embarrassing the Administration of their own President, and injuring the very cause they themselvos profess patriotically to support.

Is it not therefore a logical conclusion that if the South is united in the doctrine of Secessionism, as their papers allege, and the North is divided in sentiment upon the subject, as the Republican papers would indicate, that the Union cause is not as popular as we would have top over the forth or save the Union and the Government.

The same is true in regard to the Union feeling in the and solvices of these papers, the public mind

The eners now being put form to serve account the Government.

The same is true in regard to the Union feeling in the South. It is crippled and overwhelmed by the Ancreased strength Secessionism receives, through the encouragement these garbied, lying statements occasion: The rebellion becomes strangthoued in proportion to the seeming popularity of their cause, as stated by those papers.

The fabr cation which appeared some time ago in the Philadelphia Press, in regard to a remark ex-President Bucharan should have made, will illustrate the point in hand. It was said that it was the expressed opinion of that gentleman that "the Northern armise uver could subdue the South, and if they would get into the Octon States in the warm summer months they would die like

und he die under hie hand, he shall be surely punished. Votwithstanding, if he continue a day or two he shall not be punished; for he is his money?

In the same chapter, verse 26 and 27, it is provided that f a master smite out an eye or a tooth of a servant, he hand. It was said that it was the expressed opinion of that gentleman that "the Northern armies never could subdue the South, and if they would get into the Octton States in the warm summer months they would die like rotten sheep." This statement, was of course copied into all the Republican papers in the North, with their characteristic gasconade about "secession" and "treason." It also wont to Europe and found its way into the English and French journals, and being the alleged cpinion of a man who is regarded as one of our greatest living statesmen, the comments upon it were accordingly derogatory to the position of the Government. It thence found its way to the States now in rebellion, and was very soon sprend all over that region, encouraging them to more structs efforts in their cause, by its debilitating influence upon the embers of the Union sentiment, already smothered nearly to extinction.

In this piece of vindictive malice, originated doubtless for the purpose of injuring a man who is devotedly exteched ball let him go free. Under these laws prescribed by God himself, the Hebrow th all their prisoners, except 32,000 virgins, who educed to slavery. coforth, during the history of the Hebrew nation,

ered nearly to extinction.

In this piece of vindictive mailce, originated doubtless for the purpose of injuring a man who is devotedly citached to the Union and the Constitution, and who heartily approves of every Constitutional measure now in force for the restoration of the Government, we have an exhibition of the character of the party rancer everywhere prevailing the rank and file, as well as the leaders and journals of the Republican party. If the cause of the nation is to repose in this destructive influence, and to be surrounded by the desolating atmosphere of this species of party spirit and party vassalage, what is to save it from unter and hopeless prostration and overthrow? If our present war is to be prosecuted until the authority of the Government is re-existilished and the Union restored, is the fact not patent that a radical change of tactics must be adopted by the dominant party and its journals.

In the decay and loss of political integrity, the prosperity and credit of the Government becomes impaired, and however much we may regard the importance of victories upon the battle-field, as the proper means by which a peace is to be conquered, the whole force and power of the moral status of our effort is hopelessly lost, so long as the conduct of our political jugglers in Congress and out of it, jwhether editors or otherwise, provoke the disgust of Nations abroad and the masses of our people of homs.

OBSERVER.

The Senate Judiciary Committee unani-

men.

"Knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth the same shall be receive of the Lord, whether he be bound or free.

"And ye masters do the same things unto them, fore-bearing threatenings, knowing that your master also is in Heaven, neither is there respect of persons with him."

The plain meaning of this passage is, that it is the Chrititian duty of the servant to obey and serve his master with the same fidelity and devotion as he would eerre God and Christ; or rather that cheefful obedience and faithful service to his master is a portion of his duty to his God and Saviour. And masters arojinstructed to treat their servants kindly reciprocating their good will, and are admonished that in the sight of God all men are equal, whatever may be their earthly relations.

Similar injunctions are imposed on servants and masters in the third and fourth chapters of Paul's Epistle to the Colossians. mously reported back the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simions with a state ment of the facts, but without any recommendation. Mr. Simmons appeared before the committee and with "great frankness and fairness" detailed all the circumstances of the transaction. He also stated with charming innocence that he was unconscious of having done anything wrong in acting as he did, and he was not aware that it was unlawin the third and fourth chapters of Paul's Epistle to the Colossians.

In the 6th chapter of Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, verses one and two, the Apostle says:

"Let as many servants as are under the yoko count their own masters as worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his dectrine be not blasphemed.

"And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the bonefit. These things teach and exhort."

In other words, "all honor" to his master by a slave is in accordance with the "doctrine" of God, and he is not to bring that doctrine into disreptute by dissolations or of having done anything wrong." What sort of having done anything wrong." What sort of a conscience can be have? He certainly knew that he was swindling the Government out of \$50,000 by this transaction, and that Shubarth could have furnished his arms for \$50,000 less than the contract price had not Senator Simmons demanded a bounty for his services. And it may be asked how a Senator of the United States could obtain a contract for a favored constituent if the business of the department had been honestly conducted?-Why was not this contract a advertisement inviting proposals, to the lowest hidder? and how did it happen that Senator

The Apostic Peter, in his first singuise, chapter 2, versas 18, 19 and 29, preaches the same doctrine in yet stronger language. He says:

"Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward; for this is thankworthy, if a man, for conscience toward dod, ondure grief, suffering wrongfully; for what glory is it, when ye be buffsted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently; this is acceptable to dod."

In other words, Peter inculcates the obedience and submission of a size to his master, whether the master be kind or cruel; as a Christian duty excited by "conscience toward God." and teaches that patient enderance of unjust chastisement is a virtue pecutiarity "acceptable to God."

It is the peculiar beauty of Orbitalianity that it recognizes all the institutions and relations of human society as it finds them, and, in the prospect of an eternal equality hereafter, seeks to reconcile all men to the conditions in which they find themselves during their short probation on earth. It would make men and wives more happy, by inculcating dielity and mutual confidence and affection, it would make families more happy by teaching love and reverence to children, and a gentle but firm exercise of authority to parents; it would make both master and contractor could afford to pay him \$50,000 for his services? This transaction gives us some insight into the corruption prevailing at Washington in the allotment of contracts. There is no doubt that Senators and Representatives have dabbled in this business to a great extent, and hence the disposition of the majority of the Senate to deal with their brother culprit so tenderly .- Patriot & Union.

Simmons had influence enough to procure this

contract at such an enormous price that the