

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE The Democratic County Committee met, pursuant to the call of the Chairman, at Shober's Hotel, in the City of Lancaster, on Thursday, September 4th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. In the absence of the Chairman, Groege G. Bruse, Esq., of Manor, was chosen Chairman pro tem. The object of the meeting was stated to be to take into consideration endation of the State Central Committee pro. posing a proper celebration throughout the State of the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the

HENRY SHAFFNER, Esq., of Mount Joy, then offered the following resolution, which, after some discussion, in which Messrs. Shayfree, Sware and North participated, was

ananimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Chairman of the County Committee be instructed to call a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster County, who are in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, in Centre Square, in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

There being no further business, on motion, the Co GEO. G. BRUSH.

## GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE

Constitution and the Union

A Grand Mass Meeting of the citizens of Lan-Union as it was, will be held in Centre Square, in

CITY OF LANCASTER. On Wednesday, September 17th, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Rally friends of the Constitution! the sacred compact made by Washington, Franklin, Madison and their compeers. The hour is one of peril to our country, and a free Enression of opinion is demanded. Come up in your might, and avow your purpose to maintain the Constituare the best supporters of the government, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, and the sworn enemy of treason at home or abroad. Come, from your farms, and your workshops, and give a day to your country !

"Come as the winds come
When forests are rended!
Come as the waves come,
When navies are stranded!"

Able speakers from abroad will be present to ad By order of the Democratic County Committee R. R. TSHUDY, Chalrman.

LANGASTER, September 9th, 1862. THE PEOPLE AROUSED

The dangers that menace us on the Southern border, and the Proclamation of the Governor. followed by that of the Mayor, calling upon the people to assemble for military drill, had an inspiriting effect upon our citizens. Accordingly, some eight hundred or a thousand afternoon at 3 o'clock, (the places of business all being closed) and commenced an organization into squads and companies for the purpose of discipline. They also met again on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, and will continue to meet every day for the same purposc. It is probable that they will receive arms in a day or two, and will then form regularly into

companies and battalions. The same spirit is displayed in Columbia, Mount Joy, Marietta, Strasburg, Manheim, and in all the villages and townships, and in a very short time we shall have a considerable army of Home Guards in Lancaster county ready and willing to meet the fee should he invade our soil.

In consequence of the unfavorable news from Maryland, a meeting was called in the Court House, on Sunday afternoon, by the Mayor, where it was resolved to close the places of business at 3 o'clock, until further orders, so that the drills may be proceeded with more vigorously and efficiently. The proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column.

THE WAR NEWS.

We give at considerable length the details of the recent severe battles in Virginia, which resulted in forcing General Pope's army back Washington. So that, in reality, we are now just about where we started a twelve-month ago, and must do all the fighting over again before Richmond falls into our hands. Whose fault this is, or whether anybody in particular is to blame for our reverses, we do not pretend to say; but one thing is certain that nothing substantial has yet been accomplished by way of suppressing the rebellion, and unless there is more energy and earnestness thrown into our military movements another year or two may be suffered to pass round before the war is ended.

Since Wednesday night last, when our army fell back from Fairfax, there has been no fighting of any consequence; but a rebel force crossed the Potomac on Saturday and took possession of Frederick City, Md. Their pickets extend seven miles on the Hagerstown

General McClellan is sending all the troops he can spare up the Potomac towards Harper's Ferry, and another great battle is irretrievable ruin. But the honest masses see proper persons to address may be useful to imminent.

The announcement of the restoration of General McCLELLAN to the chief command of all the forces about Washington, was received with unbounded joy by the entire army. It is said that even the sick and wounded soldiers gave vent to their feelings in rounds of applause.

The Committee of Safety have issued an Address to the people of the county, but into service at fonce. Now, this is an excelwe could not obtain a copy of it in time for lent chance for our young men throughout our paper. It would appear in the evening the county to show their patriotism and avoid papers of yesterday.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. We give, in another column, the resolutions of the Republican County Convention and the speech of Thaddeus Stevens, as published in the Express of Wednesday evening. If any doubts heretofore existed in the minds of any with report to the abolitionizing of the Republican party, these must now give way to the stern reality as exhibited in the proceedings of the Convention. The body was completely inder the control of THADDEUS STEVENS—the proceedings were directed by him, and the candidates, with but one or two exceptions are all wool dved Abolitionists of the most

We cannot believe that this Convention reflected the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of this county, nor even of the Republican party. The ultra course of Mr. STEVENS and the other Abolition leaders in Congress have already brought the country to the verge of destruction, and if he and they are again returned to the National Conneils the Union will be irretrievably gone beyond the possibility of redemption. The only hope, the only safety of the Republic depends upon the people repudiating the counsels of such disunionists, and electing as their representatives honest and enlightened men who will hold up the hands of President Lincoln in

his efforts to restore the Union as it was. The question for the people of Lancaste county (in connexion with their brethren throughout the Commonwealth) to decide at the hallot box will be-shall Abolitionism prevail and the Union be destroyed? or shall it be crushed out and the Union saved?-This is the great, the all important issue for the people to decide every where throughout the Northern States. What will Lancaster county do in the matter? Will she sustain or repudiate Thaddeus Stevens, and by so doing sustain or repudiate Abolitionism?-Will her citizens vote to destroy or restore the Union? The second Tuesday of October will determine the great question, so far as their votes can do it, for all time to come.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

The President has exhibited his good ense and firmness of character by reinstating General George B. McOlellan in command of the army of Virginia. No wonder that Mr. LINCOLN has come to the conclusion that such 8000. mand the rebel army in Virginia. If the plans of General McCLELLAN had not been interfered with, Richmond would long ere this have been in our possession, and the rebel army driven from the soil of the Old Dominion. As it is, we are incalculably worse off will again be equal to the occasion we have surround him would be sufficient to crush any other man not possessed of the coolness, intelligence and profound military sagacity which he has exhibited all through this terrible war.

the command is a bitter pill to the Abolitionists in this vicinity, who have, all along, been denouncing him as an imbecile and a coward, and some of them had the audacity to go a step farther in their malignity and charge him with being a traitor ! They are dumbfounded at the action of the President, and curses, not loud but deep, are uttered against the Chief Magistrate himself.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIGHT. The papers of Wednesday morning bring

us the intelligence of another severe engagement on Monday evening near Chantilly, tion as it is, and restore the Union as it was! Come, and about two miles north of Fairfax Court show yourselves as fully resolved to put down Abelitteniam House, in which the enemy, comprising a dred whites in Minnesota, by the Sioux, and alust Secessionism in arms! Come, and show that you portion of Jackson's forces, were driven back other Indians, is a matter of terrible impora mile by a part of the army of General Pope, which occupied the battle field up to three o'clock, Tuesday morning. Our loss was very heavy, and according to report included Gen. Kearney and Gen. Stevens, both of whom were shot while leading their respective commands into action. Further particulars of this engagement have not reached us : but it would seem to have been a very heavy one. General McClellan has been appointed to the command of all the defences of Washington and all the troops employed for the protection of the national capital. This appointment, we take it, gives him supremacy over all other generals commanding in Virginia, General Pope included. It offers a fair contradiction to the mean slanders of some of the assembled in their respective wards on Friday | radical journals which have been recently endeavoring to damage Gen. McClellan's rep-

> utation by stating that he had been superceded, and so forth. The news from the West continues most important. The rebels are pressing, northward through Kentucky in the direction of Covington, on the banks of the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati. Business is entirely suspended in the latter city, and martial law s proclaimed in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport by General Wallace.

There can be nothing more contemptibly mean in this world than to accuse a man who has ever been true to his country, to the Constitution and the Government, of disloyalty. The extraordinary effort of the Abolition press of this State to brand certain men with treason merely because they cannot and will not violate the Constitution, is a base hearted subserviency to party, never before equaled in the worst corruptions of political depravity in any age. They see the "hand writing upon the wall," that Abolitionism must die in this State, and hence their unscrupulous attack upon Democrats to deceive those who voted the Republican ticket in 1860, that they may hold on a little longer to their lease of power-they have not got rich enough out of their plunderings of the State and National to the Potomac and endangering the city of treasuries yet. But their unhallowed schemes will not win. While wreaking all over with expressions of traitorous sentiment-speering at the Constitution of the United Statesopenly advocating violations of laws passed by Congress, these political Pharisees, now accuse men who never had a disloyal thought, of being enemies of their country! Such ment," are fattening upon the misfortunes of hypocrisy has no parallel. Not one act-not a sentiment ever expressed

is attempted to be pointed to base their charge. They have no foundation whatever, the whole country is bleeding at every pore, the very existence of the nation resting upon the edge of a terrible precipice, while the government is calling upon the people to come to the resone, and force back the armed traitors that | nal " Abolitionism ?- Evening Journal. are striving to roll the citadel into the awful gulf beneath, these leeches upon government pap, are endeavoring to stir up strife and contention, and casting obloquy upon those whose patriotism has thus far saved us from through the gauze-like covering which hides their rottenness, and when opportunity occurs they will teach them that they have mistook their vocation. The people are not blindthey can see the object and aim of these cormorants without spectacles, and in beholding

ORGANIZE AT ONCE : The Governor has authorized companies of

their corruptions will apply the corrective.

60 men to be raised immediately, and called a draft by enrolling themselves on sight.

The Boston Post publishes the following extract from a letter written by an officer in the army of the Potomac, who was in the seven days' battles, in command of a battery, and who distinguished himself:-

Perhaps I have never told you why we were not successful; I will do so now. When Gen. McClellan landed at Fortres Monroe to commence his march on Richmond, he had 115,000 men. His plan was to engage the enemy before Yorkhown, and the Secretary of War agreed to send Gen McDowell, then at Fredericksburg, to West Point, to attack them in the rear. Had the programme been faithfully followed, the result could have been no other than the capture of the entire force of Magrader. McClellan left the Fortress with is splendid army in the highest spirits; they halted the first night at Big Bethel, the strong entrenchments of which the rebels evacuated without scarce firing a gun. Early the day the Union army resumed its march, and in the afternoon encountered the enemy at Howard's Mills, a strongly entrenched six miles east of Yorktown. That night Mo-Clellan rested at Howard's Mills, within the rebel works. Every thing now looked well; he had found the enemy in large force. Gen. Porter, with a halloon, had examined the extent and disposition of their forces; by his telegraphic line, which was completed each that he could hold communication with Washington at each encamping place. He telegraphed the satisfactory state of affairs, and in reply he was informed by Secretary Stanton that the government had conclude not to send McDowell as had been agreed; that he had force enough, and that it was thought unsafe to remove McDowell further from Washington. McClellan's consternation was great. He called his generals about him and showed them Stanton's telegram. The question what was to be done was then discussed. They knew by actual reconnoissance strong works of Yorktown; they were equaldisastrons. It was finally concluded to form an intrenched camp before the enemy's works

and approach them by parallels, until the government could reinforce them and carry out the original plan. This was done, and as far as McClellan's army was concerned, you know the result. By his judicious skill he drove the enemy from their strong works, captured eighty large guns, followed them, fought and whipped them at Williamsburg, and then pursued to the Chickahominy. All this time he was urging the government to reinforce him. The responses were unsatisfactory, and no new troops were sent in time to he of ser. vice. At Yorktown the army was reduced 15.000; at Williamsburg 5000; at Fair Oaks 8000. The battle of Fair Oaks was ended on braggadocia Generals as Pope do not suit to the 1st of June, and it was not until the 20th contend against the able strategists who com- that the first and only reinforcements reached us; they consisted of some 8000 or 10,000 troops, under McCall, and not enough to make good the losses by sickness in June.

Upon arriving at the Chickahominy, and after Fair Oaks, our army therefore numbered, including the sick, 92,000. With this number,

so small compared to the opposing army, the same course had to be pursued as at York than when the crazy clamor against him first town. An entrenched camp was indispensabegan to gather force and strength. That he | ble to protect our retreat, in the event of not receiving the required aid. Without it we not a doubt; but the difficulties which now without it we could not have held our position a week; present location; in short, without it, destruc tion was inevitable.

Five or six weeks did McClellan wait before Richmond, hoping for reinforcements, but in vain, and then the change of our base, and The restoration of General McClellan to the position of the gunboats agreed upon, and fully and successfully accomplished. All these facts are known here, and will. I

think explain to you why we are not in Richmond, and will also convince you that the responsibility of this campaign rests upon the shoulders of a clique who success of any military leader, and who, until recently, have influenced the affairs of the army to an unfortunate extent. This clique is composed of radical political leaders, among whom are many in the departments. I find that the most intelligent and best informed officers have the most unbounded confidence in Gen. McClellan; you are safe, therefore, in continuing your good opinion of him.

THE MINNESOTA MASSACRE -- WHO The late terrible slaughter of over five hunshould enlist for them the sympathies of the civilized world. But for the greater excitement growing out of the war against the giant rebellion in the South, the sad subject would doubtless engage the earnest attention of this country-but, as the case is, a half column in the newspapers, detailing the horrid facts, disposes of this great tragedy.

Some of the newspapers have, incidentally,

stated that this massacre was prompted by Secessionists, or their sympathizers. This, we trust is not true. When we consider the noteness of the bloody scene from the land of Secessia, we cannot regard this statement as probable.

The following paragraph, which we cut

from the National Intelligencer, published in Washington City, places the responsibility with the Federal Government: The Indians in Meeker co., Minneseta, exaspe ated at the non reception of the money due them from the Government attacked the whites and illed

from the Government attacked the whites and killed several persons, including men, women and children. Several are reported also to have been massacred at the lower agency. The settlers are alarmed and are coming down the Minnesota river. Four companies, under command of Gov. Sibley, are ordered to the scene of disturbance.

Again, the Intelligencer says:

We have alarming accounts of murders in Minnesota committed by the Sioux Indians, who, it is said, are exasperated at the non reception of annuity money due them by the Gevernment.

This implies that if the Government officials had promptly paid the money due the Indians, as all former administrations had done, there would have been no trouble. Why could not

he money have been paid? Doubtless it might have been paid, promptly, on the day when it was due. How long it has been due and unpaid we know not, but it is fair to pre-sume that the Indians would not have been

exasperated to such an extent, by any ordinary While Mr. Chase has his money-making machine "in the full tide of successful expe riment." or operation, there certainly is money enough to satisfy all such claims as that of these Indians. If the Government is rich enough to buy all, or any considerable portion of the slaves of the South, to buy a country for them to live in and to pay, say \$100 pe lead, for sending them to this negro Canaan, it certainly must be able to pay the Minnesot ndians their annual dues, without any delay. If it be true that this infernal massacre the white men, women and children of Minnesota is really attributable to the neglect of the Government to pay the Indians what, ander our treaty with them, was their acknowledged due, a fearful responsibility at-taches to the men in power. Contractors and swindlers in and out of Federal offices, have, within the past year and a half, plundered from the people more than enough to settle all the claims of all the Indians on the continent against the Government. While these infamous scoundrels who are among the loud-est of loyalists and friends of "the Governthe country, and basking in sunshine of official favor, over five hundred of the people of Minnesota, including gray haired old men, defence less women and innocent children, are butch ered in their dwellings, because of the neglect thing is for partisan purposes. While the of the Government to pay the Indians the comparatively paltry pittance due them.
Can it be possible that the men in power

at Washington, are responsible for this most inhuman slaughter of innocent people? Is this another sacrifice to the Moloch of "infer-

WHOM TO WRITE TO AT WASH-INGTON. As there are many persons who wish to communicate with the different bureaus of the War Department, a memorandum of the

our readers : All letters relating to pay of soldiers on furlough or in the hospitals, should be addressed to Gen. B. F. Larned, Paymaster General. Application for back pay and the \$100 bounty of the deceased soldier, should be addressed to the Hon. E. B. French, Second Anditor.

Applications for pay of teamsters, employees of Quartermaster's Department or for horses killed in service, should be addressed to Hon. R. I. A.kinson, Third Auditor. Applicants relating to pay and bounty in the Marine or Naval service should be address sed to Hon: Horace Berrian, Fourth Auditor. Letters concerning soldiers in the army

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT. The past week was one of intense excite throughout. On Friday morning the Governor reclamation was received, and at moon of the sums da see Mayor's proclamation was tenued. The hillowing a

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR CURTIN. memorswealth of Pennsylvania, 33, the name and by the satherity of the Cor of Pannaylvania, Andrew G. Cartin, Governo PROCEARATION.

iew, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate mation, throughout the Commonwealth, of voluntee manion and regiments, in comformity with the militiof 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organization to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act. It is further recommended that, in order to give due of chunical the commendation of the commendation therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate, throughout the Commonwealth, of voluntee

be closed daily at three o'clock, p. m., so that persons employed therein may after that hour be at liberty to attack to their military duties.

The cheerful sharrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on her military recourses. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens; but as their asfety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained and urge a prompt compliance with them. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this Fourth day of September, in the very

Ru Suifer, SEAL } ome until o decade sections, for the purpose of snabing les employees to do military duty. Our country is in danger—the enemy is approaching our orders, and it becomes every patriotic and loyal men to sep forth in defence of his country, his fireside and his

ome.
The N. W. Ward will assemble at Tront's Hotel.
The N. E. Ward will assemble at the Lecomotive W
The S. W. Ward will assemble at No. 1 Cotton Mill.
The S. E. Ward will assemble at the Circus Lot.

The S. W. Ward will assemble at No. 1 Cotton Mill.

The S. B. Ward will assemble at No. 1 Cotton Mill.

The S. B. Ward will assemble at the Circus Lot.

Lancaster, September 5, 1862.

The different places of meeting recommended by the Mayor were largely attended, competent drill officers were elected, and our citizens generally have gone into the matter in real earnest. In the evening meetings were held at the Humane Engine House, Manor street, and at two or three other places. The former meeting was presided over by Gen. B. A. Shaesfer, assisted by Messrs. Adam Trout, Davis M. Fraim John Schindle and Samuel Killian as Vice Presidents, and C. H. Shufflebottom and Abram Shank, Esq., as Secretaries. Remarks were made by Gen. Shaefer, Mr. Henry Shaum, Street Commissioner, Mayor Sanderson and Abram Shank, Esq. At the request of a large number of ladies of that portion of the city, the Mayor made a few brief and appropriate remarks to them in front of the Engine House. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union, three for Gen. McCliellan and three for Mayor Sanderson. for Mayor Sanderson. THE EXCITEMENT ON SUNDAY.

and three for Mayor Sanderson.

THE EXCITEMENT ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday about noon despatches were received stating that the rebols in force had crossed the Potomac in Maryland, and had marched on and taken possession of Frederick City. A number of gentlemen immediately waited upon the Mayor, informed him of the news, and requested him to convene a general town meeting at the Court House. He convened the meeting at the ringing of the bell at 3 o'clock, when the following proceedings took place:

The meeting was called to order by Capt. John Wise, on whose motion Mayor Sanderson was called to the chair.—
The organization of the meeting was completed by the selection of the following officers: Vice Presidents—Major Joshua W. Jack, Capt. John Wise, A. S. Henderson, Esq., Md.J. A. D. Ditmars, H. B. Swarr, Esq., Capt. Mitchell J. Weaver, Capt. E. K. Young. Secretaries—E. M. Kilne and Chas. R. Frailey, Esqu.

On taking the chair Mayor Sanderson briefly stated the unfavorable character of the news which had reached the city, and the necessity of preparing to meet the enemy.

Col. Paterson moved that a committee of five be appointed to proceed to Harrisburg to confer with the State authorities in persent for years.

uthorities in regard to procuring arms.

Col. S. H. Price thought the proper plan would be to imnedfately organize companies and tender their services to
be Governer.

ie Governor. Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., moved the appointment of a com mittee of fifteen citizens to be called the "Committee of Public Safety." This committee to have a general super intendence of affairs relating to the defence of the city. Col. Patterson's motion created considerable discussion A. H. Hood, Esq, said that he had a shot gun at hon hich had not been used for twenty years, and that

rebel—to do likewise.

J. B. Amwake, Esq., thought that there would be no difficulty in procuring arms. He said we must not arm and drill about the streets of Lancaster, but must march forth at once to meet the fee before he crossed the berders of the

at once to meet the foe before he crossed the berders of the Statis.

Wm. Aug. Atlee, Esq., favored the appointment of the Committee of Safety, and also stated at the close of the meeting he proposed forming a compony, and would receive recruits at his office.

Mr. J. M. Willis Geist suggested that much time might be saved to the committee, under Col. Putterson's motion, by at once holding telegraphic communication with the Governor, as there is a telegraphic wire connecting directly with the Adjutant General's office.

Col. Dickey favored the organization of companies under the act of 1858. He thought that by so doing we could procure the necessary arms much sooner than by sending committees to Harrisburg. He had some doubt whether the authorities would issue arms at the call of a town meeting. The proper way to proceed then was to form companies, elect officers, and let their officers make requisition for the arms.

sition for the arms.

Wm. R. Wilson, Esq., thought that the matter of most importance at the present time was the organization of a military force. He had no objection to a committee, but in the event of their appointment he desired to know what powers would be invested in this committee.

Dr. Alle said the object was not that the committee should posses executive power but that the committee should posses executive power but that it should be ad-visory in its character. Col. Dickey moved to amend the original motion as fol-lows: "A Committee of Public Safety to actin comments

mendment.

Col. Patterson opposed the proposed committee. He desired that his motion should be considered, and that the committee, if appointed, should confer with the State authorities. The question was here called for, when the chair stated

cau es appetated by this meeting to be called the Commit-tee of Public Safety. to act in conjunction with the consti-tuted authorities," which was carried.

On motion the chair appointed the committee, which after a brief delay was announced as follws: Dr. Joha L. Atlee, Er, H. B. Swarr, Conrad Gast, Peter McConomy, William Diller, Amos S. Henderson, Joshua W. Jack, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, C. Hager, Hon. H. G. Long, Dr. F. A. Hublenberg, David G. Esbleman, Henry Franke, Gen-leorge M. Steinman, Dr. Henry Carpenter. Isaac E. Hlester, C. Hager, Hon. H. G. Long, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, David G. Eshleman, Henry Franke, Gen. George M. Steinman, Dr. Henry Carpenter.

The motion of Col. Patterson was then submitted and adopted, and the following committee appointed: Col. D. W. Patterson, Col. O. J. Dickey, W. W. Brown, Esq., B. F. Shenk, Capt. John Wise.

Shenk, Capt. John Wise.

The hours for drilling were fixed, by the meeting, beween the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., during which time the places of buriness will be closed.

The chairman stated that there was a distinguished military gentleman is the city whom he proposed should be added to the Committee of Public Safety. He referred to C.I. George Nauman, of the U. S. Army. The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.-The Re-THE REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.—The Republicans—or, more properly, the Abolitionists, held their county Convention at Fulton Hall, in this city, on Wednesday last. The Convention was presided over by that rank and somewhat clebrated Abolitionist of the Greeley and Phillips stripe, Elwoop Green, Sadsbury, who, it would seem, is the only man in their dark party fift to preside over the deliberations of their Conventions, he having been the regular presiding officer for the last four or five years. However, no better incividual can be found anywhere to carry out the orders of the great Mogul of Abolitionism in Pennsylvania, Thadded Struers. Of course, Struers. Of course, Struers, of the Union shattered into ten thousand fragments," was unanimously nominated for Congress, and thereupon made a characteristic speech, assailing the President for not carrying out his infamous Abolition designs, and accusing him of being nothing but the tool of Mr. Stwaad. We publish the speech sa matter of record, and we copy it in its modified form from his daily organ, the Exprext, so that there can be no mistake about the sentiments he expressed. The following is

Saward. We publish the speech as a matter of record, and we copy it in its modified form from his daily organ, the Exprext, so that there can be no mistake about the sentiments he expressed. The following is MR. STEVENNS SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZEN: I have come for the purpose of thanking you and accepting your nomination. It is always gratifying to a public man to be assured of the continued confidence of his people, but especially so in times like these when the wisest men differ on questions of policy—I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to criti, cise, not in a fulsome manner, but as I thought it deserved the conduct of the war and the present policy of the Administration; but in the last bour I have hesitated whether to speak as I had intended—whether it were proper to criticise now, in this bour of deepest gloom, when we know not where cur armies are, but know that they are nowhere successful. But, whether we advise the Government or find fault with it, we must all do everything to strengthen the hands of our nation. Let us not despair; life is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joy, adversity with prosperity—nor is the victory always to the just—human energy and earnestness will often wrest from fate what would seem to belong to justice alone. Possibly we have not yet suffered enough; but let no man faiter in his loyalty to his government, no matter how he may criticise its policy; for he who faiters now is a traitor, not only to the country, but to humanity and to his God. I have not determined whether to speak as I had intended; perhaps when we know the result of these few days, I may meet you and speak to you. I have protested against the present policy, not only to the face of the President and his Oabinet, and on the floor of Congress, as those know who have done me the hoor to read my speeches; told them that they were exercising too much lenity at the request of border statemen—not one of whom? in my judgment, has joyalty in his heart. I have accused the prime minister to his face for havin cruehing the rebellion: that every inch of rebel soil be taken and soid to pay the debt of this war. I will not go with the President in paying for all the slaves—I did not you to for his resolution—Juill not vote to pay for any slave of a rchell. But I will uphold the Administration as far as possible—asying at the same time that it is all vain unless they change their polloy. Would it not be better that 15,000 armed slaves should be unburied around the battle fields near Manassas than that your friends and mine should have saved us, and our own men would have gone fresh into action and to victory. Yet at this sympathisers with treason at the North ery—"Abdition" Molition—year abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion, if these things be necessary to preserve this tample of freedom to the world and to our poeterity. Unless we do this, we cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress—and in the last week, after a few remarks of mine, the vote was \$4 to 42—\$4 sagresing with me where a year ago not fifty could have been found and if I go back there sgain, if we have any one left to fight by that time, the whole antion will be disgracefully abandoned at last and our country divided—and he is a traitor who talks of separation on any terms!—

Either we must pursue that policy, or the war will be disgracefully abandoned at last and our country divided—and he is a traitor who talks of separation on any terms!—

Light y that time, the whole antion will be disgracefully abandoned at last and our country divided—and he is a traitor who talks of separation on any terms!—

Light chankysur. I have said more than I intended whem I began, less than I expected last night; but I have the Commonwealth, sir." He also made a speech, which exactly suited the minds and hearts of his Abolition hearers; (oh, we beg their pardon—we mean the loyal men of Lancaster county who were present.) The speech was delivered in the peculiar style of his Honor, and

an on it we have the highest person Their nominations really add stre corn; but the others are all de worst kind of Stavens' stripe n. Thaddaus Stavens, City.

Lehman, East Hempfield.
Attorney—John B. Livingston, City.
Commissiones—Danial Kemper, Ephra
se of the Poor—Col. Samuel Shoch,
Jekel, Bart. George Long, East Donegal; A. G.

Krison Auspectors—George Long, East Donegal; A. ipoff, Upper Leacock.
County Surveyor—A. B. Witner, Manor.
Anditos—John Strohm, Jr., Providence.
John J. Concraz. East, Postmanter of this city, one we differe of the Union, and one of our most loyal at introde; '10 PARTY' men, reported the resolutions. It wo observed that nothing is said in them of the violation that time-honored Constitution which made us a grad prosperous nation, but a lot of namby-pamby students arming "nigrers." the destruction of alavary, etc.

have statistical particular points of the statistic particular particul

We have utilizing particular points of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the opinious of their constituents, proclaim their unfaltering determination to stand by the President of the Union.

2. That this gigantic robellion which threatens the existence of this government, is the legitimate offering of human slavery; the enemy of Freedom and Civilizations, and that no permenent pence can over be established until that cause is entirely desiroyed.

3. That we concludly approve of the legislation of the last Congress in confiscating and using the property of robells, and that we have the entirely approve of the employment of loyal blacks against while traitors in undateer very they can be sent effectively used.

bels, and tage would be acted to the control of the same effectively used.

4. That we will support the Government in seizing the property of rebels, and applying the same to the expenses of the war.

5. That we will give all aid and comfort in our power to the Government to subdue rebellion, crush insurrection. the Government to subdue rebellion, crush insurrection punish treason, and preserve the integrity of the Unio and will sustain it in all lits efforts to such end, without regard to what may be the consequences to persons are property of men in arms against it, having full confident in the integrity and purity of the President of the Unit of the Integrity and purity of the President of the Unit ates. 6. That the thanks of the people are due to Gov. A. G.

o remain behind will sustain them in their victic we last dollar and last man.

I hat the nominations of the State Convention at rrisburg, on the 17th day of July last, for Auditor Genil and Surveyor General, meet our entire approbation, d that we adopt its candidates and platform as our rally-

9. That the ensuing election.

9. That the officers of this Convention be instructed to communicate a copy of the first five resolutions to the President of the United States.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the ticket this day nominated will receive our cordial support, the candidates upon it representing the principles of the loyal men of the Old Guard. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The
ratic County Convention meets at Fulton Hall, in
ity, on to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.
illowing are the delegates as far as heard from:
-N. W. Ward—Thomas Coleman, Adam Trout,
John A. Beheurenbrand, Henry R.
Fahnestock, A. J. Stsinman,
N. E. Ward—James Stewart, John Best, Garret
Everts, Jr., William Bales, Henry
O. Biggs.
S. W. Ward—Gen. George M. Steinman, Abram
Shank, Dr. D. McCormick, John
Widinger, M. Withers.
S. E. Ward—Ghaltier, W. Shank, Dr. D. McCormick, J Widinger, M. Withers. ' S. E. Ward—Christian Widmyer, William Morton, Bernard Fitzatrick, D Kitch, Sr., James M. Channell.

Morton, Bernard Fitspatrick, Davis
Kitch, Sr., James M. Channell.
Upper Leacock—Dr. A. S. Bare, Gyrus Miller, Washingon Simmons, Henry Heller, Grabill Swope.
Columbia—North Ward—Joseph M. Watts, N. McDonald, Augustus Pelen, Conrad
Swarts, Jacob S. Miller.
Penn—Emanuel Keener, Esm'l Plasterer, Jacob Eberly.
Donegal West—Jonathan Diffenderfer, Jacob Kauts,
lottlieb Gebbart, Abraham Sweigart, John Harmon.
Elizabethtown Bor.—H. T Shults, John W. Sheaffer, J. J.
L Bletz, Jerome B. Shultz, Gabriel Yoppg. Bletz, Jerome B. Shultz, Gabriel Young.

Paradise—Robert Taggart, George L. Eckert, Ell Rutter, acob Brua, Charles Laverty.

THE DRAFT.-JAMES L. REYNOLDS, ESQ. this city. has been appointed Commissioner to superlittend the drafting in Lancaster county, and Dr. Joseph H. Leffers, of Paradies, Surgeon to examine those claiming exemption from the draft.

Mr. Reviscube has fixed the following places and times for hearing and determining the excuses of those corrolled who claim to be exempt from the performance of military duty, vis:

ho claim to be exempt from the provided with the country, vis:

At Town Hall, in Columbia, on Monday, September 8th, etween 8 and 12, a. m., and 1 and 5, p. m., for all enrolled rithin the boroughs of Columbia, Washington and Maritta, West Hempfield twp., and that part of Manor town-hip west of Little Conestogo creek.

The public house of Henry Shaffner, Mount Joy borough, in Tuesday, September 9, same hours, for all enrolled with-

vnships. The public house of Mr. Lichtenhaler, Litiz, on Wednes

Sarl, Bast Barl and West Earl townships and borough of Adamstown.

The public house of Charles Coigan, Lemon Place, Paralise twp, Friday, Sept. 12, same hours for all enrolled la Paradise, Salisbury, Esadsbury, Strasburg, Leacock and gart townships, and Strasburg borough.

The Buck Tavern, Drumore twp. Baturday, September 13, same hours, for all enrolled in Fulton, Little Britain, Colerain, Eden, Drumore, Martic and Providence twps.

The Court House, Lancaster City, Sept. 15, and the following Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 and 12 a m, and 2 and 3 p, m. for all enrolled in the City of Lancaster, and Manhiem, Upper Leacock, Bast Lampeter, Pequea, Lancaster, Rast Hempfield, and Conestoga townships, and hat part of Manor twp., east of Little Conestoga creek.

THE ENROLMENT is now complete, one township having been incorrectly stated in our paper yes-terday, owing to an error at the Marshal's office. Rapho was divided in two districts, and but one of these had been set down in the list. The addition has been made,

sary to republish the list complete.

We have, in the third column of our table, given estimate of what each district will be required to furrunder the draft, in addition to the volunteers air furnished—the City, Marietta, Eden, and Strasburg ough and township, having furnished a surplus. In calculation we have assumed that one man out of evithree enrolled would be drafted. We think this is a fun for high but we have advanted to the control of the cont tion too high, out we have adopted it for the sake of numbers—deducting from the third of the tot each district the number of volunteers in the service. Fresult gives probably some four hundred too many aggregate, which, as we showed in our article of it inst. by another process of calculation, will not ver terially from two full regiments. As there will probe from soven to eight hundred exempts among the rolled and embraced in our estimate, those proportion of the contract of the colled many and deducted from the estimated que the several districts, will very nearly show what each expect to be called more to fewer.

Adamstown. Bart,
Brecknock,
Cernaryon,
Cocalico East,
Cocalico West,
Colerain, Drumore, Ephrata, 548 343 291 341 Paradise,

22,778 5,164 Total, From the amount footed up und 2.758 2758 · 12 Lancaster City— N. W. Ward, S. W. Ward, N. E. Ward, S. E. Ward, Strasburg Township, Strasburg Borough, 2421 Remaining to be furnished,

Hemaining to be lurnished,

But, as there may be a necessity for a second draft, it would be unfair to give the whole county credit for the excess furnished by five districts above named, as in that event this excess should be credited on their new quotas. We made the deduction yesterday on the presumption that this draft would close up the account, in which case the excess of 337 in the five districts would be a gratuity.

— Wednesday's Express. JOHN FAREIRA, the well known Furrier, of 718 Arch Street, Philad's., announces, as

Children's Wear. Read the inducements he offers in his advertisement in this issue. DISMISSED FOR COWARDICE.—By an order from the War Department, Col. R. Mason of the 71st Ohio regiment, is dismissed from the army for repeated acts of cowardice, the last of which was the surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., to the rebels without firing a gun.— Another order dismisses six Captains and six

Mason to surrender. It was rumored in Forney's Press yesterday that our troops have evacuated

IS THIS TREASON ! While the President is represented to be extremely fearful, says the New Hampshire Patriot, lest the people of the North shall be divided upon the great question of the day, and while his political partisans are constantly disclaiming all party views and intentions, the powers at Washington seem to be taxing their ingenuity to the utmost to find or invent presexts for the arrest and imprisonment of emocrats whose loyalty is above suspicion. Hundreds of them have been arrested for doing just what Republicans do with perfect impunity : and new crimes are invented and new definitions of treason are discovered with a view to their punishment for their determined wiew to their punishment for the constitution and their un-adherence to the Constitution and their un-On Tuesday last, David P. Webster was

upon which that arrest was made: RDWARD WILLARD, being sworn according to law, deposes and says that he resides at No. 174 Laurel, below Second, in the city of Philadelphia; deponent was at a mass meet ing held in Independence Square, in said city, on the evening of August 23d, 1862. Charles Ingersoll was one of the speakers at said meeting. The said Charles Ingersoll made use of the following language: "The despotisms of the old world can furnish no parallel to the corruptions of this Administration; they can imprison us as they like for the exercise of the rights of free speech, as in the case of a citizen of the Twelfth ward. But what does it all amount to? if they imprison us they have to feed, clothe and lodge us, and in these hard times that is quite a consideration."-Deponent was in front of the stand and in a position to hear all that said Ingersoll uttered. EDWARD WILLARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25th iay of August, 1862. DAVID BEILLE,
Alderman and ex-officio J. P. day of August, 1862. Here we have a citizen arrested upon charge of treason, for alleging that the Administration has been guilty of corruption!

That this is a shallow pretext, designed only as an excuse for punishing a political opponent, is apparent to every intelligent man, for all know not only that unparalleled corruptions have characterized the administration of Mr. Lincoln, but that his own officials and partisans have proclaimed that fact in every form of speech and writing. Yes, the party which came into power with professions of a desire to restore the government to a system of "rigid economy and accountability," has mr. Ingersoll's criticism and denunciations in less than a year and a half become so cor- were aimed solely at the management of rupt-so utterly regardless, in its greed for spoils, of the welfare of the country, that its own papers, its own officials, and its leading and was probably inspired in some degree by men have been forced to expose and denounce party spirit; but it contained nothing inconit. Yet we now see a Democrat arrested on the grave charge of treason, for but repeating

this accusation ! If it is treason to allege corruption in the management of public affairs, why is not Gen. WILCOX, the fellow prisoner of Corcoran, arrested? In his recent speech in Washington

he said: Contractors have carried on this war. Th blood of our men, the groans of our wounded. have been coined into money. Men without patriotism and wisdom have urged military olans which have not accomplished anything If men are to be punished for this new main at large? This leading Republican editor, commenting upon the above declara-

tion of Gen. WILCOX, recently said: This is true. Contractors have carried on ment out of hundreds of millions. They have piled fortune on fortune, and as a distinguished officer at Washington writes us, ' operations of the war are even now managed by political swindlers;" "men without patriotism or wisdom are urging military plans," which will furnish their own favorites the federal administration. While we are writing, means of obtaining riches, and are taking the an extractfrom a late issue of the Atlanta Conthirty pieces of silver as their share of the federacy falls under our eye, which declares of plunder. Corruption runs riot in Washing Even Senators acknowledge taking bribes of half a hundred thousand : while the leaders who have tasted the spirits, are lounging around the door of every Government the gratification of their wishes. Oh! that Stanton and Halleck may sweep all these even more severe in form. And yet the one, leeches from the capital, and re-establish an under what we consider the tyrannical sceptre leeches from the capital, and onest and unimpeachable administration of affairs. Then, and not till then, will the people cease to groan under immense taxes and immense levies of men, which serve no other purpose than to enrich the public plunderers.

If it is treason to charge corruption in the public administration, why is not John P. HALE in Fort Warren? In February last, in the United States Senate, he said :

I believe the liberties of the country are in greater danger to day from fraud and profli-gacy than from the rebels. If we want vicories we must commence on the floor of Con gress. The people were willing to be taxed for suppressing the rebellion, but not for pam pering political favorites. And again, he made the following damaging

declaration : I have not the slightest doubt on earth that gentlemen who are commonly considered as ccupying higher positions than members of Congress-I mean members of the Cabinethave prostituted their places to the grossest favoritism, for the purpose of benefiting their friends in the bestowal of contracts.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, is another Republican traitor, according to this new definition of treason. In his report upon the corruptions of the Government he declared that in one single year the country had been swindled out of more than the current expenses of Buchanan's administration; and his report presented facts of swindling and corruption among Government officials and favorites sufficient to damn any set of men who ever held office. Horace Greeley is another of the same sort, for he declared that the corraptions and swindling during the first year of the present rule, amounted to more than a hundred millions of dollars. Mr. VAN WYCK. a Republican member of Congress from New York and Colonel of one of her regiments, is another traitor of this type, for his famous report showed corruption and swindling in every branch of the public service having connection with the war. The editor of the reign of terror. Our cause is dishonored by N. Y. Times is another. Nearly a year ago he said:

The mighty interests of the nation have been made subordinate to the greedy avarice of swindling contractors. The War Department has been virtually in the hands and at the mercy of men who care nothing for the sufferings of the people, except as they may serve their own ends, and give themselves a chance to enrich themselves out of the calamities of the country.

And Thurlow Weed, the veteran editor of

the Albany Journal and Mr. Seward's devoted and confidential friend, very recently proved himself a traitor of this kind by uttering the following truths: There have been mistakes. There has been

peculation. Weak men have disgraced, and bad men have betrayed the Government.— Contractors have fattened on fat jobs. Adventurers have found the war a source of private gain. Moral desperadoes have flocked about the National Capital and laid in wait is his usual custom, the opening of a large and beautiful stock of Furs for Ladies' and or prey. The scum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled them by its reek and offensive odor. We might quote a whole volume of like

declarations from Republicans, in corrobora

tion of the universally admitted fact that the most stupendous fraud and corruption have characterized the Administration from the day of its inauguration to the present hour. Why then have not some of these men been arrested? Are Republicans alone privileged to tell the truth about the management of public affairs? Is that a crime in a Democrat which Lieutenants of the same regiment for publishing a card stating that they advised Colonel tolerated in a Republican? It seems so not only from this case of Mr. INGERSOLL, bu from scores of others of a similar partisan character. But we doubt whether the Republican party will be benefited by such proceedings. The day of reckning may be nearer at hand than these men suppose. From the New York World.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS. It is with dismay and unspeakable shame that we, who have supported the Administration from the beginning, observe its abuse of its power of arrest. There is no such thing as either justifying or extenuating its conduct in this particular. Every principle of American liberty, every regard for the loyal cause, every sentiment of justice, every impulse of manhood, cries out against it. The man who thinks at all, is absolutely staggered that these things can be. seem like some hideous dream. One can almost fancy that Mephistophiles himself had got access into the councils of the government, and by some device, fresh from the pit, had diverted its energies from the repres sion of rebellion to the suppression of lib-

of abolitionism. The latest example of this is found in the arrest of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia. The following is the affidavit upon which that arrest was made: before the interdiction of this husiness had been made public, and when it was universally supposed to be perfectly allowable. Mr.
Webster still lies in jail. He is a thoroughly
loyal man, though a radical abolitionist, advanced two thousand dollars toward fitting out the Daryee Zouaves, has a son now captain in that regiment, who, as lieutenant, was wounded at Roanoke Island, and in all respects, as much committed on the side of the government as any man in Naw York city.—
And yet he is now lying helplessly in prison, for an act which, at the time he committed it, was contrary to no law or regulation, and which he had reason to believe to be perfectly innocent in its character. To punish for an ex post facto offense is expressly prohibited by the Federal Constitution, and is deemed, the world over, the very worst form of

tyranny.

Last week Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, was arrested for using the following language in a public speech: "That a more corrupt government than that which governs us never was in the "United States. and has been seldom seen in any European part of the world. It is necessary to go to the old regions of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in this government."— Whether this language was true or not, whether it was called for or not, may admit of dispute; but it is indisputable that it is within the limits of legitimate and loyal speech. No language is traitorous which is not directed against the Union and the Constitution. To assail the government is one thing, to assail the administration of the government is entirely another. The first is sedition, and is no man's privilege; the second President Lincoln and the officials for whose

acts he is responsible. The speech was made at a party meeting, with thorough allegiance to preme law of the land, which is the Federal Constitution. We can, in truth, conceive of such language being dictated by the very in. tensity of devotion to that sovereign authority. We have no sympathy with the party with which Mr. Ingersoll acts. We have no sympathy with any party in this crisis of the nation. All such organizations should be in abeyance. But however inexpedient party action may be, there is a world-wide difference between it and treason. The administration, in its capacity as such, is as truly liable to criticism, whether favorable or unfavorable, as any administration that has ever preceded it. If any citizen deems it corrupt or oppressive, he has a right so to declare. state of war confers no exemption from species of treason, why is the editor of the this free criticism, but in truth make its exer-New Haven (Conn.) Courier suffered to re- cise all the more necessary. The greater the interests at stake, the more important the free canvassing of the best means to guard

The broader the powers intrusted to the administration, the more rigidly should it be held to its responsibilities. It is humiliating to know that the rebel confederacy itself allows a latitude of animadversion such as here is scarcely tolerated. The public journals of Richmond constantly use language concern ing the rebel administration such as it would not be safe to use in Washington against the certain procedures of the rebel rule that "a more perfect despotism than this is not practised by any government, nor submitted to by any people on earth, however irresponice, and by threats and bribes compelling the other." This language is identical in sen timent with that used by Mr. Ingersoll, and of Jeff. Davis, passes with impunity, while the other, under the constitutional negis of Wash ington and Jefferson, calls down summary ar rest and imprisonment!

Brigadier General Stone has been released from Fort Lafavette without the trial that was promised him, or even a disclosure of the causes of his arrest, and is ordered to report in Washington for duty. He has suffered ten months imprisonment, has had no opportunite to exculpate himself, if he was innocent, and returns to his duties with a blasted name .-Of two things, one is: either Gen. Stone was guilty of treachery at Ball's Bluff, or he was not. If he was, the government commits a crime in restoring him to trusts which he may again betray. If he was not, the government was outrageously harsh in keeping him ten months in durance vile, without giving him a chance to prove his innocence. In either case, there has been a flagrant wrong. From the fact of the final restoration to official position, we suppose that the wrong lay in the original arrest. That arrest, even though mistaken, might have been excusable, if soon followed by military adjudication; but in the absence of such trial, it must wear the char

acter of pure and simple tyranny. We will advert to no other cases. It is a topic we do not like to dwell upon. Its every association is painful. But, in our very fidelity to the government, we cannot rest silent. The administration is treading upon dangerous ground. It is periling all of its moral power. It is slowly and yet surely arraying against itself principles, and sentiments, and instincts which ought to form its chiefest strength. American nature, cradled in lib-erty, and ever habituated to freedom of thought, speech, and action, cannot long en-dure this repressive policy. However much it may suit the crouching serfs and unques-tioning dupes of the old world, it is out of its place in this land. Nothing but evil can come from it. It is a libel upon the sacred cause in which we are engaged to claim that it can be protected and saved only by the means with which bloody-handed despots rivet their chains. It is an absurdity to assume that we cannot save our liberties except by sacrificing them; that we cannot re-establish the reign of law except by inaugurating a such expedients. Its cry is: Non talio auxilio, nec istis defendentibus."

Its reliance is upon the loyalty and intelligence of the people; and if these cannot sus-tain it, nothing else can. But they will sus-tain it, if the Administration will only trust them. They are potent enough to carry this war triumphantly through without resort to any despotic agency whatever. It has been a fault of the Administration from the outset that it has not sufficiently trusted the people. It has been slow to recognize the efficient forces of public opinion. Let the government concentrate its energies to better purpose against open rebels at the South, and the people will find no difficulty in managing the handful of rebel sympathizers at th But above all things let no arrests be made among men who call themselves loyal, without urgent cause. It must never be forgotter t we are struggling for the mainter of justice, law, and order. We are under a religious obligation to keep true to these sacred objects. If we fail to do so, our cause will be shorn of half its strength, and, even if it finally prevails, will go into history with only half of its glory.

RELEASE OF MR. INGERSOLL.—CHARLES INCERSOLL, Esq., whose arrest we noticed last week, for making a Democratic speech in Philadelphia, on oath of one of the treason smellers of that City, was released on Monday last, by order of the Secretary of War. Judge Cadwalader had issued a writ of habeas corpus, directing the Marchal to bring Mr. Ingersoll within the United States Court for a hearing, but before the time fixed for the bearing arrived his release had been ordered. as above stated.