For The Intelligencer.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A scheme of universal emancipation, or "impartial freedom," can practically have but two final results. If the slave is set free, it must either raise him to a perfect equality with the white man or force him down to the lowest depths of menial degradation. There is no middle ground where the African would seem to meet his proper destiny, except in the system of slavery as it exists in the Southern States.

The organization of our social system establishes its own bounds, and regulates its own operations. Th t which is not up to the standard of decency and conventional toleration, must without mercy be thrust under, and in obedience to arbitrary social decree remain fixed in its allotted grade in the eternal prison-house, established upon the principle of the relation of the races and the distinction of blood and treasure. There is no master so cruel and exacting as society, and no slavery so menial and galling as that imposed by its stern and unbending mandates. As a higher tribunal than the common operations of law, it adjudges the motives and actions of men—fixes their social destiny, and unfolds the principles of the equality of one with another. The quality of human organization, the endowments of mind and the nobler impulses of the heart, in their highest and most perfect development, are but the triumph of its stern discipline, aided by the sanctifying illumination of Christianity.

It is here, after all, that this policy which seeks to disturb the existing normal relation of the races, and to overthrow the whole organic scheme of society must be settled. To legislate, to make laws and, to execute them, may change the character of society, but the inherent principles will remain the same, and so far as the revolting subject of negro equality is concerned, if intelligence fails to fix bounds for its regulations, *instinct* will usurp the authority and empire of reason, and assert the claims of nature, by violently repelling the odious and monstrous scheme of forcing the negro into a social level with the white man.

The experience of nearly a century has demonstrated that every device which has claimed the attention of men for an elevation of the condition of the negro, matched continually by superior human intelligence and endowments, has proved a failure. Exterminate, if you please, the white people of our Southern States, and substitute the negro—invest them with civil authority, and bestow upon them the elements of a liberal government, and surround them with the lucid and sanctifying influences of christianity, and thus build up a Republic commensurate with the first class powers of the earth, and then withdraw the governing influence of the white man;—symptoms of decay, notwithstanding the congeniality of the climate, will exhibit themselves, and the downward tendency in the moral, social and physical scales will be most rapid and alarming. Send them to Africa, or any place designated by the various colonization schemes, and the result will be the same: you send them back to their native barbarism. You only place them in such a position, and surround them with such conditions as the more readily to develop their natural, physiological and mental endowments, which are but a few removes above the brute; which development only stamps the laws of God and Nature with the eternal truth that without an outward, foreign, governing power they become the greater *monsters*, just in proportion to the greater power they acquire in the process of development. History, science and observation all fully and most conclusively demonstrate this proposition, and every principle of social decency declares a solemn negative to the possibility of the equality of the African with the Caucasian.

But, apart from all other considerations, how can we reconcile the question of negro equality with the natural, instinctive qualities of the heart and mind of the white race? Let us contemplate for a moment the details of this equality.

The negro becomes enfranchised; he mingles in your political gatherings to discuss with you the principles and issues of your party. He crowds you from the polls at the election, and elbows you from the pavement in his wild and enthusiastic rejoicings at the victory of his party over you. He presents himself for office,—you must vote for him,—he is your equal, and you dare not object if you would. He then becomes your legislator, and you become his constituent. He is your leader and standard-bearer in the contests and campaigns of political strife, and leads you on to victory or defeat. You are obliged to ride side by side with him in the cars, and be seated at the same table with him at the hotels. He intrudes himself upon your social circles, and discusses the ordinary questions of the day in your parlors, and when Miss Dinah or Mrs. Sambo call on a social visit to your daughters or your wives, they are expected to return the visits, for such is the social custom, and they are your equals.

He sits in the jury-box in judgment of the crimes of his white fellow-citizens, and swears to the guilt or innocence, in keeping with the convictions of his sense of right or wrong, as his *superior intelligence (?)* may dictate. His children are educated at the same school with your own, read from the same book, and drink from the same cup—He learns mechanical branches in your workshops and becomes a competitor with you as a journeyman. He makes his way into the professions—preaches in your pulpits, pleads at your bars, visits your families as a physician, and puts his swarthy arms around your heads, and his thick, black fingers in your mouths for hours as your dentists. He offers his hand in matrimony to your daughters, and as the result of this equality you may become grandfathers to a host of little curly-headed Cuffees; you will then be obliged to hug little Sambo or Dinah, in preference to the more desirable favorite Spaniel or Newfoundland dog—for, according to the prevailing notions of your fellow-citizens, and the laws of your country, they are your equals.

If men can cherish principles and support a policy which must naturally tend in their results to these revolting details, I must protest that they have other mental endowments to those which I possess. My creed is that God Almighty never intended such equality any more than the intermixture of daylight and midnight darkness, or the association or equality of the ape with the highest development of human beauty and intelligence.

The instincts of nature are laws of God with the same force and power as the laws which endow man with reason, and if the minds of men are deformed into those unnatural contortions which seem to govern those who advocate the policy of Abolitionism, in God's name let instinct do its duty before the entire North is impregnated with a virus which must lead to results far more disastrous to the common welfare of the people of this country than the devastating horrors of the civil war now raging between the North and South for the settlement of this very question.

But say the Republicans, these are extremes; we are not prepared for these revolting results any more than you are. Precisely so; we do not believe that nineteen out of twenty, in the Middle States especially, are prepared for them, or have any idea that they are drifting in their principles to that end; but is it not palpable that all who support Stevens and his horde of ultra co-agitators are supporting principles which must certainly lead to those results, as revolting as they most certainly are? Their logical position is that the negro must be raised to a higher social position—first, by "impartial freedom," and then by an equality with the white man, and finally be disposed of by the leveling process of absorption.

Calmly and impartially considering this subject, is there not something in it which should cause the people of this county especially to hesitate—to ponder—to contemplate? We are approaching an election of grave importance. Its influence may decide the terrible contest of carnage and blood now raging in the land. Our candidates are in the field. The one represents those principles of conservatism which have rendered themselves immortal in their power of raising this country to what it was but two short years ago, and containing within themselves the elements of self-preservation and constitutional liberty. The other represents the principles or dogmas which have characterized the history of the country during the last two years, and brought it to what it now is.

The devastating horrors of the present war, intensified and rendered barbarous by the legislation of a Congress led by Stevens,—the very man you are called upon to give your votes to at the approaching election,—is but the result of a temporary and unfortunate triumph of the above enumerated principles; or the above enumerated revolting results being but the natural offspring of principles held and advocated by Stevens and his faction, and against which the people of the South are now in arms.

Can it be possible that the people of this district will so stultify themselves as to re-elect a man who has done more than any other living man towards placing the country in its present unfortunate condition? Is the legislation dictated by him and the party directed by him, to rule and continue to rule until we are lost, utterly, hopelessly and irrevocably lost as a government? Are his devilish Abolition principles—the bane of the nation and the destroyer of the Union—about to triumph, scattering their seeds of discord and distraction broa cast throughout the land?

OBSERVER.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for August, (from the re-print of Leonard Scott & Co., New York,) is on our table, with the following table of contents, viz:

1. Chronicles of Carlingford: Salem Chapel.—Part VII; 2. A Skye-Lark; 3. Caxtonians.—Part VI; 4. Victor Hugo's Last Romance; 5. The Rights of Woman; 6. Sermons; 7. Across the Channel; 8. Ten Years of Imperialism.

For sale at all our Bookstores in this city.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—Westhaeffer has received the July number of this excellent magazine. The contents are: The explorers of Australia; Wellington's Supplementary Dispatches; Sir G. C. Lewis' Astronomy of the Ancients; Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Troyon's Lacustrine abodes of Man; Weber's Gleanings from German Archives; Iron, its Uses and Manufacture; Remains of Mrs Richard Trench; Dollinger on the Temporal Power.

We are also indebted to Mr. Westhaeffer for a pamphlet containing Geo. F Train's imitable speech on "The Downfall of England," delivered before the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, in London, and which resulted in his arrest; and the great sermon of Archbishop Hughes on his return to New York from Europe. Both of these are productions of real merit, and worthy a careful perusal.

GODEY FOR OCTOBER, which is already on our table, is a rare and rich number both in illustrations and reading matter. The first plate, "Plotting Mischief," contains four as interesting heads as were ever published. They certainly look as if they were "plotting mischief." The Fashion-plate contains six figures, designed, engraved, and colored in Godey's best style, and the number contains no less than *seventy-four* Engravings! We can only repeat our oft-given advice to our Lady friends to subscribe at once for this unequaled periodical.

THE MYSTERY. A STORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "Earl's Heirs," "East Lynne," "The Channings," "The Castle's Heir," "Life's Secret," "Verner's Pride." Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Mrs. Wood rises with each occasion for the display of her genius. "A Life's Secret," "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heir's," and "The Channings" are on a gradually ascending scale of interest and power, but "The Mystery" caps them all. This tale should have been named "Mystery upon Mystery," for such a complication of strange situations and startling developments was never before penned. Mrs. Wood, of all living writers, has the greatest genius for contriving plots, but she does it in such a way as not to violate probability; she unravels the tangled web in a manner so natural that when we lay down the book we are constrained to admit that she is a consummate mistress of her art. In the tale before us there is less pathos than there is in "East Lynne," but the scenes vary more rapidly and the interest is more deep and sustained. The character of Miss Chandos is original and well drawn; it is one of the most striking in the book, though of less importance than the others, which develop themselves rather by their actions than by their language. The interior of an English "Institute for young ladies," and its comparison with an establishment of a similar kind in France, are done with a graphic power, equal to that displayed by Charlotte Bronte, in "Villette." It has not yet appeared in England; the American public will therefore get the start of their rivals *d'outre mer* in the enjoyment of this admirable story. The price of it is only fifty cents.

☞ For sale at J. M. Westhaeffer's and all the Bookstores, and copies will be sent, free of postage, by remitting the price to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION."

This, the leading Democratic Journal in our State, is now being issued daily at the rate of $4 per annum in advance; and during the campaign at 50 cents. Here is an opportunity for Democrats, at a moderate sum to get one of the best papers published in the State.

Its columns are filled with articles from the best talent in the State. Wedded to the Constitution and the Union as its name imports, it will be a fearless champion of the rights of the people, the only sovereign known to the Constitution. Address T. B. FLORENCE & Co., 130 South 3d. street Philadelphia.

THE TRUE VERSION.—The Hartford *Courant* (Republican) says that at the time McClellan was charged with dereliction of duty, in not sending forward troops to the aid of Gen. Pope, he had virtually been stripped of all his troops, and even to his body guard, and that he himself was asking for the privilege of going himself, in almost any capacity; that, while the President was led to believe from Pope's despatches that all was going well, McClellan was assured that all was not well, and that when the President learned of the retreat of our army to Centreville he called upon Gen. McClellan to take command and save the army.

STATE RIGHTS IN VERMONT.

A speck of trouble has arisen lately for the Government in a quarter where it was least to be expected. There is a possibility of a contest in Vermont between the Government and the Federal Judge of that District. It seems that some parties had been arrested by the United States Marshal for discouraging enlistments, and were put in jail in Burlington. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Smalley in behalf of one of the men. The Marshal reported the facts to Washington, and received the following dispatch from Judge Advocate Turner:

"Pay no attention to the *habeas corpus* for the liberation of Lyman, Barney and Field, and if any attempt be made to liberate them from custody, resist it to the utmost, and report the names of all who attempt it."

On the return of the writ on the 1st inst., the Marshal returned that he had arrested the man under the order of the Secretary of war, of Aug. 8, directing the arrest of all persons discouraging enlistments, and that their cases be reported for trial before a military commission, and that the man was held under another order suspending the *habeas corpus* in such cases, and the order above set forth.

The suggestion was made that the proceedings should lie over till the authorities at Washington could be further heard from, but the prisoner's counsel opposed it, and the Judge decided that the return was insufficient, inasmuch as the Secretary of War could not suspend the writ.

He accordingly ordered the Marshal to produce the man within four hours, or he would make an order that the Marshal show cause at the next term of the Circuit Court, why he should not be punished for contempt of Court. The Marshal, choosing to obey the order received from Washington, did not produce the man, whereupon the order to show cause was made.

The next term of the Court is not held until October, and many changes may take place between now and then. It remains to be seen whether the Government or the Judge will yield.—*N. Y. Times.*

NO MORE ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANT.

The evident dissatisfaction created throughout the country by the arrest of individuals without any allegations against them, and their imprisonment without trial, has induced the Government to desist from such acts. It is announced that arrests for disloyal practices will hereafter be made only upon express warrant, or by direction of the military Commanders or Governor of the State in which such arrests may be made. The National *Intelligencer*, an Administration paper, referring to this announcement, says:—

We chronicle with pleasure the relaxation of the regulations which have heretofore obtained under this head, because we cannot disguise from ourselves the perception that their enforcement was attended with serious detriment to the cause of the Union in the loyal States. Affording to those who are disloyal at heart a good foundation for charges against the Government's integrity of purpose, they have also soured the minds of loyal men by the domiciliatory intrusion and arbitrary arrests to which they have led in the hands of ignorant or injudicious officials clothed with a brief authority. And this feeling has been strengthened by the observed fact that, while multitudes have been arrested, not a single person has yet been brought to trial, much less to punishment. The unavoidable inference is that the Government, in thus making arrests without indictment, and in then granting discharges without explanation or reparation, has acted either with great precipitation in arresting innocent parties on insufficient evidence, or with great imprudence and mistaken leniency in the impunity awarded to actual offenders. The discrimination between loyalty as a virtue and treason as a crime has been confused by a policy which, in its execution, has apparently confounded the innocent with the guilty.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Sep. 9.

Returns from ninety-one towns in this State give the following vote for Governor:

Colburn, (Rep.)	17,350
Jameson, (Union Dem.)	2,225
Bradbury, (Peace Dem.)	12,225

The same town last year gave Washburne 21,964, Dana 7,360 and Jameson 7,754.

The net Republican loss in these ninety-one towns is 3,960. From appearances the Republicans have carried four out of the five Congressional districts. The First Congressional district is in doubt. There will be a large Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, though not so large as last year.

PORTLAND, Sep. 9.

Lorenzo D. M. Sweet has probably been elected to Congress from the First district by a small majority.

"THE UNION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION."

Such is the doctrine of President Lincoln, in his reply to Greeley, and it is the doctrine of true patriotism.

But it does not suit the taste of Greeley and his Abolition co-workers, Sumner, Phillips, Stevens & Co. They are for "Union, over the Constitution."

President Lincoln's doctrine, if faithfully adhered to, would give, what all good men and sincere patriots desire, "the Union as it was."

The doctrine of Greeley, Stevens & Co., if carried out, would inevitably land the "free born sons of America" under a Despotism.

COLONIZATION.

The Government has completed arrangements for the settlement of free colored persons in Central America. About 500 emigrants, nearly all men, provided with implements of husbandry, &c., will leave in a first class steamer early in October. About 4,000 colored persons have signified their intention of availing themselves of the President's colonization scheme.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Abram F. Root, of West Hempfield, to Mary S. Nissley, of West Donegal.

By the same, William Niedermyer to Kate McMullen, both of Penn.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Col. George Mayer, in the 82d year of his age.

On the 10th inst., in this city, John Bomberger in the 65th year of his age.

On the 11th inst., in this city, Elias Eby, Esq., formerly High Sheriff of Lancaster county, aged 57 years.

On the 8th inst., in this city, John Miller, aged 80 years.

In Manor township, on Thursday the 4th inst., Magdalena, wife of the late Adam Breneman, dec'd, in the 49th year of her age.

On the 7th inst., at the house of Mr. John Nelson, in Paradise township, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, aged 72 years, 5 months and 28 days.

THE MARKETS.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen street.

LANCASTER, September 15.

Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	$5.00
" Extra "	5.25
White Wheat, ₩ bushel	1.25
Red " "	1.10
Corn, old "	55
" new "	
Oats "	48
Rye "	65
Cloverseed "	
Whiskey, in hhds	31
" in bbls	31½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

The Flour market is devoid of vitality—there being very little demand either for export or home consumption. The only sales for shipment are 2100 barrels Western extra family at $6 ₩ barrel. The sales to the retailers and bakers take a wide range, say from $5 up to $7 for common and fancy brands according to quality. There is very little demand for Rye Flour and Corn Meal. We quote the former at $3.50 and the latter at $3.12½ ₩ barrel.

Grain—There is a fair demand for Wheat and prices are steadily maintained. The sales reach 7500 bushels at $1.29 @1.31 ₩ bushel for prime Penna and Western Red—mostly at $1.30—and $1.35 for Southern do. White may be quoted at $1.40 to $1.52. No change in Rye. Corn is in steady request at yesterday's figures. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 70 cents, afloat, and 1600 bushels Western mixed at 66 @67 cents. Oats has declined 1 cent ₩ bushel. Sales of 3,000 bushels Southern at 35 cents afloat.

Whiskey is unchanged. Small sales of Penna. and Ohio barrels at 33 cents, and Drudge at 31@32 cents.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Flour firm—9,000 bbls. sold at $5@5.10 for state, $5.80@5.90 for Ohio, and $5 50@5 95 for Southern. Wheat dull—150,000 bushels sold at $1.06@1.15 for Chicago Spring, $1.10 @1.16 for Milwaukee Club, and $1.26@1.27 for Red Western. Corn firm; 60,000 bushels sold at 59@60 cents. Beef quiet. Mess Pork unchanged. Lard firm at 9@9⅝ cents. Whiskey dull at 32½ cents.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.

Flour firm; Ohio $6 25@6.75, and Howard Street $6.50@7.25. Wheat quiet at $1.55@1.65 for white, and $1.38@1.40 for red. Corn dull at 67@68 cents for white, and 64@66c. for yellow. Oats steady. Provisions unsettled; Mess Pork $11.50@11.75. Whiskey firm at 32@32½ cents.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR 1862.

IN Pursuance of the duties imposed by the Election laws of the State of Pennsylvania I, S. W. P. BOYD, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, do hereby publish and give notice to the qualified citizens, electors of the several Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the City and County of Lancaster, that a General Election will be held on TUESDAY, THE 14th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, 1862, at the several places hereinafter designated, to elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for member of Congress for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the County of Lancaster.

FOUR PERSONS duly qualified for Members of the House of Representative of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for District Attorney of the County of Lancaster.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for County Commissioner.

TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Directors of the Poor, to serve for three years.

TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Prison Inspectors, to serve for three years.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for County Surveyor of the County of Lancaster.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Auditor.

1st District—Composed of the Four Wards of Lancaster City. The qualified voters of the North East Ward will hold their election at the public house of Anthony Leehler in East King street; those of the North West Ward at the public house occupied by Adam Trout; those of the South East Ward at the public house occupied by Isaac Miller, in East King street; those of the South West Ward at the public house of Amos Groff.

2d District—Drumore township, at the No. 2 school house in the village of Chesnut Level.

3d District—Borough of Elizabethtown, at the public house now occupied by George W. Boyer in said Borough.

4th District—Earl township at the public hall in the village of New Holland, in said township.

5th District—Elizabeth township at the public house now occupied by Franklin & Elias Bentz in Brickerville, in said township.

6th District—Borough of Strasburg at the public house now occupied by Henry Bear in said borough.

7th District—Rapho township including the Borough of Manheim, at the public house now occupied by Michael White in said borough.

8th District—Salisbury township at the public house now occupied by John Mason, White Horse tavern in said township.

9th District—East Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Christian Fulmer, in the village of Reamstown, in said township.

10th District—Being part of the township of East Donegal at the public school house in the village of Maytown in said township.

11th District—Manor township at the public house now occupied by John Myers in the village of Churchtown in said township

12th District—Martic township at the public house now occupied by George Robinson in said township.

13th District—Sadsbury township at the public house now occupied by Edwin Garrett in said township.

14th District—Colerain township, at the public house now occupied by Jas. G. Hildebrand in said township.

15th District—Fulton township, at the public house now occupied by Joseph Philips in said township.

16th District—Warwick township, at the public house now occupied by Samuel Lichtenthaeler in the village of Litiz in said township.

17th District—Composed of the Borough of Marletta and part of East Donegal township, at the public school house in the borough of Marietta, in said township.

18th District—Columbia Borough at the Town Hall, in said borough.

19th District—Sadsbury township, at the public house now occupied by Abraham Roop, in said township.

20th District—Leacock township, at the public house now occupied by George Diller, in said township.

21st District—Brecknock township, at the public house now occupied by Isaac Messner, in said township.

22d District—Mount Joy borough, at the public school house in the village of Mount Joy.

23d District—Being part of East Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by Jacob Swarr, in the village of Strasburg, in said township.

24th District—West Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Miller, in the village of Lampeter Square, in said township.

25th District—Conestoga township, at the public house now occupied by John G. Preis, in said township.

26th District—Being part of Manor township, at the upper school house in the borough of Washington, in said township.

27th District—Ephrata township, at the public house now occupied by John W. Gross, in said township.

28th District—Conoy township, at the public school house in the village of Bainbridge, in said township.

29th District—Manheim township, at the public house now occupied by Charles H. Kryder, in the village of Schaefferville, in said township.

30th District—Being part of Manor township, at the public house now occupied by Geo. Hornberger, in Millerstown, in said township.

31st District—West Earl township, at the public house now occupied by Grabill G. Forney, in Earlville, in said township.

32nd District—West Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by John Kendig in said township.

33d District—Strasburg township, at the public house now occupied by James Curran, in the borough of Strasburg.

34th District—Being part of Manor township, commonly called Indiantown district, at the public house of Bernard Stoner in said township.

35th District—West Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by John W. Mentzer in the village of Shoeneck in said township.

36th District—East Earl township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Yundt, Blue Ball in said township.

37th District—Paradise township, at the public house now occupied by James Frew in said township.

38th District—Being a part of East Hempfield township, at the public school house in the village of Hemp field in said township.

39th District—Lancaster township, at the public house now occupied by P. H. Sammy, in said township.

40th District—East Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Keneagy in said township.

41st District—Little Britain township, at the house of Aaron Brogan & Co., in said township.

42nd District—Upper Leacock township, at the public house of Michael Bonder in said township

43rd District—Penn township, at the public house of C. Hershey, in said township.

44th District—Borough of Adamstown, at the school house in said borough.

45th District—Clay township, at the house of George W. Steinmetz. (formerly John Erb's) in said township.

46th District—Pequea township, at the public house of Benjamin Rowe in said township.

47th District—Providence township, at the house now occupied by Daniel Huber, in said township.

48th District—Eden township, at the public house now occupied by Abraham Roop, in said township.

49th District—Being that part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 3d district, at Lehman's school house, in said township.

50th District—West Donegal township, heretofore included in the 3rd election district, at Rutt's school house, in said township.

51st District—That part of Mount Joy township, heretofore included in the 22d district, at Benjamin Breneman's school house, in said township.

52nd District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 22nd district, at Strickler's school house, in said township.

53d District—That part of East and West Donegal township, heretofore included in the 22d district, at the brick school house, in the village of Springville, in said township.

The General Election, In all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all the polls shall be closed.

Every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or oppointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary departments of the State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and Common Councils of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible there to be voted for.

The Inspector and Judges of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they belong, before nine o'clock in the morning, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one Clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place—and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath and affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made in opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove in to said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenues to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any writ, ten or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit or pay three times the amount so bet or to be bet.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty-first section of the said act every General and Special Election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The Judges are to make their returns for the county of Lancaster, at the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on Friday, the 17th day of October, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. W. P. BOYD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Sept. 8, 1862.

sept 10 tf-42

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a Country Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distance between.

Guarantee any worker can earn $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—A smart man, as Wholesale Agent for our Maps in every State, Canada, England and California. A fortune may be made with a small capital.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia and Maryland, on which are marked Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run Mountains, Falls Church, all the fords on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland and Virginia, or money refunded.

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

From The Tribune, Aug. 2.

"MAP OF VIRGINIA.—We have received from J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway, New York, a copy of his Map of Virginia, corrected up to 1862, from surveys by Capt. Powell of the U. S. Topographical Engineers. The Map is very large; its cost is only 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

[sep 10 3t 36

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of Christian Young, Sr., late of Warwick township, Lancaster county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township,

ELIZABETH YOUNG,
aug 19 6t 32] Administratrix.

PHOTOGRAPAY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Executed in the best style known in the art, at

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632 ARCH STREET, EAST OF SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE SIZE IN OIL AND PASTIL.

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Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions Pins, Rings, &c. [mar 19 21y

"THE UNION,"

ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ TERMS $1.50 PER DAY [sep 10 1y 35

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of JAMES B. & G. TAYLOR LANE, was dissolved on the 23d day of August, 1862, by the death of G. Taylor Lane. The business of the late firm will be settled by James B. Lane, the surviving partner at the old stand.—The business in future will be conducted by the subscriber, who hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the old firm.

August 25th, 1862. JAMES B. LANE.

aug 26 [Examiner copy] 6t 33

ESTATE OF G. TAYLOR LANE, LATE of the City of Lancaster, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned: all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said city.

August 25th, 1862. JAMES B. LANE.

aug 26 [Examiner copy.] 6t 33

A PROCLAMATION.—A Dog, supposed to be rabid, having passed through the western part of the city, on Sunday, and having bitten several other Dogs on his route, and as it is absolutely necessary to guard against every danger of the kind, this is, therefore to give public notice that all Dogs, within the limits of the city, must be confined and prevented from running at large, or securely muzzled, for the space of thirty days from this date, under the penalty inflicted by the Ordinance of February 13, 1841, and the various other Ordinances having reference to the subject.

The Constables are directed to enforce this Proclamation.

GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor.

LANCASTER, Sep. 1, 1862. [sep 2 3t 34

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

John H. Echternach and wife's assigned estate. } Trust book 3. Page 210. Aug. 25th, 1862.

On motion of Wm B. Wilson, Esq., Court grant a rule to show cause why Christian Echternach and Adam Lutz, assignees of said assigned estate, should not be discharged. Publication to be made for three consecutive weeks, in a weekly newspaper, published in Lancaster. Rule returnable SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

sep 2 3t 34] PETER MARTIN, Prothy.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE OF LANCASTER COUNTY.—The Tax Collectors of the different districts of this county, are directed to collect all outstanding taxes and pay the same into the County, without delay. This order is made imperative by the heavy drafts made upon the county funds, by the bounties granted to the volunteers who enlisted in defence of our Government.

The Commissioners would also urge upon those who have not yet paid their taxes, to do so at once. It is deemed by them useless to give a reason for making this request. All are aware that these are no ordinary times, and that if our government is to be sustained, both men and money are indispensably necessary. The former, however, cannot be obtained without the assistance of the latter. They, therefore, hope that every one who has not yet responded, will attend to his duty, so that the Collectors will be enabled to perform their duty.

By order of the Commissioners,

sep 2 3t 34] P. G. EBERMAN, Clerk.

CARD.—Having recovered my health after the hardships of a winter campaign in the Cavalry service, I have again ventured to take the field against our common foe. The Governor having authorized me, as Captain, to raise a select Troop of Cavalry under the late requisition of the War Department, bearing date of July 29th and August 14th, 1862, holding out inducements to the patriotic and brave, superior to former orders, I would appeal to the young and middle-aged active men of Lancaster City and County to rise up with renewed energy, and help to crush out the defiant rebels. Fellow citizens, they are now assailing the gates of our State—the time is at hand for desperate action—action defensive and offensive—soon it may be too late.

I want strong hands and willing hearts—brave men that will do the State some service—that will measure the steel of Union and Justice against the steel of Rebellion and Treason.

☞ Headquarters, Lancaster County Cavalry, in Hubley's Grocery Building, up stairs, Northeast corner of Centre Square. JOHN WISE.

sep 9 tf 35

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS TAKE NOTICE.—J. F. COMBS, Currier and Leather Dealer, 1130 Market Street below 12th, Philadelph