Ine Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate. LANCASTER, PA., AUGUST 5, 1862.

CIRCULATION, SOOO COPIES:

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OUR FLAG. P



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

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

ISAAC SLENKER, Union County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JAMES P. BARR, Pittsburg.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE. The Democratic County Committee met for the purpose of organization at Shober's Hotel, in this city, on Wedness day last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by H. B. SWARE, Esq., Chairman. Mr. S. said that he was glad to see so large an attendance of the members, and specially at this terrible crisis; it was an earnest that he Democratic party was yet alive to the interests of the country, and was ready at all times and under all circumes to devote its energies and organization to restor the Union as it was and maintain the Constitution as it is He hoped the proceedings of the Committee would be conducted with harmony and for the best interests of the only Union party of the Nation-the great Democratic party. Mr. S. was heartily applauded during his remarks. On motion, Mr. HIRAM R. HULL, of Penn, was chosen

emporary Secretary. The roll was then called, and the following members temporary S

nswered to their names.

answered to their names. John J. Keylor, Bart; David McColm, Brecknock; John Rier, Eeq. (Gay; William N. Gabraith, Colerain; Henry E. Shimp, East Occalico; George Bannett, Conoy; Sanders McGulough, Drumore; William Dungan, Eden; J. H. Bietz, Elizabeithown Bor.; Lawrence Hipple, Fulton; S. C. Pinkerton, East Hempfield; John M. Weller, West Hempfield; Samuel Long, West Lampeter; Andrew J. Stelaman, City, N. W. Ward; H. B. Swarr, N. E. Ward; Dr. Henry Carpenter, S. W. Ward; William A. Morton. S. E. Ward; George Diller, Lescock; George W. Linville, Up-per Leacock; James Patterson, Little Britain; Benjamin Workman, Manhelm Twp.; George G. Brush, Manor; Henry Shuffaer, Mount Joy Bor.; Ames Rockey, Paradles; H. R. Hull, Ponn; Franklin Clark, Strasburg Twp.; R. Tha Chatmen then stated that the first business in order

The Chairman then stated that the first business in order would be the election of permanent officers. He called Dr CARPENTER to the chair, and, in a few neat and appropriate remarks, Mr. SWARR thanked the members for the uniform courtesy extended to him as Chairman of the County Com ee, during the long period he had acted as such. He respectfully declined a re-election.

On motion, Mr. RICHARD R. TSHUDY, of Warwick, unanimously chosen Chairman.

Mr. TSHUDY, on assuming the duties of the Chairman ship, made a few pertinent and eloquent remarks. He said the mission of the Democratic party was a grand, a and restoring the Union as it was. That is the motto which is emblazoned on our banners in letters of living light. He trusted that past dissensions were entirely for-

gotten, and past feuds buried. The position to which he ad been chosen was an ardnous one. He thanked th

THE WAR MEETING. The County War Meeting held in this city, on Saturday last, was tolerably well attended from town and country ; but, as we have not money. Previous legislation had anthorized been furnished with a copy of the proceedings, an issue of Government paper money to the we are unable to give either the list of officers amount of over three hundred millions of dolor the resolutions, this week. The meeting was presided over by Dr. F. A. MUHLENBERG, lars. in larger denominations, but this last step reduces it down to five cent shinplasters ! of this city, and speeches were made by Col. In the commercial crisis of 1857, which JOHN W. FORNEY and MORTON MCMICHAEL, pressed heavily, not only upon the banks but Esq., of Philadelphia, Rev. ALFEED COOKMAN, of New York, Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, of Mercers-

No. of the Control of

the entire community, it was proposed by Mr. burg, (who spoke in German) Rev. Mr. Con-BUCHANAN'S administration that the Govern-BAD, of this city, and Col. O. J. DICKEY. The ment should issue, not three or four hundred millions, but only twenty millions of treasury first two speeches (especially McMICHAEL's) notes, in denominations of fifty dollars and were strongly tainted with Abolitionism ; and upwards, for the purpose of relieving the Col. FORNEY could not let the opportunity pass without making repeated thrusts at, and people and the country. When the abusing his former patron and friend, Mr. proposition was before Congress, it was vehe-BUCHANAN. Col. DICKEY made decidedly the mently opposed by the leading Republicans in

most sensible and appropriate speech of any : for he told those present on the stand and around him, in substance, that this was no time for talk-that the time for still in Congress, and who now go the whole action had arrived-that they ought to say "come boys," instead of "go" when plasters : they asked others to enlist-he himself Senator COLLANER said : was ready to enrol his name, and he wanted others about him to do the same thing, &c. &c. His remarks created the only real enthusiasm that was manifested in the meeting, for they were pointed and apposite. Of course they were not relished by the noisy patriots present-some of whom were on the stand-

present—some of whom were on the stand— who don't go to the war themselves, but prefer staying at home to abuse better Union men and better citizens in every respect than themselves. We shall publish the resolutions, &c., next

take occasion to give our opinion more at time.' length in reference to the object intended by

the prime movers in the affair. In the meantime we trust that recruiting for the army will go forward vigorously, and that the Regiment and pay interest for it. Go and buy gold, put will be filled up this week, notwithstanding it into your treasury, keep up your sub-treathe "wet blanket" that was thrown over it by the wire-pullers and managers of the meet-

ing on Saturday.

LANCASTER COUNTY AHEAD : Recruiting has been very brisk in this city and county since our last issue. Upon inquiring, we learn that over seven hundred men have been sworn in-enough to constitute the eight companies required in the call, and the good work is still going on. We have no doubt that, by the close of the present week. enough names will be added to make ten full companies-a Regiment. This speaks well for the patriotism of the Old Guard, and is worthy of imitation by every other county in the State.

busily engaged in getting ready to form the national bank. We once had such a bank, encampment, and in a day or two everything with a capital of \$30,000,000, and you said it will be ready to move the men into quarters. Was a great monster. Here you are making a national bank without checks, without any When the Regiment is formed we hope to see hypothecation of securities, based on nothing Capt. FRANKLIN promoted to the Colonelcy and except the public credit. You are creating Capt. McGovern to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. No better selections, nor better qualified or more popular officers, could be found any- have issued this paper three or four times, where.

RECRUITING.

The Government is urgently pressing the nlistment of men. They are needed without delay-now. It is only recently that the real heft of the public enemy-its powers and its

numbers-has been ascertained. We have lost valuable time in learning that men from a southern latitude can fight and fight well. We must now accept this as a fact, and prenoble one-that of maintaining the Constitution as it is pare at once to act upon it. Hence more men should be put in the field-and that quickly.

Above all, the Government is urging the licy of filling up the "old Regiments." This is its real policy. These regiments are under good and veteran Commanders, and the interests of the service as well as the good of limited by the courts, and by their liabili the men, gives to this branch of enlistments a decided preference.

THE SHINPLASTER CONGRESS. want to warn the mechanics and laborers, and One of the last acts of the present Congress the industrial classes of the country, that this Administration, which I said was but an elonbefore their adjournment, was to pass a bill gation of the preceding one, is endeavoring to convert this Government, in the name of Damo making postage and other stamps currency, as

and the second second

oracy, TO A DESPOTISM, AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, under the guise of treasury notes, INTO ONE GRAND BANKING SYSTEM."

We leave every reader to make his own mments on those extracts and the currency action of the Republican Congress of 1862bearing in mind, however, as we have already stated, that the proposition on which these gentlemen were speaking in 1857, was, not to put in circulation a Government paper cur rency, but simply, as a relief to the commercial

and business community, to issue twenty millions of treasury notes, of no denomination below \$50.

THE NEWS.

both houses, as unconstitutional and impolitic. Officers who left. Gen. McClellan's army on Read the following extracts from the speeches Tuesday, report that some important moveof some of these men at that time, who are ment was then hourly expected. On Monday Gen. McClellan issued orders for all the length in flooding the country with shintroops to be ready for action at a moment's notice.

On Tuesday a body of two hundred Con "The moment there is difficulty, the momen federates invested the town of Mount Sterling, there is any pecaniary pressure which is felt by the treasury, however slight its pulse may be, immediately the bottom is knocked out of Kentucky, and demanded the surrender of the place. The demand was refused, and they your system by this bill; the whole of it is utterly disregarded and broken down. What then attacked the town, but were repulsed by the Home Guard. The Confederate loss was is substituted in its place? To begin with: the bill provides for the issue of \$20,000,000--eight killed and forty eight taken prisoners-The Federal casualties were only three men wounded.

It is reported that the Confederates took Russellville, Ky., on Tuesday, and subsequently left the place on the approach of a force of Federal troops. Russellville is in Logan county, on a branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, forty one miles North of Nashville.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has issued a roclamation calling the Legislature together, for the purpose of explaining the extent of the power of the military board, and to consider President Lincoln's emancipation policy.

General Pope with his staff arrived at Warrenton on Tuesday, and assumed command of his army in the field. The citizens remain within the lines, refusing to take the oath of allegiance or go South, alleging that General Pope dare not enforce the order to that effect. At Luray Court House, however, on the same day, all the males of the town were arrested and imprisoned, preparatory to administering the oath. Madison Court House was occupied by Federal troops on Saturday last. A skirmish occurred near the town, but the Federals suffered no loss. Madison Court House is northwest of Gordonsville, and not far from the Confederate Gen. Ewell's lines at Stannardsville. The Confederates are still lying quietly along the Central railroad, thirty or forty thousand strong.

It is reported that a large force of guerillas, from Arkansas have entered Missouri, and are now encamped in Howell and Texas counties. The town of Hannibal is almost deserted by its inhabitants, fearing the forays of the guerillas.

defeated by a force of six hundred and fifty Federals at Moore's Mills, near Fulton, Missouri on Monday. The Confederate loss is stated at from seventy five to one hundred killed and wounded. The Federal casualties were forty-five killed and wounded.

The Confederates have captured a dispatch steamer about one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburg. They took quite a large number of prisoners and destroyed the boat. By the arrival of the steamer Australian at New York on Wednesday, we have European advices to the 20th ult. Mr. Lindsay's motion in the British Parliament, in favor of mediation and for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, was called up on the 18th, and gave rise to a debate.' The resolution was finally withdrawn, at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, who appealed to the House to leave the matter in the hands of the Government. Lord Palmerston "treated the issue of the war," we are told, "as a foregone conclusion, saying that the only satisfactory termination that could be anticipated was an amicable separation." He thought, however. that this result "would be impeded rather than facilitated by debates in Parliament."-He contended that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy could give no cause of offense to the North, but thought that the present condition of the contest would not justify any such action on the part of the Government."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY .- Our young friends ASSIGNED TO JUTT. -- Uur young friends, having passed very creditable examinations before the State Medical Board, have been assigned to duty--the former with the 77th Regiment, Col. Stambaugh, and the latter with the 70th Regiment, Col. Hambright.

THE COMMENCEMENT .- The Annual Com-The Course and Calast - ine Annual Coor-mensement of Franklin and Marshall College took place on Wedneeday last, at Eulton Hall, in presence of a crowd-ed audiance of strangers and cliftena. The gradnates numbared twenty eight. The entires as a general thing were or crelinet, well thund and well dollvered. Everything passed of pleasantly and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

concerned. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, ex-President Buomaran tendered his resignation as President of the Board; but at the request of a number of the mem-ber he withdrew it, and was unanimously re-lected.

ARRIVED HOME .- Sergeant GEORGE M. BAU-ARRIVED HOME. — Sergeent GEORGE M. BAU-MAR, of the Union Guards, who was taken prisoner at the second day's fight before Bichmond. arrived at his home in this dity on Wednesday last, direct from Bichmond via Fortress Morroe. He left at the latter place George Ochs, John Weldel and Calvin L. Murphy, of this dity, and Junius B. Potts, of Strashurg. - He brings also an item of most gratifying intelligence, in relation to Wm. H. Bubb, who was reported as killed, but whom the Sergeant raw on the 7th of July alive, but suffering with a wound in the hip, and heard from his surgeon on the 22d that he was doing well and in to danger. John McClain, who was reported from many sources as dead, laft Richmond in health, in company with Martin Keller, on the 27d. Thes. Zallers died in the prison at Bichmond on the 21st. So far as he can tell, all the other Incaster bys who were taken are "all right." The Sergeant will report himself at Annapolis, in obedience to orders, in a day or two.

LIST OF PETIT JUROBS to serve in the Court f Common Fleas, commencing Monday, August 25th : George Eoyle, Columbia. George W. Buckley, Salisbury. Martin M. Brubakar, Elizabeth.

Martin M. Brubaker, Elizabeth. A. N. Breneman, City. John Dorwart, City. Abraham Dindore, Upper Leacock. B. D. Douer, Penn. Martin Erwin, Clay. Abm. Sponshade, East Lampeter. Benj. Eby, Manheim. Martin Erwin, Columbia. Abraham Eshleman, Strasburg. Abraham Eshleman, Strasburg, Henry Eby, Upper Leacock. John Friday, West Hempfield. Amos Groff, City. Henry Hershey, Columbia. Isaac Haines, Colerain. Isaac Hollinger, East Hempfield. Samuel Houston, City. John Hess, Conestoga.-William Lowry, City. William Lowry, City. Wiatt W. Miller, Conestoga. John Miller, Manheim. William McDannel, Mount Joy. Henry Musselman, Strasburg John G. Offner, Paradise. H. M. Penny, Drnmore. John Rohrer, West Lampeter A. E. Roberts, City. Mahlon Ruth, Lescock. N. E. Slaymaker, Paradise. H. K. Snyder, Earl. Jacob Swarr, East Hempfield. Samuel Truscott, Columbia. M. B. Webster, Fulton. r 1st

Samuel 2. M. B. Webster, Fuiton. G. M. Sahm, Oity. List or Prrij Juzosa to serve in the ' Pleas, commencing Monday, Septembor Henry Bechtold, Mount Joy. John Bitzs, Oity. John Bitzer, West Earl. J. W. Cotrell, Columbia. Kranuel Cassel, Rapho. Vosbler, Lancaster to Vosbler, Lancaster to J. W. Cotrell, Columbia. Emanuel Cassel, Rapho. John Devbler, Lancaster townsbip. John Devbler, Lancaster townsbip. John Devbler, Mount Joy borough. Peter B. Eckert, Leecock. Jacob Eshleman, Paradise. Henry L. Frantz, East Hempfeld. Ourtis Fryniz, Little Britain. Benjamin Good, Concetoga. Jacob B. Garber, West Hempfeld. James J. Henderson, Salisbury. James J. Henderson, Salisbury. Henry S. Hostetter. Manheim. Christian O. Herr, Manor. Christian O. Herr, Manor. Edward Hibshman, Ephrata. Levi John, East Cocalico. Levi John, East Cocalico. George Long, Manbeim borough. Harman Lightner, East Donegal. Andrew Mehaffy, Pequaa. Jacob Miller, Mount Joy. John M'Killips, Leacock. William Martin, Colerain. Henry Martin, Conestoga. Henry Neff, West Hempfield Christian M. Rohrer, Conest Rudolph F. Bauch, City. Horace Rutter, Leacock. Rudoiph F. Bauch, City. Horace Rutter, Leacock. Otho Reynolds, Fulton. Samuel Shartzer, Wachington borough. Barr Spangler, Marietta. David Weidman, Penn. David P. Weavor, East Earl.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCENNAT, July 28, 1862. EDITORS OF INTELLIGENCE: The most melaucholy feature f war is the great suffering of the sick and wounded.— Imost daily there are some poor but heroic soldiers ar-ving here, whose emaciated forms and excruciating pains lainly tell that their "sands of life" have nearly all run nt. We never realize the great evils and horrors of war noil it is in our midst.

plainly tell that their "studie of life" in we hearly all the out. We never realize the great we'lls and horrors of war until it is in our midst. This is truly a thing that accords with the sentiment of the post that "distance lends enchantment to the view." It is pleasant to read the pages of Homer and Virgil and reflect on the haroic deeds of these god-like men; it is pleasant to trace the events of thoses brillinant campalgue in modern times so vividly pictured by the historian; it is pleasant to agenuate about the different max currers of the troops in the field and trace the successful operations of thousands of men to a plan which emanated from one mind; but it is not quitage pleasant to participate in the hardships and sufferings incident to war, and have practi-cal exprehence of the senses and effects it has on a country. The subject divests itself of all poetry, brilliancy and speculation; and nothing but suffering, horor and death stare you in the face; and scenes present themselves far beyond the arbance of Morgan and his party in Ken-ticky, and it was really feared by our "wisest heads" tha tCinctinati was in great danger of being captured by the Sceeh under their daring leader. The first notice we be do fit a diverse if Morgan was from Gen. Royle. of

TO THE DEMOCRATS, AND ALL THE OTHER FRIENDS OF THE CONSTI-TUTION AND USION IN PENNSYL, VANIA.

tinguish it. They are in sums, but not by the mass object: they are more to a common and, but by different and inconsistent reasons. The isoders, which comprehends what was previously known as the Baiss Eligits party, and is much the least class, seek to brink down maliconal independence and set up State dominsifier. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domseting bars, and the him at been made to believe are assalled by this Government. This latter class are not disunlonitis per set, they are so only because they have been made to believe that this administration is in-inical to their rights to a pace. The policy than, to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be roon-ciled, but the latter may be. Remove their appealandon. Satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions; and they will gladly return to their alledance as soon as the presure of pulltary dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them. **VANIA**. The Democratic Sinte Central Committee address you up-on subjects of the gravest moment. The life of our belowed country is in danger. The main writhes under the threes of wide spread eirfl war. All our pairiotism, all our vessith, all our physical powers, all of whatever virtue ex-ists in the Republic is involved, and should be promptly afforted to save the Attional Constitution and the Union of the States from uther overthrow. Is there a Pennsylvanian who values the title of Amer-can citizen—who reverse the memory of the men of the Revolution—who raise citiz and religious liberty—who abhoes anarchy of despotism—or, who claims to posses a maniy, pairiotic heart, that is not prepared to piedes life, fortune and sacred home for his country, in this, her hour of greatest need and peril. None can withhold such as-surances of a just artimate of the importance of preserving the existence of our Republican institutions. We approach you with the full conviction that the Acarts of the great body of the people of Pennsylvania are with their country in this great crisis of her destiny; that is not derive inter-and of the most affective organization to combine all thy, and of the most affective organization to combine with the

allogiance as soon as the presure of military dominion linposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them. "Trelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but 'recenity sent in, de-elared with singular unanimity the objects of the var, and the connety instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that recolution had been adhared to we are confident that we should before now have seen? In both Houses of Congress whare heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen is seen? In both Houses of Congress whare heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measure founded in substance on those doctines proposed and carried through, which can have no colters effect that to distract and divide loyal men, and examples of their authority in the same direction, until in several instances you have fait the necessity of interfar-ing these bad examples, have stapped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction, until in several instances you have fait the necessity of interfar-ing to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been extinationaly proclaimed as the triumph of principle which the people of the Southern states regard as rulnous to them. The effect of these measures was forefold, and may now bé seen in the indurated state of Southern feeling. "To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemn-ind which server of their power," but was rot of the epinion the live of their power," but was rot of the epinion that "the lever of their power," but was rot of the epinion that the is lever of their power," but was rot of the epinion that the is high their power," but was rot of the epinion that the heart of their power," but was rot of the epinion that the is high their power," but was rot of the epinion that the is inducations of the Southern States. "Eigned in the set of the second secon

A. WIGKLIPFZ, Chairman. GARRET DAVIS,
R. WILSON,
J. J. CRIFTENDER,
JNO, B. CARLILE,
J. W. CRIEFFIELD,
J. W. M. A. HALL."
PROSCAULD on of the emancipse
PROSCAULD on of the emancipse

WM.A. HALL" WM.A. HALL" In further prosecution of the emancipation project of the Abolitionists we have the proposition to arm and en-list the negroes as soldiers. Indeed, we are informed, from official sources, that one General in the army has already organized a full regiment of negroes. We forbear to discuss the question, whether such soldiers (1) are not a burleague upon the name, and whether clothing and arming negroes as such, beside the waste of clothes, arms, and other supplies; is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the negro is utterly disqualified by nature to stand the musketry and artil-lery fire—not to speak of the bayonet charge—of modern when regarded in its effect to discourage enlistments by our own race; resulting from the commendable repug-nance of the white ma to be placed upon an equality of military rank with the negro.

our own race; resulting from the commendable repui-nance of the white man to be placed upon an equality of military rank with the negro. But not the least objectionable consideration is the fact, that this inferior race having their minds and passions in-famed by the tales of real or imaginary wrongs which Abolitonism is too careful to impart to them, will, with arms in their hands, perpatrate the atroctizes of "the in-disoriminate slaughter of all ages, saxes, and conditions" against Great Britain, who had cars neestors complained against Great Britain, who had aemployed against them the "mercileus Indian awages." The history of negro wars and insurrections in St. Do-mingo, and other West India Islands. Is replete with the harbarities of rapice and slaughter of helpless women and lofants, that shock the sensibilities of the lowest develop-ment of humanity in the white man. "And yet, should the negroes in the Southern Etates be employed and armed by the Federal Government segainst the white population, then the atrocities of the Vest India Islands we may naturally carpect to be repeated here on a wastly more ex-tended scale. Against such a flendish policy would not only the woral ensibilities of a the whitey of the North-ern States who have not become brutaized by the devilib-ness of Abolitonism, he most painfully shocked, but the whole civilized world would condemn us, and probably, in the cause of humanity, rise to say atrocities of digrace-ful.

the cause of humanity, rise to stay stroctiles so disgrate-ful. But what same man can doubt that under euch polley the last spark of Unions sentiment in the South would be oxtinguished, and the entire Southern population become united as one person against the Government? It were the mercet folly to suppose otherwise! How then would such fighting bring back the revolted Fates into the Union? Can the 8,000.000 of white people be held thero under our republican form of Government, in subjugation ? Is it believed that the people of the North can be madden-ed into the effort for the extermination of eight millions of people with whom we have hitherto Hved in a Union held together by faternal bonds, and most of whom are now bout fo menters of our own population by the closest ties of costanguinity? If we were to exhaust all our physical resources and all our pecuniary means, could we if we would, accomplish such purpose of extermina-tion? Can we hold the Southern States or people in sub-ing the state of the state of the sub-

ation without orerthrowing our Constitution ion; without, in fact, establishing a governm We need n Not despute? We need not answer for you these inquises. We know what must be the response of every mind not demanted by holitiontem. Abolitionism Have we not shown, then, the policy of Abolitionism

of its characteristics one of the most formidable that ever existed among a civilized people. At its outset, the appeal was made to the loyal man of the North to fly to arms, in order to unhold the Constitution and laws, and to main-tain the Union. With the rapidity of magic this sppeal was responded to with unbounded enthusiasm, and an armed force of over 700.000 men stood ready to obey the summons to meet the foce of the Union. President Linif carried out, is to the overthrow of our Constitution and Union? That Abolitionists are the enomies of the Repub-lic? Bolleving we have done so, it remains to inquire: What is the relief for us in this our hoor of gloom for our beloved country? We answor: Homore the causes; re-move Abolitionism and Secossionism. Put down the for-mer at the belot box; put down the latter (backed by arms) by force of arms: In the execution of the latter, insist that the Government shall stand by its plighted faith--to conduct the war to uphold the Constitution and the Union, and rot, as Abolitionism would have it, for make dismittion consults and to comptions the Constitu-

A body of nine hundred Confederates were

your treasury will be in the same condition as now." Again :

"I say, then, that this whole proceeding is unprecedented in its nature, unfair in its prin ciples, a violation of the whole idea of the subtreasury. an abandonment of the great consti tutional currency."

Senator King said : "Fifty dollars is a convenient sum for paper

have been better for this country, if there never had been a note under that denomination in circulation as money ; but I think, OF ALL THE PAPER WHICH IS TO CIRCU-LATE IN THIS COUNTRY. AS MONEY

THE WORST IS PAPER BASED ON THE REDIT AND FAITH OF THE GO

money for by any legal demand he may have, short of one year; and as the treasury receives these notes in the payment of revenue, they We shall publish the resolutions, &c., next are to be re-issued, with a provision that no week, when we shall have more room and may more than \$20,000,000 shall be out at one Again : "It is said that the object is to pay debts which we now owe. We have not the money. Then borrow the money like an honest debtor

sury, do not abandon your constitutional cur-rency. You can to day obtain a premium for

the second s

six per cent. stocks of the United States having any reasonable length of time to run. You will make money by borrowing gold for your stocks. Why this shrinking back from the borrowing of money when you owe a delt, and ought to pay it? Why not honestly and squarely say, "we will preserve the constitutional currency; we will preserve our sub-trea

sury ; we will not thrust our paper on the people against their consent and oblige them to get it cashed; but we will as honest men use our credit to borrow hard money, and use it as we have agreed to do, in paying our debts." There is no other honest way of acting on this occasion; all other modes are evasions, incon

sistent with your previous principles. issuing of these notes is an abandonment of the constitutional currency, and the more you make them circulate the greater is the abandonment.

Captains FRANKLIN and McGovERN are You deny that we have power to establish a bank with power to issue \$20,000,000 in one day, and to re-issue it from time to time. and at the end of the year, after you shall

members for the confidence reposed in him, and would andeavor to discharge the duties faithfully and energetically. Mr. T. was greeted with much applause throughout. On motion of ANDREW J. STEINMAN, Esq., the unanimous thanks of the Committee were tendered H. B. SWARE, Esq. for the able and faithful manner in which he had disharged the duties of Chairman. On motion of Dr. HENRY CAMPENTER, ANDREW J. STEIN

MAN, Esq , of the city, was unanimously chosen Secretary. On motion, it was

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to issue a call to the Democracy and other conservative men of the county, these who are for maintaining the Constitution as it is and a restoration of the Union as it was, and opposed to sectionalism both North and South, to meet in their re-spective wards, boroughs and townships on Saturday, Sep-tember 6th, and elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, September 10th, at 11 c'clock, A. M., for the supported at the ensuing election. On motion, the Committee adjourned.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

In accordance with the resolution of the County Committee, adopted at their meeting on Wednesday, July 20th, you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the city, and boroughs and townships of the county, on BAT URDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, then and there to elect the usual number of delegates to a County Conven tion, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of SEP-TEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election, composed of the following officers :

A Member of Congress. Four Members of the House of Representatives. A District Attorney. One County Commissioner. Two Directors of the Poor. o Prison Inspectors. Auditor. The township committees are requested to give early

notice in their respective districts of the time and place of try," men to bear the rank and title of Ad-meeting for the election of delegates. All persons favorable to the maintenance of the Consti as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was, opposed alike to the heresies of Secession and Abolition , and believing that the perpetuity of our principles of liberty and free government depend upon a middle and couservative course between radicalism and sectional ism, are most cordially invited to attend. By order of the Democratic County Committee

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman, ANDREW J. STEINMAN, Secretary. LANCASTER, August 2d, 1862. [The list of Township Committees will be published next

MR. HUGHES' ADDRESS.

We publish in to day's paper the first address of the Democratic State Central Committee. It is from the pen of Hon. F. W. A. HENDRICKS, Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE of Ken. and was unanimously adopted by the Com- from Virginia, Col. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON selection as chairman of the State Central account of themselves at the October election. Committee, by the late Democratic State Convention, was a judicious one in every respect.

The Address of the State Central Committee, and the correspondence between of the Border States in relation to his Eman-President LINCOLN and the Border State Con-cipation Scheme. We trust no one will fail to occupy considerable space in our columns this ized as a plan to aid the rebellion and render morning, and exclude several other articles the restoration of the Union impossible. That which we had intended publishing. Their would be its certain effect, and the persistent great importance, however, will fully justify recommendation of it by the President has untheir insertion at this time, and we bespeak doubtedly given more aid and comfort to the

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

the forman as well as English languages. the rebellion, and the nopelessness or its sup-

We are gratified to state that the recruiting no end to its credit except an utter prostration in this county is going on with great alaority; and we expect that during the present week, the full complement will be ready.

THE NEW REAR ADMIRALS.

For the first time in its history, the American Navy now has a rank above that of Captain. The President, on Wednesday last. put in execution the late act of Congress creating the rank of Rear Admiral. On the Retired List he commissioned the veterans Stewart, Read, Shubrick, Joseph Smith, Storer, Gregory, Lavalette, Stringham and Paulding, each of whom has contributed to the renown of our navy. On the Active List he appointed Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote. The country will be pleased with these selections, and it is certainly well pleased at having the new rank established. Heretofore the officers of the navy have had no such

chances of promotion as those of the army, not there, it is deceptive. It is like the Credit simply because the highest recognized rank was that of Captain. Now the President may select, from among "those captains who have given the most faithful service to their counmiral. The awkward phrase "Flag Officer" will be more rarely heard now than it has been. Admiral Dupont, Admiral Farragut, Admiral Foote, and Admiral Goldsborough will have a more agreeable sound.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY. Our thanks are due to our old friend, Mr. ALEXANDER WILEY, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for a copy of the Indianapolis State Sentinel, containing the full proceedings of the monster Mass Meeting of the Democracy of the State of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on the 30th ult. Addresses were made by Hon. Thomas HUGHES, the able and accomplished Chairman, | tucky, Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE, U. S. Senator mittee at their meeting on Tuesday last, in of Illinois, and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES. A Philadelphia. It is a lucid exposition of the letter was received from the old patriot, John origin of our National troubles, as also of the J. CRITTENDEN, regretting his inability to be principles which divide the two political present, but stating that his heart was with parties, and will be read with intense interest the Convention, and that he heartily endorsed by every well-wisher and friend of the Union the movement. 50,000 freemen were estimaand Constitution, whether belonging to the ted to be present, and the greatest harmony Democratic party or not. Mr. II. is one of and enthusiasm prevailed. The Democracy the greatest intellects in the State, and his of the "Hoosier State" intend giving a good

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. We publish in this paper the correspondence

between the President and the Representatives gressmen on the subject of Emancipation, read it. That scheme may truly be character- and say they want to borrow money for the for both a careful and unprejudiced perusal. rebel leaders than anything else except the radical legislation of Congress.

The new Democratic County Committee, as We do not propose to discuss the great ques will be seen by reference to the proceedings tions raised in this correspondence, but simply elsewhere, met and organized on Wednesday desire to direct the reader's careful attention last, H. B. SWARR, Esq., who so ably and to two points in the letter of the Border State faithfully filled the position of Chairman, with men-that showing that the great strength of a brief interval, for the past nine years, re | the rebellion is derived from abolition agitaspectfully declined a re-election, and Mr. tion, and that relating to the abolition " pres-RICHARD R. TSHUDY, of Litiz, was chosen his sure" which the President is unwilling to resuccessor. We cannot help but congratulate sist. A thoughtful perusal of this corresponthe Committee on the admirable selection they dence will be profitable to all; and it may have made. Mr. T. has the requisites of give to some new ideas in regard both to youth, energy and talent, and is well versed the rebellion, and the hopelessness of its sup- live in the country-for policy.

MENT, AND NOT UPON COIN. I would rather have the responsibility of individuals than that of the Government, because they are be brought up by a stronger power than themselves, and when they become insolvent there is an end of them; but the Government has

like that which resulted from the issue of continental bills. The issue of Government paper does not require means : by a simple determine nation of the representative body, the Legislature, to increase the amount of their circula tion, the capital of the bank can be doubled. It depends on the judgment and opinion of the legislative body; and I think that the most dangerous mode in which paper may be issued for circulation. It has been tried by most of the Governments of the world, and has fail-

Lovejoy, of the House, said :

"Sir, what is paper currency—irredeemable paper currency? It is a falsehood. When a bank bill goes abroad in the country, and says 'I am twenty dollars, or I am fifty dollars : represent so much specie," it is a falsehood upon its face. It does not represent what it purports to represent. It often represents nothing. And when we put forth paper cur-rency of treasury notes to the world, purporting to represent so much specie in the treasury or other places of deposit, when the specie i Mobilier of France. It represents not specie. but the credit of the country. And, if the present Administration follows in the footsteps of the last Administration for the next four years, I do not think the credit of the country will be worth much. Sir, all these attempts to relieve these commercial disasters, or to pre vent them, by new issues of irredeemable paper, are like the policy of the man in Scrip who built his house upon the sand ; and when the rains descended and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house t fell. I tell you that all the cobweb attempts

to keep off the storm will be unavailing. Your bark may sit calm and beautiful upon the lake while its waters remain unruffled, but when the storm comes it will be capsized and will sink And so, when you undertake to build up na tional prosperity, by means of a paper current cy, which does not represent dollar for dollar and is not convertible into specie, it will not But, sir, when you build it upon hard stand. money, upon a metallic currency, you have built your house upon a rock, and it will stand the test of all the storms that may beat upon Sir, I repeat that this system of putting in circulation mere promises to pay instead of the money itself, is always unsafe and unsatisfac This kind of a currency is always found tory. wanting when we need the cash.' Again :

"I object, finally, to this bill, because it is unconstitutional. Now, it is said to be out of taste, and to be unparliamentary, to say any thing about conscience here. I do not know but it is unparliamentary to say anything about the Constitution ; but I hope not, because we have sworn to support the Constitution. I want the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, or any other friend of this bill, to point me to that clause of the Constitution | meeting on Saturday.

which authorizes the issue of treasury notes There is the power to borrow money upon the credit of the United States, it is true; but what is the use of whipping the Devil around the Why not come out frankly like men,

Government, and not ask for authority to issue treasury notes. "The truth is, there is no constitutiona ower to issue treasury notes. I know that i

will be brought up as a plea-the precedents; that we did it in 1837, in 1842, and 1847; and now cannot we do it in 1857? In language of Young with a slight variation, " Once more the fatal precedent will peal." .

"We have done it three times, and why not do it a fourth ? EVERY REPETITION AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACT ENDAN. GERS THE COUNTRY BY MAKING A SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION MORE EASY and soon ycu will find the good national ship unmoored, and floating away, in a very ocean of precedents, with the Constitution almost submerged, and hardly able to keep above the angry billows. And here, from my place, and upon my responsibility as a men want especially to warn those who

"God made the country, and man made the town," and I like man's workmanship the best-I

IS THE PLATFORM A FAILURE ? The following is an extract from the Chicago Platform :

Resolved. That the people justly view with alarm the RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE, which pervades every Department of the Federal Government; that a return to RIGID ECONOMY and ACCOUNTABILITY is indispensable to arrest the system of PLUNDER OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY BY FAVORED PARTISANS while the recent startling developments of FRAUD and CORRUPTION at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded. Undoubtedly there were great rogues in office under former administrations, but the Chicago Convention was to remedy all that. A new party in power at Washington would bring about a condition of things somewhat approaching the millennial period. Now what is the result ? Let the Albany Evening Journal, edited by THURLOW WEED, tell:

"There has been peculation. Weak men have disgraced, and bad men have betrayed the Government. Contractors have fattened on fat jobs. Adventurers have found the way a source of private gain. Moral desperadoes have flocked about the National Capital and lain in wait for prey. The scum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled them by its reeking and offensive odor.'

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, proposes to raise a regiment and take command himself. If he should be ordered to the Poto mac, General McClellan will probably plac aim in a position where he can enjoy a " little blood-letting."-Exchange.

There is no danger of Mr. CHANDLER's taking the field. Men of his stamp are not the class that do the fighting. They prefer to stay at home, and abuse those who are periling their lives for the welfare of the Union. We have Chandlers by the dozen in this city, and by the hundred throughout the county. Some of them were prominent actors at the war

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK .-- We are in debted to the Publisher, George W. Childs 630 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, for a copy of this somewhat noted book-containing "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession; with a Narration of Personal

Adventures among the Rebels." The volume is fully illustrated, handsomely bound i muslin, and contains upwards of 450 pages Price \$1,25. For sale by the Publisher, and at all the Bookstores in this city.

> BERGNER, the editor of the Telegrand and Postmaster at Harrisburg, has sued the editors of the Patriot & Union for libel. We have known BERGNER for the last twenty-four years, and never supposed it possible for anybody to slander him in any particular, unless on the principle of "the greater the truth the greater the libel." His own paper, the Telegraph, is one of the most abusive and slander. ous sheets in the Commonwealth, and therefore, we think, he is about the last individual against him in Democratic papers.

that channed was in fear tanget or being captured by the Scesh under their daring leader. The first notice we had of the advance of Morgan was from Gen. Boyle, of Louiville, stating that the rebel band was marching on Lexington with a force of three thousand men, and asking the Mayor to send all the available force he could com-mand. Mayor Hatch immediately called a meeting to take measures for raising a force to defend our sister State from the inroads of the enemy. This meeting was addressed by the Mayor and several

take measures for raising a force to defend our sister state from the invokes of the enemy. This meeting was addressed by the Mayor and several others and a committee was appointed to make some ar-rangements to raise volunteers for the emergency. This was Saturday night (12th) and the Committee was to report the pext morning at 9 o'clock. Long before the meeting the streets were crowded and the highest state of excitement prevailed. Gloom and melancholy were de-picted on every countenance, and fearful apprehensions were entertained that the Confederate flag might ware over our city in the course of two or three days. The Mayor appeared and read another despatch from Gen. Boyle, urging more strongly the necessity of sending assistance. our appeared and read another despatch from Gen. Boyle, urging more strongly the necessity of sending assistance, as the Rebels were them near Lexington without any force there to repel them, and that their destination was evi-dently Cincinnati. The greatest excitement and confusion imaginable en-tering the sender t

there to reper them, and that there deschalated was ever denity Claninali. The greatest excitement and confusion imaginable en-smed. Kome awore vergeance against Morgan and were ready to shoulder an old shot gun, broom stick or any ther instrument of warfare by which they could do most horrible execution and cross the Ohio river to repel the invaders. Others were more deliberate in their opinions, and thought such a mob could not effect much to step the progress of such daring men as John Morgan and his clan. The result of the meeting was, the sending of all the Police force of the city that night, and the calling ont of all the Home Guards to organize properly and be ready for day the next day. But it was discovered afterwards that Home Gnards were very scarce, and many of the com-panies carried out practically the resolution of the Bung-town Rifle Company. "Reduced. That this Company dis-band whenever war is declared." However, recruiting offices were opened for enlistments for ien days, and before evening several chroops ar-rived from Camp Ohase, and the strests were filed the whole day with recruits marching, or troops from the reg-nar army. In the evening the Police force and two or three companies of regular troops were soul off, and the city felt somewhat relieved that there would be at least a small force to check Morgan's course if he should march on our city.

Many of the churches suspended divine service, and the

Many of the churches suspended divine service, and the city assumed the appearance more of a military camp than Cincinnati on a pleasant summer Sunday. This Sunday will always be remembered by our citizens and some will associate it with the idea that it was near the advont of the Confederate rule in Cincinnati. The excitament quietly subsided until Friday morning, when a despatch was received to the effect that our force had been defeated and all captured, and that Cynthiana was in the hands of the Robelst, which is only about fifty miles from here. The wildest excitement ensued and many of the bankers removed their money from the city. The citles of Covington and Newport were put under martial law and many arrests made of supposed secessionists.-Our tolegraph offices were crowded all night expecting some favorable news and the streets resounded with mar-tial music, and every preparation was made to contet the

made two inundred and fifty. The others ranged from thirty to eighty points. After a few rounds Meyer seemed to meet with bad suc-cess, and finally found himself one hundred and fifty points behind Tieman out of a thousand. However few men play with more precision than Meyer does, afd no doubt he will be one of the first players in the country by more constant practice. The defeat was in nc way dis-couraging to him as be made several more successful feats than had ever been made in Cincinnati, and his friends urge him to play another game with his victor. Business is improving and merchants are laying in a heavy stock of goods for the fall trade, and no doubt they will realize their highest expectations. Everything shows

lize their highest expectations. Everything shows cinnati merchants will redeem the time they have AMITY.

For The Intelligencer.

THE EFFECT.

THE EFFECT. The War Meeting on Saturday last was called osionsibly for the purpose of filling up the new Lancaster County Regiment, but the real object of the leaders was soon made apparent after FOENXY and McMicDALL commenced their speeches. The insuber ravings of these two political weath-ercocks had the effect of deterring enlistments, and but very faw men were obtained on Saturday afterncon. In-deed, FOENXY and McMicDALL, by their ultra Abolition talk, drove many conservative citizens away from the meeting, Republicans as well as Democrats. Why not ar-rest FOENXY and McMicDALL as traitors to their country, who are giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy! A UNION MAN.

SEND THEM BACK .- The Philadelphia Bulletin says that the army of the Potomac has been more depleted by furloughs than by hattle and sickness. A letter from Washington says that it is stated on unquestionable authority that 30,000 soldiers once belonging to the army of the Potomac are now loitering over the free States as well as they ever were. It is not explained how they all got away, but the statement is made, by the same authority, that a single member of Congress had succeed ed in getting furloughe and discharges for three hundred soldiers during the recent session of Congress. There are 230 Senators and Representatives; if each of them has been as active as this one, then they have got furloughs and discharges to the enormous amount of 69,000 men. Bat suppose they have only averaged one half that number, we would who should complain at anything published | still have a loss to the army, by these means, of 34,500 men.

in his inaugural address, had said : have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfare the institution of slavery in the States where it ex-I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have climation to do so.

armed resistance was at once inaugurated on the part of the Secessionists, and thus began a rebellion and civil war that has become one of gigantic proportions, and for many of its characteristics one of the most formidable that ever witch amore a diviliar amond a the thermidable that ever

1815. 1 delives I have no lawrid right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." * * * The Congress of the United States, immediately after the bettle of Bull Run, in July, 1861— "Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Govern. The conduct the war to uphold the Constitution and the Union, and we', as Abolitionism would have it, to make disuution complete and to overthrow the Constitu-tion 1 As Pennsylvanians, you have possibly a greater stake in the preservation of the Union than the people of any other State. Should the cooperative, yet, in some sense, hostile movements of Abolitionism and Sceessionism suc-ceed, and disunion become an established fact, Pennsyl-vanis, owing to her peculiar geographical position, would be exposed to the desolation and become the battle field of the conflicting forces that might undertake to restile all questions that would remain as the heritage of diamton. Thase, however, we forbar now to contemplate; for we are unwilling to believe that "that God who presides over the destines of nations" will permit such a tearrible dis-penation to befall us. We are unwilling to believe that the people of the free States will ere becomes to maddened as to aid the split of Abolitioniam, that seems now to brood over us like rome will goulas, that would control us to our destanction. It cannot be that we are to have a doom worse than befall Babylon after she had "become the habitation of davils and the hold of every foul egisit." The only oxcuse offered by Abolitionism for its policy, is the plausible failney. That the original Union, which waged the war of the Revolution, was made of thirteen elaveholding States; that the Union at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution, constated of twaitee shaveholding States; that the vole@isplit. It would be as reasonable to argue that houses on leader of restave producing disalon that, unleast in ah doen re-cognized and the faith of the whole@isplit. At instead of slavery producing disalon that, unleast in the doen re-cognized and the faith of the whole@isplit. At instead of slavery producing disalon that, unleast in the doen re-cognized and the faith of the whole@isplit had been re-cognized and the faith of the whole@isplit has the doen re-cognized and the ern States, now in arms sgainst the Constitutional Govern-ment, and in arms around tha capital; that, in this na-tional emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supresmere of the Constibut to defend and maintain the supremacy of these blacks, tution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to reas? ought to cease." Thus, the faith of the President and Congress was

tution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unipmaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought occase." Thus, the failt of the President and Congress was pledged to every loyal man in the North that the war was to be carried on for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Under the lengination of this high, patriotic and holy purpose, our gallant countrymen have marched to the battle field, keeping staps to the music of the Union, enduring privations and sufferings that would have utter-jy spalled less patriotic and deviced soldiers. The energy, although massed in formidable bodies, and supported by an energy, asill, and munitions of war that vinced an in-creased concentration of sentiment in behalf of the rebe-int the solution of sentiment in behalf of the rebe-int the solution of the inity shock of our arms --minet and the solution of the sentilant and triumphant soldier; who had enlisted for the more pur-pose of re-stabilishing devotion 10, and the protection of, our proud national ensign, the star-spanged banner there again spreed cut its folds. At the beginning of these sun-cesses much attachment for the Union was developed among the people where such successes occurred. It was hoped and believed that, with a few more similarly impor-tant blowsinflicted upon the rebellion, that its fores would have been spent, and that the people of the rebellions States, being assured that the pledges of the President and Ougrees would be faithfully observed, would have relaxed their efforts in behalf of their usurping covernment, and that the Union men of the State, and the stear-of the insting assured that the pledges of the President and Obselence to the Constitution and laws of the Stear-d the addition instingent on a flow of the stear-ing of the insting assured woor the stear-net while oppolewhere any condition to a more the addition there are constitution and laws of the stear-d the insting on the stear-state adv exist there will be incendiaries and thieves, as to argue that slavery should be destroyed, because so long as it ex-lists there will be Abciltionists. Houses and money are not more clearly and decidedly recognized by the Constitu-tion and laws of the Federal Government, as subject to the laws and protection of the States where they exist, as is the right of the marker to the service of his negro slave in States where uegro slavery is recognized. Incendiaries and thieves an omer violate the recognized rights of others when they burn houses and commit robbery, than do Abc-litionists, when, by the anderground ralited or other de-vices, they deprive the slaveholders of the South of that property to which the Constitution and laws of his State, as well as those of the United States guarantee protection. If in the attempt to commit areon or robbery, life is taken, it is murder in the first degrees; so too if is murder of the same grade, to take life in the unlawful attempt to deprive the owner of his rights in the service of his negro. And here, too, we will remark that the present war, if Abolition ists abald succeed in diverting if rom its proper purpose of upholding the Constitution and the Union, and prost-tuting it to their cherished object of freeing negroes by killing white men, would become an atroions murderous war, that would justly subject all who give it such direc-tion to the penalty of the law imposed against the highest of crimes. The policy of Abolitionism, therefore, is not only unsup-

tion to the penalty of the law imposed against the highest of crimes. The policy of Abolitionism, therefore, is not only unsup-ported by one tenable ground, even for its pallistion, but judged by its objects and its effects, its is in the highest de-gree criminal and dislogal. By eradicating Abolitionism, we remove not only excitonalism from the North, but the cause of sectionalism in the South. The fail of Abolitionism we verily beliave, would in a short time be attended by the fail of Secessionism. Al-though the imaginary advantages of a Southern Confeder-acy, entertained by many in the rerolued States, has secured for it unconditional supporters, yot the desolation that has aiready attended upon their efforts at separation, the cause of Southern Soctionalism, revive their senti-ments of rationality.

of the blessings of the Union, will, upon the removal of the cause of Southern Sectionalism, revive their senti-ments of nationality. We believe that upon the substantial extinction of Abo-litionism, the Union cortainly can be restored, but that without such extinction it never can be. It is, therefore, quite as essential inthe the energies of the loyal men of the North be directed against the Abolition focs of the Union as it is spinats Secsion focs. It remains the efore only to inquire in what way can these energies be most effec-tively direct ed to accomplish the desired purpose? We reply only by apporting the organization of the Demo-cratic party. There is no other thoroughly loyal party in the land; it has elways been national; it is the only party that has no affiliation or sympathy with sectionalism-North or South-it is the only party in Pernaylvanis, that is not in the sympathy or support of such friends as Wade, Summer, Greeks, Philips, Lovejoy and Wimot. The inational men who supported Bell and Evereti in the late of presidential canzess, we believe, may now be counted in the ranks of the Democratic party. The only other politi-cal organization in this State is the snew, of the Demo-ratic party, who has rallied once more under the designa-tion of the Pcople's Party. This party held their Conven-ation at her Schult shown in that in their resolutions is abundsuity shown in that in their resolutions is those culogize and sustain Senator Winnot while they con-dems franctor Cowan. Joth by the homago paid Mr. Wilmot, and by refusing to Mr. Cowan oven the meed of faint pressed Congress, whills Mr. Cowan here you the admira-tion and condiagnee of every Union loring pairiot in the lead by his honest and fearless opposition to these measa-ure---measures that tended to make Disunion perpetual. Can any loyal man in the State, therefore, heistate which and by his honest and fearless opposition res-measures that tended to make Dis Can any loyal man in the State, therefore the transmission of the state of the sta

in July, 1831, immediately after the Buil Run disaster, it was sought to readim in the present Concress, through a resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Iudiana in the following terms: "Exofered, That the unfortunate civil war hole which the inference of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of Bouthern Becestonists to destroy the United, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole paceled for any other purpose. This resolution was defeated by a motion of any the resolution of the submitted States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our presented for any other purpose of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our presented for any other purpose. This resolution was defeated by a motion to lay it upon the table, made by Mr. Lovejoy, by the following vote, yeas 60, nays 63. Of these who voted to thus defeat the reasolution was defeated by a motion to lay it upon the table, made by Mr. Lovejoy, by the following vote, yeas 100, popertion with this most excepting one, and every Border States representative, whose vie is recorded, voted in the negative. In cooperation with these we had the project of Mr. Summer, in the Beande, toto out the State governments of the rable State, roto baby better prove the operation of such measures upon the Bouthern mind, than to quote the following extract from the reply of twenty out of twenty-eight representatives from the Border Stave States to President processent structure of the state structure of the need to present of such measures upon the Bouthern mind, than to quote the following the master for this negro upon his emancipation, it: "The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes into which it has been divided, and which still discusses into which it has been divided, and which still discusses into which it has been divided, and which tatill discusses into which it has been divided, and which still d ures-measures that tended to make Disunion perpetual. Can any loyal man in the State, therefore, hesistate which of the two political organizations is entitled to his support i The standard bearors selected by the Democratic State Con-vention are in overy respect desarring of your confidence. Isaco SLEMER, Eq. our candidate for Auditor General, is a gentieman of distinguished ability, and spotiess repu-tation. He is a native of York concer, Feunsylvania-born of German parents, and who ware tille s of the soil. The early political course and well tried integrity of Isaco Slenker, is known to many of the people of Yennsylvania. Deriand connies in the Senate of Pennsylvania; and while too many fenators in that body yielded to the influences that were employed by the late Bank of the United States to obtain its charter from a Pennsylvania Legi-lature, yeaker, with eleven others, as bonest men, resisted these influences, and won the reputation of faithful among the faithees. He was upon the Judicary Committee of the Senate, and took an active part in the revision of our civil code. At the expiration of his Senatorial Kiers, boast a layer, and since then has been out of public position, except that 1856 he was once the Greatical Kieros on the Jumocratic licket in this State. Mi, Shenker, is a gen-tleman of commanding abilities; highly averyege General, is the ditor and proprietor of the Pinthurg Teit, a new paper that since Mr. Barra concending the the senater of the faith a since (Lew Andrey Tean public for the senater) terms of the Senate, and proprietor of the Pinthurg Teithare. Con Jums P. Bara, our candidate for Surveyor General, is the editor and proprietor of the Pinthurg Teitha new paper the since Mr. Barra concending the the senations of the part that since Mr. Barra concendent with the bar everyor paper the since Mr.

CoL. JAMES P. BARB, our candidate for Bair veg is the editor and proprietor of the Pittaburg Tr paper that since Mr. Barra connection with i been the advocate of sound National principal the present civil, war the Four had aby advocate cution of the war for the suppression of the rel the presentation of the Constitution smith the veyor General, Fost, a news-h it, has ever lples. During atol the prose-rebellion, and

the same time it has been unsparing i dialoyal party or combination that he

Our telegraph cluces were crowded all hight expecting some favorable news and the streets resonaded with mar-tial music, and every preparation was made to contest the progress of the enemy to every luch. The next day two regiments of troops arrived here and the cltizens felt con-rident that the clty was out of danger. The accidement genity died away, and many appressed themselves that it was merely a "big scare." Yesterday eight hundred Federal prisoners passed through here en route for Camp Chase, where they will be exchanged for Socath. These were a part of the two regi-ments captured at Muffreebnor". They reliently showed that they had been in active service and did not altogether receive the beek kind of treatment. There was a grand Billiard match last week in one of our fashionable saloons, between Fred Meyer of Memphis and Phil Tiemann, the champion player of the West. The game opened most brilliantly. Meyer taking the lead, made three hundred and futy. The others ranged from thirty to eighty points. After a few rounds Meyer seemed to meet with bad suc-