

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

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: 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 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.
Two Prison Inspectors.
One Auditor.

township committees are requested to give early notice in their respective districts of the time and place o meeting for the election of delegates.

tution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was, opposed alike to the heresies of Secession and Abolitionn, and believing that the perpetuity of our principles of liberty and free government depend upon a middle and conservative course between radicalism and sectionalism, are most cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Democratic County Com R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman. Andrew J. Strinman, Secretary. LANCASTER, August 2d, 1862.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. Hotel, in the City of Lancaster, on THURSDAY, SEP-TEMBER 4th, 1882, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance of the members is earnestly desired, as business of impo tance will claim the Committee's consideration.

DEMOCRATIC CITY DELEGATE MEETINGS. MOCRATIC OTT PELLEATE INTESTINATION.

micracy of the City of Lancaster are requested to
to their accustomed places of meeting on Saturday
ith inst. between the hours of 6½ and 8 o'clock,
for the purpose of electing five delegates from each
to represent the city in the County Convention,
meets at Fulton Hall on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

PLACES OF MEETING:
N. W. Ward—Shober's Hotel, North Queen street.
N. E. Ward—Young's Hotel, East Chesnut street N. E. Ward—Young's Hotel, East Chesnut street.
S. W. Ward—Fitzpatrick's Hotel, South Queen street.
S. E. Ward—Effinger's Saloon, South Queen street.
BY ORDER CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING. There has been almost constant fighting in Virginia in the neighborhood of Manassas and Bull Run, for a week past; but the great battle of the series, according to Gen. Pope's official dispatch published in another column, occurred on Friday last, when the enemy were driven from the field, leaving many of their dead and wounded behind. It must have been a very bloody engagement, as our loss is represented by the commanding General at not less than 8,000 men, and he estimates the rebel loss at double that rumber .-Both armies appear to have been reinforced sued. The advantage, according to the dispatches, seemed to be with the rebels, and Pors fell back to Centreville. On Sunday, nothing of importance occurred, but it was fought on yesterday, of which we had no account at the time our paper went to press in the afternoon.

It looks very much as if the old Bull Kun battle field was to be the Waterloo of the rebellion and restore the old Union.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS. The Delegate Elections will take place throughout the county on Saturday next, the 6th inst., and we hope our Democratic friends in every township, ward and borough will turn out and elect their best men to represent them in County Convention. These are stirring and portentous times in the history of the country, and much, very much, for good or for evil to the Republic, will depend upon the result of the October election in Pennsylvania. And in order to start right in the campaign in this county, it is all-important that the people should attend the primary meetings of the party, and select agents who will fairly and fully reflect their sentiments in Convention. The times demand hold determined action on the part of the Democracy every where-such action as will eventuate in the restoration of our beloved Union and the supremacy and perpetuity of our matchless Constitution. We want to see the ensuing County Convention take high and patriotic ground in favor of the Union and in defence deterred by the threats or bluster of the Abolition demagogues who essay to play the tyrant over all those who will not follow their lead. We know the Democracy of Lancaster tamely submit to any infringement of their Constitutional rights, and therefore it is that Isthmus. we hope to see a Convention of free men, in every sense of the word, assemble in Fulton Convention, it is necessary for the people to attend the primary meetings on Saturday and enlistments, and that the persons who do so, elect men of the right stamp to represent

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. A severe battle occurred near Richmond, Ky., on Friday last, which resulted in a heavy loss on both sides. Our forces, commanded by Gen. Nelson, were overpowered, and forced to retreat to Lexington. Gen. Nelson was

MES. LINCOLN'S BROTHER KILLED.-The announces the death of Col. Alex. H. Todd, a instantly killed.

THE DRAW COMING The drafting will commence on the 15th of september, the time having been extended to that day. In making the draft, it is stated that an arrangement has been effected by which each county, city, borough and township will be credited with the number of men already furnished, so that the proportions of sich will be equalized. The justice and good policy of this arrangement cannot be quesioned. Some counties and sections have already been pretty well drained of their ble-bodied young men by voluntary enlistment, whilst others have done comparatively nothing—so that, if a general draft was made it would operate hardly on those districts which have already contributed more than their full proportion. The plan proposed will obviate the difficulty, and compel all to share alike in the necessary burdens and hardships

of the war. A draft in this county is now certain, from the fact that the effort to raise another regi-Col. Burr has given up the idea. The military enthusiasm seems to have died out, in a great measure, within the last two or three weeks. The cause of this apathy is apparent | Hon. Horace Gree to all. Of officers, or would-be officers, there is a super-abundance-many of whom never had a musket in their hands, and scarcely know the difference between a shot gun and a rifle; but the privates are wanting, and, without these, officers are of no account.

Volunteering or enlisting to fill up the old regiments is still going on in this city, and we are pleased to know that the recruiting officers meet with tolerable success. The whole number of men now in the field, or at the recruiting stations, from Lancaster county, of the Old Goard. If every other county in the State had done nearly as well there would not now be any necessity for a draft in Pennsylvania.

EDITORS LOOKING UP: BARR, the fearless and talented editor of the Pittsburg Post, is destined to be the next Surveyor General of the State; and that glorious ellow, Col. ALEXANDER, of the Clarion Democrat, and that other good fellow, John A. MAGEE, of the Perry Democrat, are the unanmous choice of the Democracy of their respective counties for the Assembly, and both will be elected beyond a doubt—the first by an overwhelming majority. We take it for granted that our old friends, Col. TATE, of the Bloomsburg Democrat, and NIEMAN, of the Easton Sentinel, who so nobly stood up for the right in the last Legislature, will be again returned as representatives from Columbia and Northampton counties; and, if so, we can guarantee that the Commonwealth will suffer no detriment at their hands. There may be others of the corps editorial in the line of promotion, but we cannot just think of them. If there are such, so much the better, as the destinies of Pennsylvania could not be en-

SHALL IT BE DONE ?

trusted to safer hands.

The indications are that a draft may yet be avoided in this State, as the authorities at Harrisburg, it is said, are busily engaged in making arrangements for furnishing the State's quota in volunteers, if it can possibly be done. We trust they may be successful, as it would be much more creditable, in all respects, to be able to furnish the men by voluntary enlistment.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that arrangements to allow each district in the completed and returned, the quota of each county, township, precinct and borough will be ascertained, together with the credit each is entitled to for men in the service. Having ascertained the number of men to be drafted from each sub-division of counties, an opportunity and reasonable time will be given to furnish the quota in volunteers. The draft was postponed to the 15th of September to afford ample time for the arrangements. It is expected that the quota of each county and sub-division can be ascertained by the 3d of September."

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The political intelligence from all parts of the Commonwealth is highly encouraging. next day, and another severe engagement en- The Democratic masses are fully awake to their duty, and determined to persevere in its faithful discharge, despite all the base falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Abolition press. From the State Convention on the supposed that another great battle would be | Fourth of July, down to that in the remotest | we should soon have other confessions to pubhas been held this year has been signally harmonious and enthusiastic. The Opposition will find, to their sorrow, perhaps, that persecution of Democrats, instead of making campaign. God grant that it may end the them timid and cringing, has only had the effect of uniting them in a stronger devotion to their time-honored principles than ever -The October election will tell the tale in the Old Keystone State.

NOT TRUE.

The story that was published by the abelition papers throughout the country, that Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, had been arrested, and that evidence of disloyalty had been found against him, is a fabrication without the first shadow of truth. The story was started by the Republicans of Ohio, and was telegraphed by some anonymous operator for partisan purposes, and published by every Republican paper in the North. There was not even a pretext for starting this story; it was a manufactured falsehood from the whole cloth, but yet the papers that gave it circulation never contradicted the slander. Such despicable conduct no decent man would resort

A GENERAL INDIAN WAR.

The news from our Western Territories unfavorable, and fears are expressed that we of the rights of the people; but, to do this, the are on the eve of an extensive war with the delegates who may be selected should be true | Indian tribes in that vast and sparsely settled men, fearless and unflinching in the discharge region. It is believed that secession influence of their duties, and not to be intimidated or has been at work in creating a feeling of hostility against our Government in the minds of the ignorant savages of our western plains .-The prospect of an interruption of the overland route to California, has induced the Post county are composed of sterner stuff than to Office Department to order the mails for the Pacific States to be sent by way of the

DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS. The War Department announces that all Hall on the 10th inst. But to have such a attempts to procure substitutes in anticipation of the draft will be regarded as discouraging their aiders and abettors, are liable to be arrested under the order of August 8th. Publishing advertisements for such persons, with the view of aiding their operations is hereafter to be regarded as rendering the publishers liable to such arrest.

Bounties .- It is estimated that the bounty paid by the U. S. Government, with those paid by State Governments, counties, town corporations, etc., will swell the amount exrebel account of the battle of Baton Rouge, pended beyond the legitimate payment of soldiers' wages and outfit, in raising volunbrother of Mrs. Lincoln. He was on Brig. teers under the President's call for three hun. Gen; Helm's staff, in the Rebel army, and was dred thousand men, to fifty millions of dol

GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENT. Some days ago Horace Greeney addressed,

through the Tribune, a most impudent and insulting letter to the President, in which he charged him not only with faithlessness to the party that elected him, but also with want of cratic Mass Meeting in Independence Square fidelity to the country in his official capacity. Below we publish the President's reply which, though brief, will, we think, prove quite satisfactory to every body but GREELEY and his pestilent Abolitionists. We do not think the President should have condescended to notice Greeker in the public manner he has -it was, we are confident, in bad taste; but we are nevertheless thankful that, since it has been done, we find nothing objectionable in the matter, but, on the contrary, enough to satisfy us that the President has marked out a course for himself from which he cannot easily be swerved by any "pressure" the Abolitionists can bring to bear on him. He has avowed himself, as far as the slavery question is concerned, an "unconditional" Union man. ment of volunteers has proven a failure, and faithful to the Constitution, to which he looks as a guide, rather than to Greeley & Co

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 23, 1862. Hon. Horace Greeley:
DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the

19th, addressed to myself, through the New York Tribune If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be errone-ous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be

right. As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," the recruiting stations, from Lancaster county, as you say, I have not meant to leave any one cannot, we think, fall much short of six in doubt. I would save the Union. I would thousand. This speaks well for the patriotism save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the

> If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.
>
> If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

> My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also What I do about slavery and the colored

race I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to

oe errors, and I shall adopt new views as soon s they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free. Yours,

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. TREASON.

The New Haven Palladium, an influential Republican paper in Connecticut, says: "This is no longer a war to restore the Union as it was. It is a war to make the Union what

it never was, but what it ought to be." This talk is certainly treasonable, and its effect is to discourage enlistments. There are tens of thousands of brave and natriotic men ready to fight, and die if need be, in the effort to restore the Union, who would not raise a finger in support of such a war as is above indicated. Such men will be deterred from en-Governor Currin confidently expects to make listing by such representations as that above quoted. They want the assurance that they State a reasonable time to furnish its quota of are to fight and suffer in the cause of the troops in volunteers, and thus obviate the Union—the old Union—the Union as it was, draft entirely. As soon as the enrolment is and the Constitution as it is; while such talk minds upon that essential point, and thus deters them from enlisting. Why then are not the men who write and publish such stuff. arrested and sent to Fort Warren? We hear of Democratic editors in the West being thus dealt with, on the charge of discouraging enlistments; but nothing they have said is so owerful in that direction as such talk as that above quoted. But this is said and published by leading Republicans, and therefore it is done with impunity. Republican and aboli-

> are seldom punished. A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

The Buffalo Express, which has been violent advocate of the negro-arming policy, has recently changed its opinions and has become quite rational. If the conductors of other journals of the Republican party were as candid as the editor of the Buffalo paper, county, every meeting of the Democracy that lish. We commend the following extract from the Express to the serious consideration of those slow-plodding Abolitionists who have not yet got their eves onen .

"But in scanning this question in the light of fifteen months' experience, an unlooked for feature presents itself. There is not that readiness on the part of the slave population to separate from their masters and their plantations as was anticipated. The mass of the slaves, if they thirst for freedom, do not rush as hastily to the fountain when under the proclamations of our Government and our Generals it is offered, as was expected. Either through fear of consequences in the effort to escape or of not being well received when they enter our lines the number of fugitives is small, and escapes from bondage less frequent

as the war progresses.

"It looks now, as if the white men of the North hereafter, would have not only to fight the master but his slaves."

CALL OUT THE "WIDE-AWAKES." The N Y. Sunday Times asks how it would do for the enrolling officers, under the new militia law, to carefully provide themselves with the names of all the members of the "Wide-Awake" clubs which were so numerous in that city just previous to the late Presidential election? There were (said to be) thirty thousand young gentlemen attached to those clubs, and although few of them, perhaps, were entitled to a vote, the majority of them were over eigheen years of age and consequently liable to a draft. As they were very enthusiastic at the time, no doubt they would be delighted at an opportunity to turn that enthusiasm to natriotic account; and as they marched and conntermarched in our streets with great effect, there is no reason to suppose that they would be less effective on a field where actual fighting would be substituted for huzzaing and lanternwaving.

The same thing might be done in this city, with a like good effect .- Eds. Intel.

Hon. F. W. HUGHES, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, a few days ago submitted the Address of the Committee published lately, to the judgment of Secretary SEWARD, desiring the opinion of that functionary as to its loyalty. Whilst we would not have recommended such a course, (believing this to be a free country) yet we are glad to find that Mr. SEWARD has not dared to endorse the spirit of those villainous sheets which have denounced the Address as disloyal and treasonable. Mr. Sew-ARD thus endorses the patriotism of the Ad-

"I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full LOCAL DEPARTMENT

CHARLES INGERSOLL, Esq., was arrested by the Deputy U. S. Marshal on Monday morning of last week, on a charge of uttering disloyal sentiments in his address at the Demoon the Saturday evening previous. Mr. I. gave bail for his appearance at a hearing before Alderman Beitler on Wednesday. But before the hour for hearing had arrived, a new affidavit was made out, under instructions from the Government, and Mr. I. was re arrested by the Provost Marshal, and imprisoned at the headquarters in the old Pennsylvania Bank building. Thereupon a writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Judge CADWALADER, of the U. S. District Court, commanding the Marshal to produce

In the Fall, if you do your duty—if the citizens throughout the State rally to the Democratic party—the only rallying point that can save the country—we shall take power forever from the hands of the Republicans. The Republican papers and the Republican leaders may well ory out against the meeting, or against any means of rallying the Democratio party, for it is the knell of their party. [Cheers.] I see no riot, no disturbance, no disorder! Is it not monstrous that the party who holds this meeting should have been denounced in all parts of the country; and is there any motive to be conceived save that which I have suggested—that we are in the majority! the majority!
What are we to do? We are assembled here pre-

What are we to do? We are assembled here pre-paratory to the October election. I have seen you before in this Square. It is no new thing for the party to hold a meeting, and we are here for the pur-pose of preparing for that election. We are going to the ballot-box to deposit our votes against the party now in power at Washington. Is there any harm in that? No. Is there any treason in that? No. Is there any disaffection in that? Is it anti-American? If we are the majority, and if we know that the narty in nowar is ruling not to our min why American? If we are the majority, and if we know that the party in power is ruling us to our ruin, why should we not put it down? We think that they have ruled to our ruin, and, having the majority, we may exercise our right of putting them out by the ballot. They began with 700,000 men, and now they want 600,000 more. What have they done with that army? What conquests have they made? [Cheers for McClellan.] Yes; and what are they doing with McClellan.? It is said that McClellan is to be removed. Let us see how it is to be. [Three cheers for McClellan and three cheers for Colonel Murphy.]

Murphy.]
I want to know whether any Government that I want to know whether any Government that ever exercised so much power, with 700,000 men, ever accomplished results so insignificant? Are we any further advanced in the conquest of the southern States than we were at the beginning? We were told that it would take but sixty days, then ninety days, to crush out the rebellion. [Laughter.] And with what object has this war been prosecuted? I hear that the government has lately decided to change its course; but we have no proof that the abolition scheme is dead. But what has been the whole object of the war previously? Has there been whole object of the war previously? Has there been

whole object of the war previously? Has there been any other object?

There has been none, and if we could accomplish that object, where should we be with those four millions of blacks turned loose in the Northern States? Are we to marry them—to work with them? In what manner are these negroes to be disposed of? I will tell you. These poor negroes whom the abolitionists love less than you or I, would have their throats cut in a war of races, and that would be the end of this scheme of the abolitionists. I say further, that more corruption under any administration than that which now rules was never seen here, and seldom seen in any other country. Look at the forseldom seen in any other country. Look at the reports of the seldom seen in any other country. Look at the for-tunes made in contracts. Look at the reports of the House and Senate committees—all Republicans—and you will see the evidence that so corrupt a government has never managed until Mr. Lincoln came into power. You recollect that one of the last acts Coheers.] What are we told? Why, that Democracy is treason; freedom is treason; the press it treason. They say it is treason for the Democratic Darty to oversize. treason. They say it is treason for the periodical party to organize; it is treason to vote against this administration, or to do anything except to support administration. those in power. We will support the government and the war, and I say that the idea that is now given out that we are not to organize against Aboliti monstrous. [Cheers.]

IS'NT THIS TREASON The Chicago Tribune a bitter and ultra Republican Abolition paper, in a leading editorial of its issue of the 16th of August,

tion traitors are a privileged set; their crimes "What means this talk about restoring the Union as it was?" There can be no Union as it was until the Confiscation Act is erased from the statues; that's certain. THE UNION AS IT WAS WILL NEVER BLESS THE VISION OF ANY PRO-SLAVERY FANATIC OR SECESSION SYMPATHIZER, AND IT NEVER OUGHT TO. IT IS A THING OF THE PAST, HATED OF EVERY PATRIOT, AND DESTINED NEVER TO CURSE AN HONEST PEOPLE OR BLOT THE PA GES OF HISTORY AGAIN. The act con fiscating the property and freeing the slaves of traitors will not be repealed!"

Is this not "discouraging enlistments?"-How many of our gallant young men in Lancaster would enlist if they thought our rulers were resolved never to restore 'the Union as it was?' Yet the Tribune men are not arrested! Democrats, however, are being arrested all over the country for less than

The notorious WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a recent speech at Boston, said: "The Government wants three hundred

thousand men; we must say to the President, You can not have a man or a dollar until you proclaim a policy. That will open the eves of the President and Cabinet to the true timent of the North.'

If that is not discouraging enlistments what sit? WENDELL PHILLIPS is a man of great influence in Massachusetts, but he is unmolested, while other men are thrown into prison who are not doing a tithe of the injury to the Government in stopping recruiting.

MAJOR W. A. STOKES. We perceive by the last number of the Freensburg Republican, that Major WILLIAM . STOKES, of that Borough, has become its editor. The Major is one of the most talented men in the State-an elegant and racy writer. whose rhetoric when spoken or written, is always stirring and attractive in an eminent degree. He is, moreover, a sound and unflinching Democrat, and, as such, we extend him a cordial welcome into the editorial fraternity.

TRANKLIN COUNTY. The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated John Rowe for re-election to the Assembly, with instructions to support A. K. M'Clure for the U. S. Senate.

And this is the kind of stuff some person call "Union," to gull the unwary into the support of Republicans. One distinguishing trait characterizes all these so-called Union conventions. They are all held by and under the auspices of Republican committees. The same dodge was exhibited in this county last year. S. P. Longstreet, Chairman of the Republican Committee, called the meeting together-and none but Republicans participated in it-but yet they called it a "Union' convention! John Rowe, like Gen. Ross, acted with that party during the whole of last winter: and the latter rece ived as his reward the Republican nomination for Surveyor General, while Mr. Rowe receives instructions support M'Clure, the leading Republican of Western Pennsylvania, for U. S. Senator. A precious union, indeed, wasn't it?—Luzerne

The Cincinnati Commercial of Thurs day week admits and says "that ultra antislavery men in Congress have, during the late session of that body, damaged the Union cause by the unseemly urgency of partizan meas-Democrats want men elected to Con by which they were issued, and with the confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union, which, as their author, you have the Union, which, as their author, you have mercial. gress who will not damage the Union cause. Let the people see that their representatives

OUR VOLUNTEERS. Below will be found the muster rolls of Car Delign wan to counts and many and Amweg's companies of the 122d (Lameater County) Regiment, and Cantains Phillips' and Miller's companies of the 135th CAPTAIN MUSSER'S COMPANY.

Judge Cadwalader, of the U. S. District
Court, commanding the Marshal to produce
him in Gourt; but, in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Ingersoll's mother, on
Wednesday, further proceeings in the case
were stayed until yesterday.

The following is the speech, for the delivery
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lat Corporal—John L. Khinngar, Shuck's Mills.

2d "Henry Hallley, Lancaster.

3d "Jacob F. Fisher,

4th "John Albright, "

5th "James C. Suydam, "

7th "William Deichler, "

8th "James C. Suydam, "

PRIVATES—David Alexander, Lancaster; Charles Auchenstein, do.; Jacob Boss, do.; Jacob Beltz, do.; Edw. Buchmoyer, do.; George Clinton, Shuck's Mills; Charles R. Cox, Lancaster; Mathew Camel, do.; William Drepperd, do.; John P. Dorwart, do; George Dorwart, do; William Drepperd, do.; John P. Dorwart, do; George Dorwart, do; William Drepperd, do.; John P. Dorwart, do; George Dorwart, do; William Drepperd, do.; John P. Dorwart, do; George Borwart, do; William Fisher, do.; John P. Dorwart, do; George Borwart, do; William Fisher, do.; John P. Dorwart, do; George Borwart, do; William Fisher, do.; John F. David Frieman, do; Henry Fisher, do.; Lewis Finefreck, do; James Plagg, do; Henry Fisher, do; John Groff, do; William Gumpf, do; Frank Galbratth, do; Jacob Hatz, do; William Hany, do; Jacob Hill, do; Henry Horner, do; Joseph Hoak, do; Faceh Musketness, do; Lewis McMinn, do; Edward Milley, do; Jacob Miller, do, Atlee Mercer, do; Henry F. Muller, do; John Miller, do, Atlee Mercer, do; Henry F. Muller, do; John Miller, do; Addrew Metzger, do; Lorenzo McCracken, do; John McKain, do; Phillip Mischlic, do; David H. Nanman, do; William Nauman, do; Henry Nixer Penns, do; Samuel Reinhold, Shuck's Mills; John Feinled, do; Jos. Rider, ——; John Ruth, Dillersville; John W. Rudy, Lancaster; John McKain, do; William N. Stewart, Martic; Andrew Shay, Lancaster; George W. Smith, do; George Sargent, Marietta; Cavin Sawander, Lancaster; Samuel Stape, do; George W. Smith, do; George Sargent, Marietta; Cavin Sawander, Lancaster; Samuel Stape, do; George Wallew, ——; John Welde, Lancaster; Tyolor Waltz, do; John Wiley, do; Joseph Wade, do; Henry Young, do; G. Behlmer, Leacock, lat Sergent—John Black, Jr., Lancaster.

2d "S. G. Behlmer, Leacock, lat Sergent—John Black, Jr., Lancaster.

Paivatis—Robert Allison, Columbia; Thomas Arac'l,
Lancastor; Jacob Ames, New Holland; Michael Albright,
—; Joseph Bursk, Groff's Story; Frederick Bear, Oregon; Elias Bear, do.; John Birdy, Enterprise; F. B Broadbent, Morgantown; Isaac Ereneiser, Hinkletown; James
E Crawford, Mount Nebo; Effinger Cake, Leacock; Jeremish J. Caker, Torre Hill; William Coldren, Adamstown;
Ephraim L. Pyer, Manhelm; Samuel Derkert, Leacock; Jeremish J. Caker, Torre Hill; William Coldren, Adamstown;
John B. Ebright, Lancaster; Harry Epright, Blue Ball;
Joshu E. Diller, Goodville; John Darbro, Adamstown;
John B. Ebright, Lancaster; Harry Epright, Blue Ball;
Jacob Erb, Reidenback's Etors; Poter Fellenbaum, Barrville; John G. Fraim, Enterprise; Wesley T. Fraim, do;
Samuel Easnacht, Leacock; Israel Frankhauser, Reamstown; Peter Frankhauser, West Earl; John Fritz, Lancaster; Gao. W. Greiner, do; G. W. Gres, Ephrata; Wm.
Gross, Loacock; John W. Gardner, Conestiga Centre;
Calvin J. Groff, Enterprise; Oyrus Garman, Hinkletown;
Isaac Hughs, Lancaster; John A. Huss, Bethesda; Adam
Hunsecker, Enterprise; David Hartrant, Birdsboro; Adam
Hunyard, New Holland; David Hirst, Blue Ball; Daniel
Hartman, —; William Hufford, Bareville; W. L.
Kinzey, Reamstown; Jesse W. Kerns, Leacock; E. O. Lyte,
Enterprise; Heiry Lutz, Lancaster; Ieaac Lytle, Soudersburg; David Lichty, Torre Hill; Levi Lichty, do; Milton
A. Lightner, Enforprise; Michael Leibole, Leacock; Bamuel Mannahan, Euterprise; Freien Mannahan, do; Wm.
McCartney, Blue Ball; John H. McCreary, Wost Barl; H.
B. McCreary, do; George Mengle, Leacock; Haac Morrow,
do; Benjamin K. Mull, Vogansville; Jesse McQuald, Loacock; William C. Neison, Terre Hill; Sorge Stirk, do; Jacob A. Snyder, Reamstown; James Stephenson, Terre Hill; Isaac
Stoner, Adamstown; Jacob J. Trier, Rhotryriae; John C.
Templin, South Hermitage; Samuel Uric

CAPTAIN RAUB'S COMPANY. Morris Zook, New Providence Henry Yeager, Lancaster. Henry H. Erb, Strasburg twp. Henry H. Erb, Strasburg twp.
Albert Savery, Rawlinsville.
J. F. Passmore, New Providence.
Jacob D. Hoak, Pequea.
Charles Heitsbu, Lancaster.
Isaac Newcomer, Mountville.
Albert H. Rutter, Smithville.
Simon Gochenour, New Providen
Henry Meiser, Lancaster.
de W. Benomer. Lancaster.

8th "Henry Meiser, Lancaster, Musicians—L. de W. Breneman, Lancaster; William C. Shenk, Lancaster.

Transtra—Andrew Zed, Strasburg township.
Peivatra—George Anne, Lancaster; Arnold Baldwir Lampeter; Witmer Brown, New Providence; D. G. Brool do.; John R. Brock, Lancaster; Thomas Bryson, Edon; I. S. Bender, Lancaster; Orlando W. Bair, Paradise; Henry Brenn man, Mill Valley; W. H. Brubaker, Martic; Latham Boson, Edon; I. John Bair, Paradise; Henry Brenn man, Mill Valley; W. H. Brubaker, Martic; Latham Boson, Edon; Len Brenberger, Now Providence; Georg Cochran, Pequea; Henry Coble, New Providence; J. 1 Duke, do.; Len. A. Diller, Lancaster; John A. Deal, Come toga Centre; Philip H. Dorwart, Lancaster; Harry S. Dowart, do.; W. W. Drum, Now Providence; Henry Binfoc Lancaster twp.; Henry Gipple, Lancaster; J. C. Gochenon New Providence; Beng Groff, do.; Henry Groff, do; He yey Groff, do; Benjamin Groff, do; Henry Horforf, do; Henry Groff, do; Henry Groff, do; Benjamin Groff, do; Henry Horford, do; Henry Groff, do; Bam Kendinsville; Ellis Harlin, New Providence, William Heithu, Lancaster; Poter Holtzhouse, Clearfeld; Abram Isenberger, Now Providence; Hiram Jones, do: S. Kinsey, Rawlinsville; W. M. Kinsey, do; Elam Kendi Pequea; F. L. Kanfiman, Eden; D. M. Keeports, Ne Providence; J. B. Laird, Rawlinsville; W. Lebkicht Lancaster; John McFall, New Providence; George Mourer, Ne Providence; Jerome Miller, Lampeter; Benjamin Mille New Providence; Henry Miller, do; Henry Myers, Leock; Abraham Mehaffy, Pequea; Amos McCue, New Providence; Samuel McCleery, Martic; John McNeal, Rawlit ville; Junn McFall, New Providence; Samuel McCleery, Martic; John McNeal, Rawlitie; Wille; Amos C. Rok, Lancaster; Jacob Reese, New Providence, Benjamin McGleery, Martic; Franklin Potts, Rawlitwille; W. B. Kancaster; Jacob Reese, New Providence, Benjamin McGleery, Martic; Henry Myers, Leock; Abraham Mehaffy, Pequea; Amos McCue, New Providence; Benjamin McGleery, Martic; John McNeal, Rawlitie; Weile; Amos C. Rok, Lancaster; Jacob Reese, New Providenc Ellis McCardle, Martie: Franklin Potts, Re

ster; Jno. Wiggins, new Frontaucc.

CAPTAIN AMWEG'S COMPANY.

tain—John M. Amweg, Lancaster.

Lieutenant—Henry W. Gara, Soudersburg.

William O. Reed, "

Second Hanry A. Trest. " William U. Reed, "
Henry A. Trost, "
Geo. W. Killian, "
George S. Boone, East Lampeter.
Daniel Ryan, Leacock.
Hiram L. Thompson, Martic.
William G. Bitzer, Lancaster.
Francis N. Christ. " Francis N. Christ, "
Archibald T. Lytle, East Lampete
Lemuel Gara, " William A. Bitzer, Lancaster. Isaac B. Weldler, "
John W. Walter, East Lampeter.
John A. Fulmer, Lancaster.
--Henry T. Yackley, Lancaster;

Sth "John A. Fulmer, Lancaster: Leonard Strickler, Ponn.

Muesclass—Henry T. Yackley, Lancaster; Leonard Strickler, Ponn.

Tamberger, Christian Burns, Lancaster, Fitcher Burke, do; Samuel Bogie, Colerain; Jacob Basner, Martic; Wm. Bradley, Lancaster; Daniel Boger, Elizabethtown; Daniel Bear, Lancaster; George Barger, do; William A. Christ, do; Robert Creamer, Martic; Andrew Culp, Lancaster; William H. Carlton, do; Benjamin Deverter, do; Emanuel Ditsler, do; Jacob Eckert, Elizabeth; John A. Filek, Lancaster; Philip Frankfort, Warwick; James Hannibal Ferry, Colerain; Thomas S. Getz, Ephrata; Bamuel R. Good, Bart; Wm. O. Gallagher, Lancaster; Ww. G. Havercamp, do; Paul A. Harrison, do; John R. Hinkle, do; John R. Hees, East Lampeter; David T. Hashmer, Elizabeth; Joseph Harley, Ephrata; Bamuel Krider, Elizabeth; George Kimper, Lancaster; George Keith, do; Menellias Killian, do; William A. Keffer, Martic; Van Renselear Killian, Lancaster; George Lint, do; Isac Leebold, Warwick; John P. Lindsoy, Leecock; Levi McLaughlin, Falishury; Fred. Miller, Lancaster; Moses B. Mellinger, Manheim; Ehessffer Mircil, Paradisc; David Meese, Earl; John Minster, Eder; William H. McCullough, Bart; George Pool, Lancaster; William H. McCullough, Bart; George Pool, Lancaster; William H. McCullough, Bart; George Pool, Lancaster; Schuston Byan, Paradisc; John C. Rice, Martic; John E. Ryman, Laccock; Jacob Runner, Paradisc; David Muth, Rast Lampeter; Amos Ekapleford, Lancaster; Benj. F. Sherwood, do; Martin Sweigart, Manheim; George Smith, Paradisc; Isaac Stroke, Lexock; John B. Wilson, Lancaster; Christiam M. White, Rast Lampeter; Hiram Whitman, Colerain; Isaac Stroke, Lexock; John B. Wilson, Lancaster; Christiam M. White, Rast Lampeter; Hiram Whitman, Colerain; Isaac Stroke, Lexock; John B. Wilson, Lancaster; Christiam M. White, Rast Lampeter; Hiram Whitman, Colerain; Isaac Stroke, Lexock; John B. Wilson, Lancaster; Christiam M. White, Rast Lampeter; Hiram Whitman, Colerain; Isaac Stroke, Lexock; John B. Wilson, Lancaster; Christiam M. Whi

Captain—William B. Phillips, Buck.
1st Lieutenant—H. Mollune,
24 "William Rineer, Quarryville.
1st Bergeant—C. B. Hebble, Lancaster.
24 Jacob B. Munn, Safe Harrtor.
25 Berjamin Naugle, Lancaster.
26 Estelle Glibert, Philadelphia.
27 Exchange Glibert, Philadelphia.
28 D. Reynolds, Martinaville.

CAPTAIN PHILLIPS COMPANY

wille; John McCardee, Liberty Equare; Imae McDonnel, Lancaster; Sylvester McGumey, Liberty Square; James McCae, Mount Nebo; David B. Murr, Bafé Harbor; John McMichael, Camargo; James W. Neal, Rawlinaville; John McMichael, Camargo; James W. Neal, Rawlinaville; John McMichael, Camargo; James W. Neal, Rawlinaville; John J. Plank, Willow Street; Franklin Poff. do; Samuel Pickel, Bart; Albert Pickel, do; Abraham R. Peters. Straaburg; William B. Quigley, Quarryville; Levi Rineer, do; Amos Rineer, do; Rmanuel Reed, do; Benjamin Reed, do; Chasa, Rinehart, Lancaster; Wm. J. Rose, Wakefield; John Raser, Cambridge; Samuel Radman, Mcchanics Grove; Jesse Redman, Quarryville; John Rosemargie, Lancaster; Conrad Sanber, do; Wm. R. Stevenson, Bethesda; David Shank, Mount, Nebo; Thos. Esteward, Liberty Square; Frederick Ehroad, Willow Street; John Shuster, Terre, Hilj; Benjamin F. Emith, Quarryville; George, Varling, Conestoga Ceutre; Henry Worth, Fulton House; Henry Waltman, Camargo; William Waltman, do; Isaac Waltman, do; Solomon Waltman, Quarryville; Captain, Samuel Grider Miller.

ptain—Samuel Grider Mul--William R. Krater, William Johnston

fenderfer. Jacob Decker, James Dugan, Levi H. Files, Henry W. Free, Samual Foults, Alexander Grandy, America Grove, George Gornes, J. N. Haines, Jacob Heits, Peter Hensler, Joseph Harry, Christian Haneley, George Hues, George Horning, Jacob Isenberger, John Jacobs, Jacob B. Kugle, Adam Longenecker, Andrew Longenecker, S. S. Landis, John N. Langdon, Samuel Loucts, Henry Leise, Samuel Lawrence, Samuel McBride, William M'Afee, Edward M'Elroy, John M'Elroy, Thomas Martin, Levi Miller, Henry Mosey, Jacob Peters, Paris G. Peck, John Peck, Jr., Henry F. Pickel, Leonard Price, Benjamin Price, John Roads, Benjamin Roads, Rdward Rusing, D. R. Porter Ropp, Abraham Ropp, George Rahm, John Sørgeant, Alexander Sørgeant, William Shrelner, George Shrelner, Peter Sultzbach, Henry H. Sawyer, J. G. Sharp, Frederick Sanders, James Banders, Jr., Samuel Scott, Simon Stibgen, Martin Shield& Daniel Updegraf, John Waller, J. G. Weaver, Lewie Witmer, George W. Wornley, Martin V. B. Young.

Lancaster Physicians.—On Saturday eve-

LANCASTER PHYSICIANS .-- On Saturday evening, near 9 o'clock, a despatch was received by the Mayor from Col. TROMAS A. Scorr, Vice President of the Pennsyl-vania Eailroad, making an urgent request from the Surfrom Col. THOMAS A. SOOTS, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Bailroad, making an urgent request from the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army for volunteer Burgeons to attend to the wounded in the severe battle of Friday by Gen. Pope's army. The Mayor accordingly convened as many of the Physicians as he could find, at Reese's City Hotel, at 9½ o'clock, when Drs. Henry Carpenter, P. Cassidy, H. S. Muhlenberg, J. Augustas Ehler, D. McCormick, John L. Atlee, Jr., and William Compton agreed to go immediately, and they started in the 1.20 Å. M. train for Washington. They were followed on Sunday evening by Drs. Longenecker, Elimaker and Markley, of this city, Drs. Weldler, Bowman, Hartman, Miller and Groff from the county and several from Columbia; and on yesterday

Assessor and Collector of Revenue .-JAMES K. ALEXANDER, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Assessor of the luternal Revenue for Lancaster county, under the Direct Tax Law passed at the late sersion of Congress. We also learn that A. H. Hoop, Esq., also of this city, has been appointed Collector of Revenue under the same law.

An Exciting Sunday.—The most exciting sabbath day in this city since the fall of Fort Sumter was that of Sunday last. With the great anxiety for news from the late great battle, the departure of physicians for Washington, and a despatch received requesting large supplies of lint to be sent immediately to different places, our readers can well imagine that it was a day of intense excitement. In the evening, in overy quarter of the city, could be seen the ladies, old and young, preparing lint and other articles, which were sent to the Depository of the Patrict Daughters in Prince street. The latter place was crowded to a late hour with ladies, who were preparing the different articles for transportation. Quite a number of boxes were sent yesterday to Washington.

—The following is the appeal of the Surgeon General:

BURGEN GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 30, 1862 }

To the Loyal Women and Children of the U. S.:

The supply of lint in the market is early exhausted.—
The brave men wounded in defence of their country will soon be in want of it. I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with the necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot prepare lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the woonds of those who fall in the defence of the rights of their homes.

Contributions will be received in Beston by Surgeon A.

wounds of those who fall in the defence of the rights of their homes.
Contributions will be received in Boston by Surgeon A.
N. McLaran, U. S. A.; New York, Surgeon R. S. Satterly,
U. S. A.; Newark, Asistant Surgeon Janeway; Philadelphia, Surgeon George E. Cooper; Baltimore, Surgeon C. C.
Cox, U. S. A.; Wachington, Surgeon C. S. Lamb, U. S. A.;
Cincinnati, Assistant Surgeon Glover, U. S. A.; Louisville,
Arsistant Surgeon J. T. Head; St. Louis, Surgeon C. F.
Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the
army.

Surgeon General, U. S. A. WHAT HAS THE CITY DONE ?-As this is a

nuestion frequently asked when speaking of the number of men sent to the field by Lancaster county, we propose o give an estimate, which we think is rather below than he mark, as f 125 100 100 100 50 50 50 25 Col. Lujean's Regiment,
'Cavairy Regiments,
'Regulars and Marines,
'Col. Stambangh's Regimen
'Capt. Bolenius' Company,
'Capts. Cross and Reitzel's,
'Capt. Shoe's Company,
'Miscellanous 1450 "

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- The Public Schools of the city, after a vacation of six weeks, commen

RETURNED HOME.—Capt. WILLIAM G. KEN-DRICK, of the 79th (Lancaster County) Regiment, returned home from Annapolis, Md. on Saturday last, not having yet been exchanged. We understand he has been appoint-ed Drill Officer of the 129th New York Regiment.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTIONS .- The Republican delegate elections were held throughout the county on Saturday afternoon last, and in the city in the evening. We think the chances for the District Attorneyship are in favor of JOHN B. LIVINGERON, Esq. It is said that Mr. STRYENS will have no opposition for Congress in the Convention. It meets to-morrow at Fulton Hall.

ACCIDENT .-- A man named Anderson Dob-ACCIDENT.—A man named ANDERSON DOBSON, employed as a workman in the stone quarry at Leaman Place, was seriously, wounded by a stone from a blast
on Friday evening last. He did not succeed in getting
away from the blast in time. He was brought to this city
in the 7.-5 train by Mr. LEVI R. EROADS, of Gordonville,
who was very attentive to the wants of the wounded man.
DOSSON had his wrist and several ribs broken. Dr. John
L. ATLER, Sr.. dressed his wounds, after which, at his own
request, he was removed to the Hospital.

MORROW B. LOWRY.

The Grand Jury of Eric county have indicted Morrow B. Lowry for perjury. Mr. Lowry is the Abolition State Senator who wanted Mr Lincoln to issue an emancipation proclama tion, and, at the same time offer, as a reward to the negroes thus emancipated, ten acres of land for every white man's scalp they would produce at Washington.—Clearfield Republi-

This Mr. Lowry is an Abolition "Union" patriot of the Stevens stamp. He was one of the leading spirits in the late mongrel State Convention at Harrisburg, over which John C. Knox presided, and the proceedings of which were dictated by such patriots as Lowry, Forney, Lauman, McClure & Co. !

PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS. The Democrats of Philadelphia have made the following nominations: For Mayor-Daniel M. Fox.

District Attorney—L. C. Cassiday.
City Solicitor.—William L. Hirst.
Congress.—1st District, Samuel J. Randall 2d, Charles J. Biddle; 3d, John Kiine; 4th, James B. Nicholson. Senate—2d Dist., Thomas Greenbank; 4th George W. H. Smith.

Assembly—1st District, Thomas A Barlow; 2d, Thos. J. Barger; 3d, Sam'l Josephe; 4th, Samuel Thompson; 5th, Hugh McIlheny; 6th, Richard Ludlow; 7th, N. K. Shoemaker 8th, James R. Gaskins; 9th, George A Quigley; 10th, A. J. Lechler; 11th, James W. Hopkins; 12th, H. Vaughan; 13th, Frank McManus; 14th, Albert R. Schofield; 15th, George Wolff; 16th, George F. Borie; 17th Robert M. Cassiday.

WHICH IS THE TRAITOR? The Republicans denounce VALLANDIGHAM

as a traitor, and eulogize BINGHAM as a Patriot. They are both Representatives from Ohio, and during the last session of Congress they gave expression to their honest sentiments as follows: Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said: "It is in the restoration of the Union as it was in 1789, and continued for over 70 years, that I am bound to the last hour of my political existence."

Mr. BINGHAM said: "Who, in the name of Heaven wants the cotton States, or any other States this side of perdition, remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue?" Pray, now, which is the Traitor? Will some Republican answer?

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—Key West letter

ABOLITIONISM -- WHAT HAS THE AF-RICAN HACE GAINED BY IT! MISSAS Express. Therefore may be been allowed to the control of th rbitrament of facts. The spec is more or system of the right or wrong of any measure or system is people are to have their destiny measured. So change the condition of a class of human be handless and property handless and property.

resorting to the teachings of philosophy, or any well defined or thoroughly established system of Biblical jurisprudence.

The question of emancipation involves the comman destiny of the slaves of the South, and seeks the abolition of the present relation of the races. Its object is to overthrow the social distinction arising in the Slave States, and to raise the negro to a perfect equality with the white man. If the instincts of human nature would permit such equality, and the people of the Southern States would with one accord desire it, it would be revolting to the fluer sensibilities of large majority of our people to grant it; but to foces such a relation upon a community which has lively sense of the sournity of such a proposition, and who have been for years relating it with all the intensity of an outraged humanity, to say nothing of the pecuniary loss they would sustain, is simply monstrous.

If the African race could or would be banefited by this change—if their social and moral condition would be improved, and their humanity would be raised into a higher grade of intellectual and political enjoyment—if the true relation and distinction which God and nature have ordained between the Caucasian and the African could be mintained without the corrupting and despensating tendency of amalgamation, and the physiological, debilitating effects of thrusting those poor creatures into a position in life which their organic endowments nover intended they abould occupy—there would probably be the ahadow of a reason for this insane infatuation of Abolitionism. But science, bistory, experience and observation all testify to the fact, that the negro race as such has never been benefited; but morally, politically and socially injured, wherever and whenever they have been effected by it.

France, England and America have for three-quarters of a century been legislating for "improve the condition morally, socially and politically than any other spot on the globe. Prior to 1793 Havdi, one of the week their is claude, was e negro.
The degraded, barbarous condition of the negross of Hay-

the negro.

The degraded, barbarous condition of the negroes of Hayti is well illustrated in a description given by Mr. Underhill of the religion of Yandoux, or serpent worship. It is a native African superstition, and proves beyond all question the rapid return of the Hayti negroes to the original savageism of their African ancestors. The object worshipped is a small green snake. Mr. U. says:

"The Yandoux meet in a retired spot designated by a previous meeting. On entering they take off their shoes, and bind about their bodies handkerchiefs in which a red color predominates. The King is known by a scarlet band around his head, wor'n like a 'crown, and a scarf of the same color distinguishes the Queen. The object of adoration, the seppent, is placed on a stand. It is then worshipped, after which the box is placed on the ground; the Queen mounts upon it, is solzed with violent tremblings, and gives utterances to oracles in response to the prayers of the worshippers. A dance closes the ceremony. The King puts his hands on the serpent's box; a tremor soizes him, which is communicated to the circle. A delirious whirl or dance onsues, heightened by the free use of the taffa. The weakest fall, as if dead, upon the spot. The barchanalian revelers, always dancing and turning about, are borne away into a place near at hand, where sometimes

make the impassable gods of Africa themselves gnash their testh with horror."

Strely the negroes of Hayti have gained nothing, but have lost everything in the loss of their moral status by the curse of Abolitionism.

Januaica, an island of the British West Indies, in about the same category of prosperity with that of Hayti, liberated its slaves in 1838, and, by sad experience, has sustained the same degeneracy and decay. Rx-dovernor Wood, of Obio, who paid a visit to Jamaica in 1803, and who is no friend to slavery, says: "Since the blacks have been liberated they have become indolent, insolent, degraded and dishonest. They are a rude, beastly sat of vagabonds, lying naked about the streets, as filthy as the littlentots, and I believe worse. On getting to the wharf at Kingston, the first thing the blacks of both sexes, perfectly naked, came ewarming about the boat, and would dive for small pleces of coin that were thrown out by the passengers—On entering the city the stranger is annoyed to death by black boggars at every step, and you must often show them your pistol, or uplifted cane, to rid yourself of their importunities."

The experience of Hayti and Jamaica, and the revolting, terrible scenes of 8t. Domingo show how little has been gained by those Euroscan powers; and what a tarrible

The experience of Hayti and Jamaica, and the revolting, terrible scenes of St. Domingo show how little has been gained by those European powers; and what a terrible price the negro himself pays for the privilege of being piaced in a position where his decay is most rapid, and where he invariably relapases into his original barbarism. Nor is the picture more encouraging in America. All that prevents the revolting scenes of barbarism above enumerated, in this country, are the surrounding of the free negro. Were it not for the blaze of christian light and civilization which surrounds them, and the stern laws of the land which hold them in check, all the horrible scenes of their native African jungles would be re-enacted here; and "impartial freedom," instead of indolones, licentiousness and crime, as it now is, would be to them idelatry and unrestrained heathernism.

ness and crime, as it now is, would be to them idolatry and unrestrained heathenism.

In the early history of our ludependence, when slavery prevailed in the North as well as the South, the idea of emancipation moved the Society of Friends, especially to the work of abolishing the system in the States where it was not profitable. The scheme became popular, for it appeared to be divested of all sellish or mercenary motives. The work went on until the rapid moral decay of those poor creatures aroused the people to the dreadful features the system was presenting, in the deplorable semi-barbarous condition into which the negroes, thus set free, were rolapsing. All plans for the promotion of industry, intoligence and morality seemed to fall, and down, down to the depths of indelence, licentiousness and crime did they go, until the hospitals, almshouses, jalls and penitonitaries were literally filled with them. The consequence was the were literally filled with them. The consequence was the work of emancipation stopped, not because there was a degeneracy of philanthropic sentiment and christian feeling, but because the people foli that in the change of condition they were forcing upon the negro, in taking him from the restraints of the governing power of a superior race, and thrusting him into a position he was neither morally nor mentally qualified to fill, they were inflicting an injury far more disastrous to the common welfare of his race than wore the most objectionable features of slavery. This fearful degenerating tendency in the moral condition of the negro, when forced to the enjoyment of "impartial freedom," gave slavery its bounds a good deal farther north than the geographical lines of climate would have done, had Abolitionism proved a success instead of a miserable failure.

Our limits will not allow a reference to the more recent

done, had Abolitionism proved a success instead of a miserable failure.

Our limits will not allow a reference to the more recent history of the operations of Abolitionism. It is traced in sorrow and suffering in the sad experience of that unfortunate race of beings, and in blood and carnage in the still more recent history of our country.

It requires no extended knowledge of history to be able to see that the present condition of the free negro in America is of the most degraded character. After so many years of freedom they are worse instead of better off. And the fearful truth is everywhere apparent that the miserable, low condition of the whole colored population of the country which is not in servitude to masters who, in him cases out of ten, are humane and forbearing, is in a species of slavery far more terrible in its effects upon both the moral and physical condition of the negro, and therefore they are not only not benefited but injured in a corresponding ratio to the extent of their freedom, and consequently are paying a terrible price for the enjoyment of that liberty which Abolitionism would purchase not at the expense of our Government and the blood of our people alone, but the very life and souls of the negroes themselves.

OBSERVER.

THE ARREST OF CHARLES INGER-We publish elsewhere the speech delivered

by CHARLES INCERSOLL at the Philadelphia Democratic meeting on Saturday last, which he has been arrested by order of the government. It no doubt contains a world of incendiary and disloyal matter, or else he would not have been arrested; but a great many honest people will "cudgel their brains without finding it out. He expresses a doubt as to the wisdom and honesty of the administration, it is true; but then Horace Greeley and WENDELL PHILLIPS have done the same thing in a fifty-fold more offensive manner yet the one offender receives a respectful letter signed "A. Lincoln" and the other is sent

It is an extraordinary spectacle which we have witnessed for the last year-a free people, the freest on earth, tenacious of their rights, imperious for the largest liberty, quietly submitting to the suspension of their rights and liberties, to a restricted freedom of the press, the suspension of the writ of haheas corpus, imprisonment without trial, liberations without reparation. The President of the United States and his advisers will terribly mistake the temper of

the American people, the secret of their sub-mission to, of their demand for, these stretches of executive power, if they presume or act upon the presumption that they will tolerate them for any other end whatever than the suppression of the rebellion .- N. Y. World.

THE TIME EXTENDED. The drafting was to have commenced tomorrow; but the following official notice from headquarters extends the time twelve days later:

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA, Harrisburg, Aug. 27, 1862. General Order No. 32.—The time for making the draft in this State has been postponed till September 15th, 1862, until which time volunteers will be received in regiments in active service before the last call for troops

was made by the President, and will be credited to the townskin ed to the township, borough or precinct where they reside. By order of

A. G. Curtin, Governor.
A. L. Russell, Adj't Gen. THE CITIZEN OFFICE AT LEBANON, OHIO,

DESTROYED BY A MOB .- On the night of the 12th ult., about 10 o'clock, the office of the Lebanon (O.) Citizen was destroyed by a mob. The scoundrels of Lebanon have not the miserable excuse that the Citizen opposed the war It has constantly urged men to volunteer, and advocated the prosecution of the war to orush out the rebellion. The offence of Mr. VAN CLEAF, the editor and proprietor, was in being a Democrat and opposed to abolitionism. The IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—Key West letters received at New York reports the capture of the English steamer Columbia, with a cargo of 40 Armstrong guns, several thousand Enfield rifles, army blankets and other articles, by the gunboat Santiago de Cuba. The Columbia is a new iron propeller of 400 tons and her cargo cost \$200,000.