The order of the War Department, if carried out in its letter and spirit, will do the thing equitably and fairly. It contemplates that a credit shall be given to every city, borough and township for the number of soldiers already sent to the field. Those districts which have furnished their full quota will escape the draft altogether-whilst those which have not will have to make up for past delinquencies.

We hope the Deputy Marshal and his Assistants will see to it that every district gets full credit for the men already in the army.

HON. EDGAR COWAN.

This gentleman, as we learn from the Greensburg Republican, addressed a very large assemblage of his fellow-citizens, in that Borough, on Monday week, on the subiect of the war. The editor says: "Mr. Cowan's remarks did not partake of a partizan character, but were purely patriotic .-How different from the party slang uttered men of all parties to rally around the Government and give it an honest, cordial support. [Just as the Democrats of the North are now doing.] And he appealed to the patriotism of the people, in the most earnest, eloquent, and feeling terms, beseeching them trouble." [The Democrats will not desert their country—no, never.]

Mr. Cowan is a true patriot and statesman and if the halls of Congress had been fitled with such men instead of the WILMOTS, WADES, WILSONS, LOVEJOYS, GROWS and STEvenses who, by their violence, have widened the breach between the North and the South, President Lincoln would, long ere this, have been able to bring this terrible civil war in which the nation is involved to a triumphant and satisfactory close. But this is the same pure-minded and honest-hearted Senator who was refused an endorsement by the late Republican State Convention! Comment on such conduct is unnecessary.

RELEASED FROM PRISON. Messrs. BARRETT, MACDOWELL, FORSTER and Jones, proprietors and editors of the Patriot & Union, who were arrested on the 6th inst., and taken to Washington city under a military escort, and there imprisoned for sixteen

"There was a significance in this demon stration which cannot be misunderstood. The sturdy laboring man, the honest German, the warm hearted Irishman, and, in fact, all classes of the community, turned out, not only to show their devotion to their party and their party friends, but to show to the world their utter condemnation of a power which assume the right of dragging men from their homes on the mere information or instigation of ir responsible parties, and denying them the right of a trial by jury, or the inestimable benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, which has never been suspended for four centuries in monarchical England."

BRIGADIER GENERAL STONE RE-LEASED. It is announced that Brigadier General on his promotion. He is a gallant and expe-CHARLES P. STONE, who has been long confined his familly in New York. As the Govern- ample.] ment has liberated him without a trial, it is imprisonment, and for the stain which has suspicion of treachery to the Government? It is a cruel thing to deprive an innocent man slander's poisoned tongue, insinuate the base charges which lead to such arrests as these, should be severely punished. No man's

> of the slanderer. GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

An immense and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Democracy and other loyal men of Philadelphia, was held in Independence Square on Saturday evening. The Sunday Mercury estimates the number of persons present at 30,000. Hon. Peter McCall (formerly an old line Whig) presided, assisted by an immense number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries-every ward in the City being represented. Addresses were delivered by the President, and by Hon. FRANCIS W. HUGHES. Hon. WH. H. WITTE, CHARLES INGERSOLL. Esq., JOSEPH CLAY, Esq., JOHN BELL ROBINson, Esq. and others. The resolutions, were doubt that he will pay the rebels back, with reported by Mr. Hughes, and are strong, pointed, loyal and appropriate to the times, and were adopted by acclamation.

A CAMPAIGN PAPER.

A. D. Boileau, at 1081 South Third Street, Philadelphia, has commenced the publication vania's quota of 600,000 men, will be 1 out of of a semi-weekly campaign paper, called the every 15 of the population. This would make | Democratic Leader, at the low-price of twenty Lancaster county's quota about 7500-less the five cents till the election. The paper is recommended to the support of the public by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central be about 1200—less the number who have Committee, F. W. Hughes, Esq., and will doubtless do good service in the political campaign upon which we have entered.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. The ultra Secession nominee for Governor has been defeated in North Carolina by a majority of some 40,000 votes, and the friends of the successful candidate have elected nearly a fall attendance of the members, as business all the members of the Legislature. This is called in some quarters a Union triumph, and perhaps it is so; but we would have a little more confidence in the truth of the declara tion, if the Governor elect was not at the present time a Colonel in the rebel service! We don't understand such Unionism as that,

> KENTUCKY.-Gov. Magoffin has resigned the office of Governor of Kentucky, and James F. Robinson, President of the Senate, becomes Governor for the remainder of Magoffin's term. Mr. Robinson is a staunch Union man, while Magoffin was regarded with distruct by the Union men.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SE-On Thursday week, the President of the United States gave audience to a cor of colored men at the White House They were introduced by Rev. J. MITCHELL Commissioner of Kangration E. M. Thomas, the chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the Executive had to say to them. Having all been seated the President, after a few preliminary observahad been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country, of the people, or a portion of them of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause. "And why," he asked, "should the people of your race, be colonised, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is perhaps the first question for proper consideration," The President then stated at length the reasons which he considered should induce the colored population to desire to leave this country, in which their race is subject to so many disadvantages. "The place I am thinking about having for a colony," he continued, is Central America. It is nearer us than Liberia, not much more than one fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel, it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land, thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean sea to the Pacific Ocean. And this particular place has all the advantages of a colony." The great advantages offered in that country to a colony of colored people, and the privileges they would enjoy there were enlarged upon by the Presiby Forney and McMichael, in this city, at dent. "The practical thing I want to ascerthe late war meeting!] He presented in tain is whether I can get a number of able strong and vivid language, the necessity for bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a number of tolerably intelligent men. with their wives and their children, and cut their own fodder, so to speak. Can I have their own fodder, so to speak. Can I have so employing them I see no evidence of 50? If I could find 25 able bodied, with a slave driving or employing you as a slave not to desert their country in this her hour of mixture of women and children-good things in the family relation-I think I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not.' The chairman of the delegation briefly replied that they would hold a consultation, and in a short time give an answer. The President said-" Take your full time-no hurry at all." The delegation then withdrew. We have given above the principal points of the President's address, not having room for the report

at length. CROP PROSPECTS. In the largest portion of the Northern States, the staple crop is grass, both for grazing and hay, and it has proved a large one, except in Northern New York and a small portion of Vermont and New Hampshire, in some localities of which it is almost an entire failure. For instance, in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, New York, where a drought has prevailed to an extent beyond days, were released on Friday 1885, and accounting from the Committee's consideration.

And NORW J. Strinkman, Secretary.

Lancastra, August 25, 1882.

There was been severe skirmshing for severeal days past along the line of the Rappa-hannock, between the armies of Gen. Porgand the rebels, but nothing definite can be obtained owing to the embargo laid upon the contained owing to the embargo laid upon the degraph by the Government. Several the secretary is an expectation of the anthusiastic reception these the series of the secretary is some little sow of potator of. Frigin new was addressed by Col. MacDowell and Mr. Barrett.

Barrett.

And North and no charge being appearing against them, and no charge being produced. They reached their homes at the depot by an immensor crowd of their follow-citizens, who escorted them to the series of the patriot states and the side-walks were lined with ladies and gentlemen, waving their handkerchiefs and cheering them as they said the side was addressed by Col. MacDowell and Mr. Barrett.

And North and North and the side was addressed by Col. MacDowell and Mr. Barrett.

And North and North and the side was addressed by Col. MacDowell and Mr. Barrett.

And North and Nort a precedent in a region that has been before days, were released on Friday last, no accuser afflicted in some way. In that region all be a magnificent crop of fruit. Indian corn at the West never gave greater promise than it does now. It is quite the reverse in the Eastern States. In some sections, the crop must inevitably be a light one, both in fodder and grass. When corn fails, buckwheat always succeeds. There is also a large crop of

> able for roots A DECENT WHITE MAN AS GOOD AS General JIM LANE, of Kansas, is enrolling negroes in that State for the war. So is Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. In speech recently delivered at Leavenworth. LANE said: [We quote from the Express of in Fort Lafayette, on the heinous charge of Friday evening, and, of course, it cannot be treason, has been released, and is now with | treasonable in us to follow that patriotic ex-

beans growing, and the season is very favor-

"I have always believed that a decent white to be presumed that he is innocent. But if sc, man was as good as any nigger. And the mean was as good as any nigger. And the negroes are mistaken if they think white men what reparation will be made for his long can fight for them while they stay at home. imprisonment, and for the stain which has been cast upon his reputation by the mere threaten, but we have been saying that you would fight, and if you won't fight we will make you. Government has at last deterof his liberty, and publicly accuse him of an infamous crime. The miscreants who, with have always believed that within ninety days after we began to make war in earnest, the rebel armies would be dispersed. devastating war is now to be prosecuted by the Union arms. No more watching rebel proliberty or good name should be at the mercy perty, no more restoring rebel slaves, no more hite men dying in trenches. Negroes are acclimated; they can work beneath a tropical sun. When a white man goes into a rice swamp he covers himself with broad-brimmed hats; then he takes parasols, then umbrellas. Start a negro in with forty hats, and he will have them all off, and leave that wool that God has placed there for his protection. into the Niggerhominy, where thousands of our men perished in the trenches. Don't you think you could have overcome your love for the negro sufficiently to have allowed them to go there and work half the time? At Philadelphia the other day I heard a gentleman say:
'It is horrible to let the negroes go in.' I said
to him: 'You want to crush the rebellion; would you be willing to have a mule with steel pointed shoes kick a rebel to death, and yet not be willing to have him shot by a nigtwice by a nigger than kicked to death once by

> NEGROES IN MASSACHUSETTS. The Attorney General of Massachusetts has lecided that it is legal and proper to enrol negroes in the militia of that State. The following is the concluding paragraph of his

> nublished opinion : "The authorities of Massachusetts have n more right to diminish its quota of troops by refusing to enrol black men, than they would have to reduce the age at which the obligation of military service terminates, forty five to forty years. The only possible question now open, is whether colored men are citizens of Massachusetts, which no one, I presume, will is whether color have the hardihood to deny, inasmuch as they are tax-payers, voters, jurors, and eligible to office, and there is no inequality founded upon office, and there is no inequality founded distinctions of races known to our laws."

> THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION. This able and spirited Democratic paper, published at Philadelphia, is to be issued daily from and after the 1st day of September as \$4 per annum, payable in advance. Those of our readers who desire a daily from the city would do well to patronize the Constitutional Union.

another column. A good chance, we think, to get a large bounty. Also, the advertisement of Messrs Ruan. Handenson & Oo., of this city, headed "Insurance against the Draft.'s should make

See advertisement of ELLIS FISHER, in

Phelps is the man who issued the famous abolition proclamation upon landing at Ship Island with the advance of Gan. Butler's expedition. He has been statistic on a few miles
above New Orleans, and without Butler's knowledge he enlisted three hundred fugitive
alayee and formed them into commanies, and
then made a requisition upon Butler low arms, equipments, &c., for three regiments of blacks

Gen. Butler and Gen. Phelps have got into

quarrel about enlisting negroes in Louisiana

which he proposes to raise. To avoid raising the "negro question" between himself and Phelps, Gen. Butler sent an order to Phelps to employ the negroes as laborers in work edeasary to be done for the defence of his position. This did not suit Gen. Phelps, and he wrote an impudent reply to Gen. Butler, in which he said he was not willing to become a mere slave driver, and was under the iecessity of resigning his commission in the army, and requested leave of absence until his resignation should be accepted. Thereupon Gen. Butler sent him the following decided and

emphatic note: Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1862. General: I was somewhat surprised to receive your resignation for the reason stated. When you were put in command at Camp Parapet I sent Lieutenant Weitzel, my chie engineer, to make a reconnoisance of the lines of Carrollton, and I understand it was agreed between you and the engineer that a removal of the wood between Lake Ponchartrain and the right of your entrenchments was a neces-

ary military precaution. The work could not be done at that time ecause of the stage of the water and the want of men. But now both water and men con-You have five hundred Africans organ ized into companies. You write me this work they are fitted to do. It must either be done y them or by soldiers, now drilled and dis-iplined. You have said the location is unealthy to the soldiers-it is not to the negro is it not best that these unemployed Africans hould do this labor? My attention is specially called to this matter at the present ime, because there are reports of demonstra and, in my judgment, it is a matter of neces sary precaution thus to clear the right of your o that you can receive the proper aid from the gunboats on the lake, besides preventing the enemy from having cover. this the negroes ought to be employed, and in

The soldiers of the army of the Potomac did this very thing last summer in front of Arling-ton Heights. Are the negroes any better than Because of an order to do this neces sary thing, to protect your front, threatened by the enemy, you tender your resignation and ask immediate leave of absence. I assure you I did not expect this, either from your courage, your patriotism or your good sense. To resign in face of an enemy has not been the highest plaudit to a soldier, especially when the reason assigned is that he is ordered to do that which a recent act of Congress has specially authorized a commander to do-i. e employ the African to do the necessary work shout a camp or upon a fortification. General your resignation will not be accepted by me: leave of absence will not be granted, and you will see to it, that my orders, thus necessary for the defence of the city, are faithfully an diligently executed, upon the responsibility that a soldier in the field owes to his superior. will see that all proper requisitions for the food, shelter and clothing of these negroes at work are at once filled by the proper department. You will also send out a proper guard o protect the laborers against the force, if any there may be in the neighborhood.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

"But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he [Washington] warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made, to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the Institute States, and to place party divisions discording the Institute States, and to place party divisions discording the Institute States, and to place party divisions discording the Institute States, and to place party divisions discording the Institute States, and to place party divisions discording the Institute States, and to place party divisions discording the Institute States, and to place party divisions discording the Institute States. particl. We beards of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the South against the North, and the North against the South, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all, and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion? Has the warning voice of Washington length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion? Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and puro. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of taken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with them-selves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time-oreate mutual hostility, and artful and design-ing men will always be found, who are ready to

time-oreate mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

"What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first are now decoated and settled in the fails of Jegislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you
deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first
line of separation would be a permanent one, and
that nothing but harmony and concord would be
found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still
be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if
the recollection of common dangers, in which the
people of these United States stood side by side
against the common foe; the memory of victories
won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present Constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of
this great republic; if all these recollections and
proofs of common interest are not strong enough to
bind us together as one people, what tie will hold
united the new divisions of empire, when these
bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered?
The first line of separation would not last for a single
generation; new fragments would be torn off; new
leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious
republic would sould be not be not on the property of the present of the present of the present constitution of the present construction of the present constitution of the present constitution o leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampied upon by the nations of Europe, until harrassed with condicts, and humbled and debased in spirit they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties."

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for September, is one of the most attractive numbers yet issued by that enterprising Publisher. To say nothing of its literary excellencies, and its beautiful colored fashion-plate, ilterary excellencies, and he occurring colored mannon-place, it has several engravings of superior, excellence, such as "The Little Mischief-Maker," and "A Thorny Path." Its various styles of Patterns, de, are also a feature which must make the book peculiarly acceptable to the Ladies. GODEY, for September, is on our table, and surpasses any former number we have seen. The steel engraving "Constitution" is superb, and the double extension colored fashion-plate, embracing five figures, is gotten up in a style only peculiar to Godey. The book is filled, too, with a choice variety of literature, and should be taken by every lady in the land. Terms, \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5. Address L. A. Godoy, Chesnut. street, Philadelphia. THE WESTMINGTER REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW—The Westminster Review for July, has been received. The contents of this number are as follows: The Life and Policy of Pitt; Dr. Davidson's Introduction to the Old Testament; Election Expenses; Sir William Hamilton: his Doctrines of Perception and Judgment; English Rule in India; Oclobrated Literary Friendships; The Dawn of Animal Life; Contemporary Literature.

For The Intelligencer. HAVING ITS EFFECT.

MESSES. Environs: The legislation of the last Congress for the benefit of the Negro race is having its effect on that close of our population. One day, this week a highly respectable lady of this city was passing along one of our principal streets, when she was grossly and indecently assaulted by three "big, buck niggars." The lady, had no male protector along at the time, or the black scoundrels would have been made to anfer for their pismour conduct. The negroes were entire strangers to her. Perhaps they were of the beautiful class which were attending Court, and which has always cost the County of Lancaster so much can the jurie; antibile and meek 'a himrache Siesk' of the "nigger warningping" organ in South Queen street tell us who they were?

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT PROCEEDINGS. The August Term of the Court of Quarter f volunteers. L. Atlee, Esq , conducted the pros

communication from the Commissioners as to volunteers to be raised in this county, the Grand Jury made the following report, before the accer adjournment of Monday, which is highly creditable to them and to the

of scoday, which is highly creditable to them and to the county:
To the Honorable the Judges of the Count of Quarter Servisque of the Peece is and for the County, of Lancaster:
The Grand Inquest inquiring for the body of the county respectfully submit this special report: That for the purpose of furnishing the quota of Lancaster county under the call of the President of the United States for troops for the suppression of the existing rebellion, we earnestly recommond to the Commissioners of Lancaster county to pay a bounty of fifty dolliers to each volunteer from this county, until the quota of the county be filled.
We also approve of the action of our Commissioners in the appropriations herefolors made, and commend them for their liberality and particities.

the appropriations heretofore made, and command them or their liberality and patriotism. PETER MCOONOMY, Foreman. [Eigned by the members of the Grand Jury.]

[The recommendation was promptly acted on by the Commissioners, who will pay \$50 to each volunteer who milists to fill the quota of Lancaster county.] Commissioners, who will pay \$50 to each volunteer who milists to fill the quote of Lancaster county.]

The following is a synopsis of the week's business:

Com'th vs. Mary Comin. Surety of the peace. Defendant present to give security to keep the peace for three months, in the sum of \$100, and pay the cost of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Mary Kendig. Surety of the peace. Complaint illumissed and county for costs.

Com'th va. Mary Kendig. Surety of the peace. Compilant diamissed and county for cests.

Com'th vs. William Good. Larceny—two indictments. One for stealing grain from the mill of Samuel Miller, in Manhelm township; the other for stealing the communion service, surplice, dc., from the Bpiscopal Church, in Salisbury township. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to three years in the County Prison. bury township. Yerdict guilty. Sentenced to three years in the County Prison.

Adam Elser was convicted of burgiarlously entering the stores of Simon Erlanger and George Fahnestock, and of stealing a double-barreled shot gun from Peter E. Lightner. Sentenced to nine years in the County Prison.

John Keller plead guilty to the larceny of an ambrotype likeness from the hotel of Samuel Carmany, in this city, and was sentenced to 80 days imprisonment.

James Kelly, colored, was brought up on eight charges of larceny, to seven of which he plead guilty. The eighth was dismissed by permission of the court. These larcenies were committed in Columbia. The prisoner, when arrested, had in his possession "about a peck of keys, cold chieslis, files, bits, &c." Kelly was sentenced to eight years in the County Prison.

Com'th vs. Marzaret Ellingar. Indicted for positions.

the County Prison.

Com'th vs. Margaret Ellinger. Indicted for receiving stolen goods from Adam Elser, knowing them to be such. Elser is the defendant mentioned above. Verdict guilty.

entence deferred.

Com'th vs. Diller Ott, who plead guilty to selling liquor
in Sunday and without liceuse in Brownstown. For the ately. th vs. Jacob Newcomer. Indicted for steeling s width at a plo nic at Klugh's, four miles from Columbia Verdiet guilty. This defendant was let off with five days' Imprisonment, on promising to re-onlist in the service. Com'th vs. Andrew Carrigan. Indicted for committing a rape on a little girl named Margaret Ann Lamplugh, be-

tween ten and eleven years of age. This was a most gravated case. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine \$1,000, and undergo an imprisonment of fifteen years the Eastern Penitentiary. ne Eastern Penitentiary.

Com'th vs. Russell Bacon, a "darkey," for assault and attery on a little boy. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 80

ays' imprisonment.

Com'th vs. George L. Banks. Two indictments for lareny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months' imprisnment. Com'th vs. Samuel Neff, Sr. Indicted for murder. Case Com'th vs. Reuben Neff. Indicated for murior. A control of not guilty was taken, no evidence being produced to sustain the charge.

Wood Shriver was complained against for surety of the peace by John Williams. He gave his own recognizance in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for three months. Com'th vs. John Hinson, colored, for stealing a horse and other property of Eli S. Rote, in Chester county. The testimony seemed to indicate that Hinson was a professional base shift having taken two or three animals. A

ional horse-thief, having taken two or three anim thite girl, who was a follow-traveller with the ne white girl, who was a follow-traveller with the negro, was one of the witnesses against Hincon, whose name she goes by, though she denied being his wife. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 4 years and 9 months' imprisonment. Rose Ann Kaufman was complained against by David Weidler. It seems that Mrs. Kaufman had harbored a minor son of a Mr. Witmer, against his father's will, when he (Mr. Weidler) was asked by the father to go with him to the house to get his son away, which he did, finding him on Mrs. Kauffman's premises late at night, after the other people in the house were in bed. The defendant was proved to be a woman of good character, and the case her people in the house were in bod. The defendant is proved to be a woman of good character and the case is dismissed, the complainant to pay the costs. Do Wednesday afternoon, on motion of Gen. B. A. Shaef, it was resolved to adjourn on Thursday at 12 o'clock, to give the members of the bar an opportunity to atd the funeral of Capt. Aldus J. Neff, late a member of

the bar.

Com'th vs. Jane and Eliza Smith, two "culled ladies"

x months' imprisonment.

Jacob Finefrock, a returned volunteer, plead gulity to
n assault and battery upon Rebecca Fullerton, and was
noteneed to thirty days' imprisonment.

Com'th vs. Jacob Irwin, for passing counterfeit money.

erdict not quilty.

A man named Spence plead guilty to stealing a blanke om a tavern in this city, and was sentenced to 0 months nprisonment. Com'th vs. John Harpish, Sr. Assault and battery on avis Hagen. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of vis Hagen. Verdict guity.
and costs of prosecution.

Jom'th vs B. F. Gochenour. Indicted for burglary. Ver

guilty. m Smith, a "darkey," hailing from Columbia, illen was proven, but a verdict of not guilty was taken in the ground of insanity.

Com'th vs. George Barton and Sarah Clepper, alias Grey, or keeping a bawdy house in Marietta. Verdict guilty.

Com'th vs. same defendants, for selling liquor without icense. Sarah Clepper was found guilty, and Barten acuitted.

Com'th vs. same detendants, for seiling inquot without license. Sarah Clepper was found guilty, and Barten ac utited.

Com'th vs. Michael Kerns, for selling liquor without li cense. Verdiet guilty.

Com'th vs. Mrs. Mushman. Indicted for keeping a bawdy
nouse in the suburbs of the South East Ward, this city.—
Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and undergo
an imprisonment of six mon

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY. To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lancaster: The grand inquest of the county respectfully report:—That they have acted upon all the indictments presented by the Prosecuting Attorney. The cases that passed under their supervision were, with few exceptions, generally of a minor grade—principally violations of the license law, and numerous cases of assault and battery, which latter naturally entail a large expense upon the county, and might, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, in many cases, be ruppressed, were proper vigilauce exercised by the magistrate. The Court, in its charge, has adverted to the law recently exacted by our Legislature, by which "persons who shall with the intent to oppose, prevent, or subvert the Government of this State, or of the United States; endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of the United States; or from joining any volunteer company or association, already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose, every person rooffending and being legally convicted thereof, is declared to be guilty of a high misdemeanor."

The Grand Jury are happy to have it in their power to state, that in the process of their Investigation, no act has transpired seliciting the information of persons to whom of the Peace in and for the Count of Quarter Se trand inquest of the county of Laucaster :

The Grand Jury are happy to have it in their power to state, that in the process of their investigation, no act has transpired eliciting the information of persons to whom this charge could be legally ascribed; and it is to be horsed that the patrictic spirit exhibited by this county in funcishing her quots of troops for the army, with so much alacrity, will tend to suppress and frown down any scutiments in initial to the Government, if such have heretofore existed in our county. And we also trust that the liberal bounty appropriated by the Commissioners, for relaing an additional Regiment, will place Leareaster county in such a position as will obviate the necessity of a draft upon her citizens. itizens.

The jury visited the County Jail, and find the same, ass ar as the brief time afforded them an opportunity of judg-ng, in good order and cleanliness, denoting good manage.

far as the brief time afforded them an opportunity of indging, in good order and cleanliness, denoting good management.

They also visited the Poor House, and found the immates at their dinner, and were pleased to see that they had good, substantial food, such as few could find objections to. The interior of the building is in good order, the rooms clean and well ventilated. Our attention was drawn to the out-buildings in close proximity to the bake-house; the effluvia from the former was exceedingly offensive.—

The Grand Jury recommend to the Directors of the Poor to have a sewer attached to the same, a hydrant being but a few feet distant, from which the water could be conducted to wash away the filth as fest as it could accumulate, and which would, prevent the foul malaria from affecting the immates of the Institution.

The Hospital they also found well kept; each department is in fine order, so far as the building will permit. The coils of the insuae lack sadly in point of ventilation: in warm weather they must be very oppressive. The comfort of the inmates, however, so far as in the power of Mr. Hess, appears to be duly attended to.

The attention of the Grand Jury was also drawn here to defects that in a certain degree affect both institutions, and they were requested to recommend to the Directors to make the following change in fegard to the lumatics in the almshouse and hospital, viz: there being a large number of healthy colored persons, adults and children, permitted to occupy the hospital, thereby depriving many old and infirm persons from receiving the benefits of that institution, who have to be kept in the almshouse frequiring the benefits of the hospital be transferred to that institution, and the class of persons above referred to be removed to the almshouse.

The Grand Jury, in closing their report, return thanks to the Court, the District Attorney and Sheriff for courtey extended to them.

PETER Mc. ONOMY, Foreman.

L. P. Brown,
Richard Jones,
Wm. Hensel,
Sam'l Patterson,
George Bard,
Aaron Longenecker,
John Mccartney,
J. Hoffman Hershey,
Isalah Herr,
P. Simpson.

A HANDSOME PRESENT .- Our neighbor, Mr. LEWIS HALDY, received a nice present all the way from Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Sunday morning last, in the shape of a beautiful and sprightly young Deer. It is from his friend, ALYXLYDER WILEY, Exq. of that place, (formerly of this city.) and can be seen in Mr. H.'s yard, North Duke street, near the railroad bridge.

PLEAD GUILTY -- In the II & Dietriot Court at Philadelphis, on Tursday last, John McLune, Red, and James M. Dunkle, of Martic township, this county, plead guilty to several bills of indictment charging the forgery of applications for Land Warrants. The defendants were arrested in this county and taken to Philadelphia on the 10th of July, by Deputies Sharkey and Schuyler, and were committed by Commissioner Heaviltt. They have been in the County Prigon there since then, not having been able to obtain the amount of ball required. Judge Character with the smooth county Prices were since then, 10 they not been in the county Prices the Tribunes. been able to obtain the amount of ball required. Judge Cadwalader said he would sentence the prisoners next [this] week. Squire McLune is over fifty years of age, and an old and well-known resident of this country. It has been specialned that treatly five or thirty land warrants were procured by McLune and Dunkie on forged applications.

MILITARY. The 122d Regiment, (not the mts as a see very active service.

In to see very active service.

The 135th Regiment, to which Capta rand of which is a first service.

The 135th Regiment, to which Capta rand of which is a few factor of the sellow of the sel

THE NEW POSTAGE STANP CURRENCY.

DROWNED -A man named JOHN MILLS, shoemaker, residing in Beaver street. South West Ward this city, was drowned in the Conestogs, at Snavely's Mill on Sunday morning last. We understand the unfortunate

OUR WOUNDED .- The following Lancaster OUR WOUNDED.—The following Lancaster outly men are now in the Chesapeake General Hospital, lart Fortrees Mouroe. All are wounded, but their friends rill be pleased to hear that they are recorating, and receive wery possible attention, both from the surgeons, among hem Dr. Levergood, of this city, and the nurses: Reuben Gibble, Manhelm, wounded in leg. John Weidel, Lancaster city, ankle.

Geo. Ochs, Litts, thigh and arm.

James Morrison, Lancaster city, thigh.

Jacob Highstreet, Lancaster city, thigh.

John H. Morrison, Lancaster city, thigh.

O. C. Young, Marietta, thigh.

THE COMET.—A comet is now visible, dur-

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The New York papers of Monday week contain a sermon from this distinguished prelate, preached by him on the Sunday previous. Much importance is attached to this discourse on many accounts. He has just returned from Europe, after eight or ten months' absence, and his position gave him great opportunities of ascertaining the drift of public opinion concerning our civil war. The Bishop declares that he found the influential and governing class generally against the North; not that they had any sympathy for the rebels. but because they wished to see this government permanently broken up. In his opinion the only course left for our side is to fight it out, and that as soon as possible. The following is the conclusion of the sermon :

ing is the conclusion of the sermon:

I do not know what may happen in case this war should continue as it has been continuing since I left this country. The news renders all attempts at judging fairly impossible, because it is contradictory and confused. It is difficult for one, even acquainted with the country, to comprehend how the land lies. Much more is it so with those who are not acquainted with it. Nor is it in any one's power to say with absolute certainty what may happen if this war continues. And in the meantime, what is the prospect of its coming to an end? I do not see any prospect. There does not appear to be an issue, and it may be that God, for some design of his own, which future generations can appreciate, has allowed this war to scourge us, in order to bring future benefits to the human race. There are things that no man can pretend to fathom—questions that depend on so many additional circumstances for their solution. But there is one thing and one question that should be clear to every mind. It is this—that if a war of this kind should be continued for many years, it is recognized as being allowable for other nations to combine in their strength and put an end to it with as little delay as possible. It is not a sourge that has visited us alone. From the beginning of the world wars have been—nation against nation—and oftentimes the most terrible of all wars, which is not a war of nation against nation, but of brother against brother. How long is this to go on? If it goes on, what is to be the result of it, as affording a pretext for all the Powers of Europe to combine to put an end to it? And although I would not say that even then they should not be permitted to interfere, when they interfere successfully—if the country and if the given ment are not maintained by every sacriif they interfere successfully—if the country the Government are not maintained by every fice that is necessary to maintain them, then fice that is necessary to maintain them United States will become a Poland—the United States will become a Poland—then it will become divided—then the strife will multiply across every border; every State or every section will claim to be independent, to make itself an easy proy for those who will turn and appropriate the divisions of the people of this country for their own advantage. Oh! let it not be so. I know little of what has transpired here during my absence. I have had escarcely time to look at the papers since I returned. But much has been done, though not much has been the people, to rise and ask the Government to draft them; and those who are wealthy and cannot go themsolves, can provide substitutes and bring the thing to a close, if it can be done. No doubt the same efforts will be made on the other side—and who can blame them? For the sake of humanity we must resort to some course of this kind. In the meanwhile, beloved brethren, it is enough for us to weep for this calamity, to pray God that it may be put to an end, to make sacrifice of everything that we have to sustain the independence, the unity, the perpetuity, the prosperity of the only Government we acknowledge in the world. But it is not necessary to hate our enemies. It is not necessary to be cruel in battle, or to be cruel after its termination. It is necessary to be true, to be patriotic, to do for the country what the country needs, and the blessing of God will recompense those who discharge their duty without faltering and without violating any of the laws of God or man. same efforts will be made on the other side-and w A TREASONABLE CONCLAVE.

On Tuesday last, the Commonwealth of Massa chusetts was again desecrated by an Abolition con chusetts was again desecrated by an Abolition con-clave of the most ultra character. In pursuance to a public call, a large gathering of the representa-tives of that peculiar class was held at Island Grove, near Boston, and addresses of a most virulent and treasonable description were delivered by Wendell Phillips, F. Conway and others. The speakers vied with each other in their denunciations of the Presi-dent, their abuse of Gen. McOleilan, and in their foul comments and criticisms upon the manner in which the war is conducted. Epithets which even Southern journalists, with all their vindictiveness and blackguardism, would hesitate to apply to the Executive and his Generals, were hurled without hesitation upon them, while one of the orators even sitation upon them, while one of the orators ever ared to urge the importance and necessity of letting to South go, unless emancipation be proclaimed enforced. A "moral coward," a "tortoise" and a "broom

tick " were among the choice appellations appli-co our Chief Magistrate, while no language tendin o diminish the confidence of the people of the Nor in General McClellan was spared in the strictures

in General McClellan was spared in the strictures of these men upon the various movements of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

To destroy confidence and to discourage enlistments appeared to be the design of the meeting, but fortunately for the cause, the State of Massachusetts is too loyal, too patriotic, to be swayed by the incendiary and treasonable harangues of such men as this Phillips and his disciples.

The above article is from the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Secretary of War has ordered he arrest and confinement of many persons

for expressions of disloyalty vastly ous in their character than the foul-mouthed utterances of these miserable fanatics, and yet bey are permitted without restraint or hindrance to roam about the country and disseminate their treason, nor does the Republican press as a general rule condemn their tration fear their power and influence?— Wendell Phillips and his associates have with the energy and perseverance character stic of those whose minds are permeated with a single idea to the exclusion of all else) been for long years most zealously engaged in fomenting discord and endeavoring to dissolve the Union, and had the people been true to themselves and rebuked them as they deserved, we should not now be involved in a sivil war; for the conspirators of the South never could have succeeded in raising the anner of rebellion without the aid of their pernicious doctrines. South Carolina rejoiced henever Massachusetts listened to, and applauded the wild rhapsodies and intemperate arangues of Phillips, Garrison, and their crazy brethren. Her politicians desired no better fuel for the altar of hate when they should be prepared to apply the torch, and doubtless Jefferson Davis and his murderous gang will clap their hands in triumph when they receive intelligence of this Island Grove meeting by the underground mail oute, for they have no more useful allies in the North than the Constitution haters—the men who declare the sacred charter of our rights to be a "league with Hell and a covenant with Death." Why are not these enemies of the Republic furnished with quarters in Fort Warren or Lafayette? Their confinemen would add much to the strength of the Union cause. We have always advocated freedom speech and freedom of the press, but the licentiousness of neither. - Greensburg

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS AHEAD .- OD Tuesday, the 12th inst., the first Pennsylvania Regiment under the call for 300,000 men, left Harrisburg for Washington. Pennsylvania was the first to have volunteers at Washington in the three months, service, first to reply to the three years call, first to go through Baltimore after the riots, and first to respond to the last call for volunteers.

ADDRESS TO THE PROPERTY OF THE Shortly before the close of the last session of Congress the Abolition Republican party neld a canous for the purpose of adopting a platform of the party for the fall campaign.

But upon comparing views they were found to be such a heterogeneous mass of abourdities hat they could not agree upon any particular neasure with unanimity, except opposition to he Demogratic party and a love for the spoils of office. The caucus failed to make an address, and after adopting one or two resolutions adjourned. But this did not suit the bolition disunion portion of the party, and the following named Senators and Representatives net and issued an address:

met and issued an address:

Senators B. F. Wade, Henry Wilson, M. S. Wilkinson, J. H. Lane, James W. Grimes, James Harlan, John P. Hale, S. C. Pomeroy, Z. Chandler.

Representatives John A. Bingham, Thaddeus Stevens, C. B. Sedgwisk, A. A. Bargent, Phineas D. Ellot, Wm. Windom, A. P. Morrill, Geo. W. Julian, W. J. Lansing, James F. Wilson, J. M. Ashley, S. S. Blain, S.-N. Sherman, W. P. Outler, R. H. Duell, Cyrus Aldrich, A. Scott Sloan, H. G. Blake, Wm. Noell, Samuel C. Fessendsa, Martin F. Conway, Owen Loveloy, A. G. Riddle, John Hatchins.

From the manifesto of these abolition disdisunionists we cut the following: "Under the control of these re are four millions of slaves—natives of the land -by whose unpaid toil the rebellion is sus-tained. The question, on what principle can the people break up this relation of servitude, established by State laws, and command the services of these slaves for the common defence. may be answered as was the question in 1788; on what principle could the people

of nine States, by ratifying the Constitution, break up the compact under the articles of con-federation solemnly entered into by thirteen States " Here we have the broad and open declara-tion of Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives, that, in order to carry out their sectional idea of breaking up slavery, they would "break up the compact under the articles of confederation solemnly entered into by thirteen States." Yes, they would set at naught all constitutional barriers, and break down the safe-guards of liberty. We are glad to know that there are some patriotic men in the Republican party who discountenance these disunion sentiments. Here is the language of Senator TRUMBULL in condemnation of this abolition

"We are fighting to maintain the Constitution, and it especially becomes us, in appealing to the people to come to its rescue, n late it ourselves. How are we better than the rebels if both alike set at naught the Constitution? * * * As we expect to come out of this contest with our flag full and complete in all its proportions, not a stripe erased nor a star obscured, so let us preserve the Constitution, perfect in all its parts, with all its guarantees for the protection of life and liberty unimpaired, and the instrument itself rendered doubly dear from the fact that it has been sacredly maintained and proven equal to every emergency, under circumstances the most trying to which a nation was ever sub

These words are fitly spoken, and the lesson they teach should never be forgotten. It will be a sorry day for this Republic when its people shall acquiesce in the total subversion of the Constitution. If the day should ever come when it shall be abolished altogether, that day life and property will be at the mercy of brute force, and the nation's liberty wi

have become the sport of factions.

The question arises, why is the name of Senator Wilmot omitted on this abolition disunion address? It is well known he sympathises with them in sentiment. Is it because he feared to go before the people in his fall campaign for United States Senator upon the here made. Almost at the head of the list of Representatives stands the name of THADDEUS STEVENS, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who is the right-hand man of Wilmot. Thaddeus is the representative man of the Republican party in Congress from Pennsylvania. confidence of that party, or he would not be assigned to the first and leading place in the House by a Pennsylvania Speaker. It is therefore fair to believe that Wilmot, Grow & Co. sympathize with Stevens and his address, because they have stood by and voted with him in all his iniquities; while Senator Cowan has not failed to raise his voice against the actions of these men and for the Co and for this manly and honest course he has received the denunciations of the abolitionlisunion press, and the insult and rebuke of at Harrisburg, which eulogized Wilmot. It is easily seen that there are two sections in the party in this State opposed to the Democratic servative Republicans who give a warm and honest support to President Lincoln. Wilmot, Stevens, and the "no party" Harrisburg Conventionists are the head and front of the abolition disunionists who are pressing upon President Lincoln all their wild and fanatical schemes with such fury, that he cries out to the conservatives, "Help me. Cassius, or

sink !"-Doylestown Democrat. BERKS COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Democracy of this sterling old county was held on the 5th inst., and was numerously attended by citizens from every district. Hon. J. GLANCY JONES presided, and excellent speeches were made by Hon. HIESTER CLEMER, Hon. S. E. ANCONA. J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq., and Hon J. K. McKenty. The resolutions recite and reaffirm the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention. They are frank, outspoken, loyal, national and constitutional, and were adopted by acclamation. Old Berks will do her duty at the ballot-box, as she is nobly performing her duty to the country in the field.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine on Thursday week nominated a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 414, of which Bion Bradbury, of Eastport, had 287; James White, of Belfast, 133; scattering 3. The nomination was made unanimous, on motion of Mr. White. Resolutions were passed, declaring the party for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is; that the Constitution was formed in a spirit of concession and compromise, and must be preserved by the same means, and not by military power alone.-These were adopted unanimously, together

ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN. The order of General McClellan, carrying out the views of the President in relation to

with the Indiana resolutions.

private property, is a most admirable docu-ment. Read the following paragraph: "The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity, is, perhaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Maradding degrades as men and demoralizes as soldier all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfitted for the pursuits of hones industry. This army is composed mostly of young men; and the General commanding, to whose care they are entrusted, owes it to parents who have sent their sons, and to the communities that have sent out the flower of their youth into the military service of the country, to warn and restrain from an pernicions. evil so p

General Commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United State suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine revenge or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. POPE.-Gen. Pope has been forced to issue a circular threatening most severe punishment to officers and men who make his order for taking rebel property a pretext to commit excesses. They forbidden to molest houses, persons property, and forage is only to be taken by forces detailed for the purpose. Strong guards are to scour the country for five miles about neampments to prevent pillage and to arrest marauders.

The Philadelphia Press and Wheeling Intelligencer, have at length suggested the propriety of arresting that infamous traitor and blasphemer, Wendell Phillips. This is a suggestion that we hope will be acted upon by the Government without delay. It will go far towards restoring confidence in the Administration (well of least t an where side

OUR FLAG. ONSTITUTION. And the guard of its spotless fame shall be FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

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 30th you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the city, and boroughs and townships of the county, on SAT-URDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, then and there to elect the usual number of delegates to a County Convention, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of SEP TEMBER pext, 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 Representative
A District Attorney.
One County Commissioner.
Two Directors of the Poor.
Two Prison Inspectors.
One Auditor.

The township committees are requested to give early neeting for the election of delegates. rsons favorable to the maintenance of the Consti tution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was opposed alike to the heresies of Secession and Abolition ism, and believing that the perpetuity of our principles of liberty and free government depend upon a middle and conservative course between radicalism and sectional

ism, are most cordially invited to attend. By order of the Democratic County Co R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman Andrew J. Steinman, Secretary.

ANCASTER, August 2d, 1862 COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee will meet at Shober's lotel, in the City of Lancaster, on THURSDAY, SEP-TEMBER 4th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance

Brigadier General Boulen, a brave and meritorious German officer. A rebel brigade was captured by General Sigel, on the 21st inst. An important and decisive battle must take place very soon, (if it has not already,) as the two armies are close to each other. We have not learned whether McClellan and Burn SIDE have yet formed a junction with Pope. A day or two more will probably bring us startling news.

PROMOTED. Our former townsman, Commander C. H. Poor, has been promoted to a Captaincy in the U.S. Navy, and expects to be ordered to sea in a short time. We congratulate the Captain

rienced officer, and will nobly do his duty in whatever position he may be placed.

UNTRUE. The statement which has been going the rounds of the Republican papers to the effect that ex-President BUCHANAN intended leaving Wheatland and taking up his residence near Downingtown, in Chester county, is without any foundation in fact. Mr. Buchanan never had the remotest idea of leaving the quiet and beautiful shades of Wheatland. This last, however, is like the thousand and one other stories started in reference to our distinguished

fellow-citizen. COL. RICHARDSON'S SPEECH. See first page for another strong and characteristic speech from this gentleman. It is soundly democratic and patriotic throughout, and will be perused with interest by all our readers.

GENERAL CORCORAN.

This brave and gallant officer-the commander of the 69th New York Regiment-who was captured at Bull Run more than a year ago, has at length been exchanged, and is now at his home in New York, having met with the most enthusiastic receptions in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The President has very properly commissioned him a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and he will shortly resume his duty in the field. We have no interest, for his long captivity.

It is estimated by the authorities at Harrisburg, we understand, that the quota of each county or district, to make up Pennsylnumber (5,000) who have volunteered. The quota of this city, on the above basis, would volunteered, and so of the various boroughs

and townships. COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee is requested to meet in this city, at Shober's Hotel, on Thursday, September 4th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Chairman, Mr. TSHUDY, desires of importance will claim the Committee's consideration.

INDIAN MASSACRES. The Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, have be-

come hostile and are committing murders and devastations along the Minnesota river. The number of whites already killed is supposed to be about 500, amongst whom are several missionaries. Governor RAMSEY is exerting himself to suppress the disturbance, and a large force of militia were at the latest accounts, marching against the Indians.