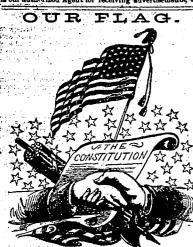
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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: ISAAC SLENKER, Union County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JAMES P. BARR, Pittsburg.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS. GEN. GEO. M. STEINMAN, City. ASSEMBLY.

ABRAHAM PETERS, Manor. NATHAN WORLEY, Manheim B. Dr. JOHN MARTIN, Bart. A. J. CALDWELL, Fulton. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. DAVID G. ESHLEMAN, City.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER. JOHN M. MILLER, W. Lampeter. DIRECTORS OF THE POOR. GEORGE L. ECKERT, Paradise. JOSEPH M. WATTS, Columbia.

PRISON INSPECTORS. A. Z. RINGWALT, City. J. DIFFENDERFER, W. Donegal. COUNTY SURVEYOR. CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN, Earl. AUDITOR.

JOHN L. LIGHTNER, Leacock.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee met at Shober's Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday last, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and elected HENRY SHAFFNER, E-q., Chairman, in place of Mr. TSHUDY, who volunteered and is now in the service of his country. The selection of Mr. S. is a most excellent one, and he will perform the duties to the entire satisfaction and best interests of the party. The Committee adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday next, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time a general attendance is desira-

ANOTHER WEEK OF BATTLES.

in the history of the war, and the soil of Maryland has been moistened with the blood of thousands of the slain and wounded of the contending armies. From Saturday a week until Friday, there was a constant succession of battles, when the rebel army retreated. leaving the victory with General McClellan, who remained master of the field. Some of the particulars are given in another column, but the public must wait a day or two longer for the official report when something reliable will be obtained. The most we know is that our brave soldiers fought with unflinching courage all the time, and the rebels with desperation. Our loss in officers was particularly severe, and the surrender of the fortifications at Harper's Ferry, with nearly twelve thousand men, is a calamity which could not have been anticipated.

The latest accounts indicate that the whole rebel army have retreated across the Potomac. Their welcome into Maryland was a bloody one. Instead of swelling their ranks by thousands of recruits, they have left whole regiments of dead behind them; and although number with which they left. McClellan's manœuvres and success have been splendid. He has released Maryland, and saved Pennsylvania from invasion; and, if properly supsoil of Virginia.

OUR CANDIDATES. It is scarcely necessary to say a word about our excellent candidates, nominated in the Convention of the 10th inst. They are one and all so well and favorably known to the people of the county that nothing we could say in their behalf would add anything to their well-deserved popularity. No one questions the ability and integrity of Gen. George M. STEINMAN, ABRAHAM PETERS, NATHAN Worley, Dr. John Martin, A. J. Caldwell, DAVID G. ESHLEMAN, JOHN M. MILLER, GEORGE L. ECKERT, JOSEPH M. WATTS, A. Z. RING-WALT, JONATHAN DIFFENDERFER, CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN OF JOHN L. LIGHTNER. They are all competent and deserving, and, if elected, will discharge the duties devolving upon them with credit to themselves and to the advantage

of their constituents. The ticket as a whole, including the State ticket with Messrs. SLENKER and BARR upon it, is such an one, in point of sterling worth and incorruptible integrity, as has rarely, if ever, been presented to the people of Lancaster county. The candidates are sound Union men, of undoubted patriotism, and in almost every respect the superiors of their opponents on the Stevens ticket. They are pledged to the advocacy of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and they will oppose any and every attempt to destroy the one or trample under foot the sacred injunctions of the other. Nay, more—they are pledged against all extravagance and peculation in the Nation, State and County, and will exert their best efforts to introduce honesty and economy into all the departments of government. whether local or general.

The people of Lancaster county have now an opportunity of showing their devotion to the Union and the Constitution, by electing the sound and conservative men placed upon the Democratic ticket. That they will do so, scarcely admits of a serious doubt, unless madness rules the hour and they are totally brought about the surrender. blinded to their own best interests and the welfare of our beloved country.

ABOLITIONISM EXPOSED. It is universally conceded that President We slip the following oard from the Express Lincoln is governed by an honesty of purpose curiosity in its way and as the foundation in his efforts to suppress the gigantic rebellion which is desolating the country. With him

stitution, is the paramount question.

whose sole ides of Union is the abolition of

slavery. Men like THADDEUS STEVENS, of

Pennsylvania, SUNNER, of Massachusetts.

WADE, of Ohio, and LOVEJOY, of Illinois, have

no desire to see the Constitution maintained

as it is, and the Union restored as it was .-

They hailed this fraternal war with gladness,

because they believed they could make it sub-

servient to their long-cherished purpose of

abolishing slavery. In their zeal to remedy

the fancied wrongs of the negro, they cared

nothing about the interests of the white man.

They plied their vocation of agitating the

slavery question, until they succeeded in en-

gendering the feelings of hatred between the

two sections of the country, which have at

length convulsed the whole Nation in the mad

fury of civil strife and bloody and relentless

When patriotic men saw the gathering

storm arise and ready to burst upon the peo-

ple, STEVENS listened in vain to their appeals

for compromise by which fraternal fellowship

might be continued, and fraternal bloodshed

averted. He cared nothing about the sorrows

its train. He cared nothing about the horrors

which would be produced by fraternal strife;

cherished object-the abolition of slavery .-

wicked and unholy purpose, he abuses the

the Constitution and the Union.

trious compeers.

STEVENS himself. We have confidence, how

effort to induce them to give their suffrages to

THADDEUS STEVENS is known to be. They

abuse of the President, nor will they weaken

the Government in its efforts to crush the re-

bellion, by sending Stevens back to Congress

to assist the traitors in arms to destroy the

fidence in the Chief Magistrate. Conservative

men. without regard to former political affilia-

tions. will vote for George M. Steinman, and

generations to obliterate.

Fencibles' Band.

day's fight.

citizens of the Old Guard.

bered by the Union and Constitution loving

HARPER'S FERRY.

The most disgraceful act of the present war

seems to be the surrender to the rebels of this

important place, with nearly 12,000 men.

about 50 cannon, a large number of small

arms, and an untold amount of ammunition

and military stores and provisions. The guns

and ammunition were used against us in Tues-

The blame of the surrender is placed by

the New York Times, and Tribune on Col.

Thomas Ford, of the 32d Ohio, best known

for his anti-slavery speech in the Philadel-

phia Know Nothing Convention of 1856. It

is said he abandoned the Maryland Heights

against Col. Miles' positive orders, and when

there was no necessity for it, and this act

The place has since been evacuated by

of a few remarks:

LANCASTER, September 17th, 1852.

To the Editor of The Evening Express:

Size: I was absent last week when the Democratic the maintenance of the Union, under the Con Sin: I was absent last week when the Democratic County Convention was held. I knew nothing of its proceedings until yesterday, when my attention was called to them, as reported in your paper. One resolution states "that the dealeration of Thaddens Stevens, on the floor of Congress, that rather than wower a hair breadth from the Chicago plaiform, he would prefer to see the Union shattered unto tenthousand fragments," etc.

George Sanderson, in his speech, ameria that Mr. Stevens said, "that rather than compromise in any way, he would see the Union real into ten thousand atoms," &c. feels the responsibility of his position. His onneience will not permit him to violate his official oath to support the Constitution. So far, therefore, as the Abolitionists, who surround him, permit, the efforts of his adminisration are directed to the maintenance of the

Union. But the honest, conservative masses throughout the country, of both the Republiid atoms," &c. If the truth of these charges rested on the more can and Democratic parties, view with unif the truth of these charges rested, on the word of Mr. Sanderson alone, it would be unnecessary and improper to notice them. But the "resolution" is endorsed by a respectable Convention. The cause of fruth therefore, requires me to say that the assertions contained in both the resolution and speech are siver fabrications, without any foundation in fact. Invest uttered such a sentiment.

I was pleased to see that the falsehood found no countenance in the speech of my friend General Steinman, who is a man of truth, and who, I have no doubt, will conduct the campaign on honorable principles.

So for our the resolution of the proposition of the proposit feigned alarm the pressure of the Abolitionists upon the President to induce him to violate his oath, by shaping the policy of the administration to suit the views of these fanatics,

So far as the resolution of the Democratic Convention, which he quotes, is concerned, we have nothing to say. The resolution was not written by us, nor had we any agency in preparing any of the excellent resolutions passed unanimously by that respectable body, although fully endorsing them all after seeing them in print.

In reference to our own speech on the floor of the Convention, at the close of its deliberations, we said, in the form of an interrogatory, in referring to Mr. Stevens, that "the man who boldly avowed in the halls of Congress, that rather than compromise to save the country, he would see the Union shattered into ten thousand fragments-is such an individual the proper person to represent the good and loyal Union people of Lancaster county?"

This is the heighth of our offending-no more, no less, upon the occasion referred to. But let us see what he did say in the month of January, 1861, as it was published in all and afflictions which civil war would bring in the Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York papers on the next day-from one of which the country would witness, nor the desolations (Forney's Press) we quoted verbatim in our issue of the 5th of February, 1861. The but, on the contrary, he gloried in the conflict same identical language can be found in so of arms, because he believed that in it he many words in the Public Ledger of January foresaw the consummation of his long-30, 1861, in the Congressional proceedings of the previous day. The quotation is as fol And now, when this unnatural strife has been lows: going on for eighteen long months, and but little accomplished towards consummating his

"Rather than give concessions to rebels, would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms!"

President, without stint or measure, because This is what we wrote and published, and he will not shape the policy of the war to suit if there is any substantial difference between the purposes of the Abolitionists to destroy it and what we uttered in the Convention, we should be pleased if either Mr. Stevens or his The masses of the American people reverorgan in South Queen street would point it ence the Union of the States under the Conout. We said then, and we repeat it now, stitution, and in their cherished devotion to it that he did not speak the sentiments of his have been willing to make every sacrifice of constituents-that such was not the desire of life and treasure. Such is the sentiment of a very large majority of his own party friends the people in this county particularly, and -and that it was "more than probable he when they are asked to vote for such an ac would find it to be so if ever he came again knowledged Abolitionist and Disunionist as hefore them for their suffrages."

THADDEUS STEVENS, they will reject him with But, in the face of all this, and notwithscorn and indignation. They will have no standing the identical language which we man to represent them in Congress who is not printed was published in all the daily papers loyal to the Constitution. They want no one of the large cities, it remains for him, after a in that body to weaken and destroy the honest lapse of some twenty months, to have the efforts of the President to end this civil war hardihood to declare, over his own signature, by maintaining the Constitution in its integ that he "never uttered such a sentiment."rity in every part, and restoring the Union But his mere denial, on the eve of an impor under the Constitution as founded by Washtant election in which he is personally and ington, Franklin, Madison and their illusdeeply interested, amounts to nothing without proof to sustain the negative. That proof he When the Republican County Convention, has failed to give the public, and we suppose which nominated THADDEUS STEVENS for Conhe relies upon his speech as modified by himgress, called upon him for a speech, and sat self and published in the Congressional Globe by and applauded his abuse of the President several days after it had made its appearance in this hour of the country's peril, the hopes in the papers above referred to, and after he of the patriot sunk in despair, for it demon-found that a storm of popular indignation strated that the leaders of the Republican was gathering and ready to burst upon his party were as thoroughly abolitionized as head for the utterance of the atrocious senti-We shall refer to the record, and see ever, that the masses, who have heretofore how much he has improved it by the modifiacted with the Republican party, have no cation. sympathy with Disunion, and will reject every

At page 622 of the Globe of January 29. 1861, we find the speech of Mr. Stevens, rean Abolitionist of the darkest dye, such as vised and corrected by himself, and published under the authority of Congress. The followwill not unite with this man in his insane ing is his language;

Cannot the people of the United States choose whom they please President, without stirring up rebellion, and requiring humilian, and requiring humiliation, concessions and compromises to appease the insurgents? Sir, I would take no steps Union, by his wicked attempts to impair conto propitiate such a feeling. Rather than show repentance for the election of Mr. Lin coln, with all its consequences, [a terrible civil war included, I would see this Government crumble into a thousand atoms."

thus rid the country, now and forever, of that This, then, is the official version of his pestilent Abolition demagogue, THADDEUS speech, and we ask any unprejudiced reader Stevens, who has done so much to produce to point us out the difference in sentiment the present unhappy condition of the country, between it and the extract we copied from and whose mischief to the Union will require Forney's Press and which was published in all the city papers. In the opinion of every candid man-Mr. STEVENS' disclaimer to the Notwithstanding the busy season of the contrary notwithstanding-it will be conyear with our farmers, and the unpromising sidered "a distinction without a difference," appearance of the weather which prevented altered somewhat in its phraseology, to be not apparently disorganized, they have lost hundreds from coming to town, the meeting sure, but conveying the identical idea that, the prestige of victory; and if our army is on Wednesday last, to celebrate the anniver- sooner than make any concessions or comproin a condition to pursue them, they will sary of the adoption of the Federal Constitu- mises with rebels, he would prefer to see this probably not take back to Richmond half the tion, was a decided success. Fulton Hall was glorious fabric of Government crumble [shat-

crowded to its utmost capacity with a multi- tered] into ten thousand atoms, [fragments.] tude of our most respectable and loyal citi- The record is an ugly thing for Mr. Stevens, zens from every part of the county, and the and he could wish, doubtless, that his speech greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed in reply to Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, on the ported by the Government, he will soon conthroughout the deliberations. There was but 29th of January, 1861, from which we made quer, or drive Lee and his legions from the one heart and one mind in the vast body— the extract, as well as some of his previous and that was to sustain the President of the and subsequent speeches were obliterated from United States in all legitimate efforts to crush the Congressional Globe and the newspapers out the rebellion, and to defend and protect which gave them publicity; but it cannot be the Constitution and the Union against done. They will remain there to plague the Secessionism in the South and Abolitionism inventor. He and his lacqueys in Centre in the North. The speeches were all in ex- Square and South Queen street may deny the cellent taste and to the point, and nothing "soft impeachment" until they get as black offensive was said or done by any one who in the face as the black cause which he and participated in the meeting. The allusions they advocate, but the truth telling record in the several addresses to Gen. McClellan still remains in full force, and, like the

and his brilliant successes in Maryland were poisoned shirt of Nessus, will cling to him received with rapturous applause, and the ad- with undying tenacity as long as he lives. mirable resolutions were adopted by acclama-We have thus ventilated the card of Mr. STEVENS, and vindicated the Democratic Con-The Fencibles' Band was in attendance, vention and ourself from the charge he has and the excellent music and patriotic airs with seen fit to make against us. We have "noth which the audience were favored, added ing extenuated nor set down aught in malice." greatly to the good feeling and fine spirit but we have merely vindicated the truth of meeting. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. subject to the unbiassed judgment of the can-Sanderson, Hiester, Steinman, S. H. Rey- did reader, who will decide, from the evidence, NOLDS, REESE, (in German) and Dr. John K. which of the parties in this controversy is RAUB, and the meeting adjourned with three guilty of prevarication or misrepresentation. times three cheers for the Constitution, for If the Republican candidate for Congress Gen. McClellan, for the speakers, and the comes off second best in the controversy, it is his own fault, and he will have no one to It is a meeting which will long be remem-

blame but himself. We may refer to the subject again.

We direct attention to a war sermon on our first page, delivered in this city in the month of June, 1775, soon after the commence. ment of the Revolutionary war, by the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAL. As a "relic of the olden time" it will, doubtless, be interesting to most authority with the Republican party. of our readers.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday afternoon last, the Laboratory at the Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburg, girls employed in the establishment. The have demonstrated that the interference with arsenal contained a large quantity of powder, his plans has been a gigantic and most costly and also the filling of cartridges, shells, canister, grape, &c. It is generally supposed that ventured on, the war has been one of the the accident was occasioned by friction of bloodiest in history; but the heroic prodisome powder in several barrels unloaded on gality of life by our gallant soldiers has been Thomas S. Bell, of West Chester—a son of

This gallant, accomplished and patrioti

of Wednesday evening last, and publish it as Chieftan is still, notwithstanding his unparalisled success, the object of envy and malice by the Abolitionists. No generous nature could hate, as they hate this complished General. And why all this effort on their part to pluck from him his dell-earned laurele? Simply because he conducts the war on Establishment principles—to put down rebellion. and restore the Union as it was, and not to emancipate the negro. He has kept these objects steadily in view from the first : they are the polar star by which he is directed. and their accomplishment is the end and sim of his ambition. On the ninth of last month.

> of the Potomac, be issued an order from which we make the following extract: "The General commanding takes this occa-sion to remind the officers and soldiers of the army, that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States. and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge, or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organiza one: that it is a struggle carried on within by us upon the highest principles known to

Obristian civilization.' What a strange contrast, says the Pittsburg Post these words present to the malignant crew who are constantly disparaging their author! How patriotic and sensible they are, compared to the heated ravings of Abolition declaimers-those miserable reptiles who have upon more than one occasion accused him of sympathy with the rebels, while they were themselves praying for the rebels' success. in order to crush him out of the service, to make way for some one of their own

McClellan's late successes have not in the least caused fanaticism to hide its head; his victories are not denied by them, but weakened by unpardonable comment, and the credit of each achievment given to officers under him. Every little disaster that occurred while he was General Commanding, no matter where t happened, he was held responsible for, and now every triumph is awarded to those who acted in obedience to his commands. This is the course of our genuine Abolitionists towards the leading officer in the service. The Chicago Post alluding to these reptiles, a large number of whom are to be found in every neighbood, quotes them as follows:

"Give us a rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled and the government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as

If there be a man or set of men in this land more detestable and more infamous than the rebels who are in the field seeking the forcible destruction of the country, it is that class of creatures, that circle of political outcasts, who sit at home enapping and enarling at everybody and everything, and who, by day and by night, pray most lustily for national defeat, pational disaster and national ruin, that they may have the satisfaction of saying, 'I told you so!" The man who refused to rescue a drowning child because he had told the child not to go near the water; the man who refused to give food to his starving neighbor because he had told that neighbor not to engage in the speculation which had impove erished him, were angels of mercy and henevolence compared to the miserable fanatics who are hoping for the sacrifice, defeat and ruin of the federal army, because McClellan is at its head. The country can now understand why he was not reinforced before Rich-

MORE PROOF.

"We have never been of that class of moral-sts who believe that "all's fair in politics." We believe that a man is just as guilty a liar if he frames a falsehood in a political conven tion, utters it in a political speech, or prints in a party organ, as he would be by commit ting the offence in the course of business, or in social relations of life. But a certain school of partisans do not take this view of the matter-hence the monstrous falsehood written and spoken by Mayor Sanderson. and endorsed by the late Democratic County Convention, which is frankly met and promptly disposed of by Mr. Stevens in the following

Here follows the card of Mr. STEVENS which re publish elsewhere.]

We clip the above from the Express of Wed. nesday evening last. When we read the article we turned to the file of the same paper of Wednesday evening, January 30, 1861 and there found in the Congressional proceedings, published conspicuously at the head of the fourth column of the editorial page, a synopsis of Mr. Stevens' speech of the previous day, in which the following paragraph appears, being the identical one, word for word, which we published on the following Tuesday, and which had previously appeared in all the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore

"Rather than give concession to rebels, he [Stevens] would see the Government shattered

into ten thousand atoms? And yet in the very face of all this, with the knowledge that he had published the very same paragraph without expressing a doubt of its authenticity, the editor of the Express having written and spoken a "monstrous the freedom of speech: falsehood," and denounces us as a "liar," &c... faced impudence and foul-mouthed malignity

It is a trite but true adage that "liars should have good memories." The Cassiuslooking editor of Stevens' South Queen street organ would do well to profit by this some. what antiquated saving.

WHAT IT COSTS. Under the above heading the New York Tribune says: "Congress, at its recent session, passed bills, which, in the aggregate appropriated out of the Treasury, reaches find me to abandon. This high constitutional \$913,078,527,63. At the extra session, last privilege I shall defend and exercise within summer, Congress appropriated \$265,103. 296,99. The total amount, therefore, for the nanifested during the entire progress of the history, and will for the present leave the two sessions reaches the enormous sum, of should I leave no other legacy to my children, \$1,178 181,824 62" Eleven bundred and by the blessing of God, I will leave them the eighty-one thousand, eight hundred and twenty four dollars and sixty-two cents, the Tribune thinks, will cause the memories of "our Southern brethren" to be very dear to posterity. .

We are not aware that it is treasonable to let the people know what the present Congress has been doing with their money, or rather what amount of it has been appropriated; but is more than they have had from that State if it be so, then Horace Greeley is the traitor -not we-for we have only given it to our popular sentiment which cannot be mistaken. readers as he has given it to his, and in his own language, and the Tribune is undoubted

The New York World says "we have traversed the entire circuit of the military experiment into which the Administration was coerced by the radicals, and are brought back was blown up, and, shocking to relate, about to the point where we were when their clamor seventy-five persons lost their lives, principally against Gen. McCLELLAN first set in. Events blunder. Since this foolhardy experiment was productive of no corresponding advantages.") the late Judge Bell.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY MATTERS - Several companies this cly for Harrisburg last week-among others Cap-ins Cox's, Moore's, Eckerts, Keudig's and Spera's, in former was composed entirely of men from the cry. Capt. Cox has since been promoted to a Lieu-

morning.

O. J. Dickey. Esq., of this diy, has been appointed Colonel of the 12th Regiment, P. M., no≠ in service at Hagerstown. Md

RETURNING—A regiment of the Philidelphia Grey Re
RETURNING—A regiment of the Philidelphia Grey Rewhen again assuming command of the army

SUBGICAL -Drs. HENRY CARPENTER. P.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Mr. DAVID STAUFFER

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY -Mr. George Huff TABLETTIC FAMILY—311. GROTGE Huff-nagle, formerly one of the City Police, left on Saturday in the New Holland company, for the seat of war. Mr. Huff-nagle has four sons and one sow in law in the army. His son in law, Capt. Miles, and three of his sons, are in Col. Hambright's 79th regiment, the fourth in Major Pyfer's company, 77th regiment, Col. stambaugh; and not content with this, he now goes himself to do battle for "the stars and stripes."

APPOINTED .- At the request of the County rpose: North East Ward—Robert A. Evans, Jacob Zecher.

PERSONAL .- Capt. Bolenius arrived home aturday afternoon. He is doing well, and, considering evere char eter of his wound, looks well.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY. We think the Hartford Courant runs no

risk in making the following statement: We think that history will reveal the facts that at the time McClellan was charged with derilection in not sending forward troops to the aid of General Pope, he had virtually been stripped of all his troops, even to his body guard, and that he himself was asking for the privilege of going himself, in almost led to believe from Pope's dispatches that all was going well, McClellan was assured that all was not well, and that when the President earnt of the disgraceful retreat of our army to Centreville, he called upon McClellan to take command and save the army.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler, who has been strongly anti-McClellan, says in his letter of Thursday week: "To day, McClellan is a rising man. The soldiers new and old adore him. I cannot account for it, but such is the fact. I reveal no important secret when I state that the Government was compelled to reinstate McClellan by the violent feelings in his favor among the troops. He rode out among the troops yesterday, and they went wild with enthusiasm at the bare sight of him. What is the secret of this feeling in his favor? Who can tell me? Under the circumstances, can any one censure the President for the course he has taken?"

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, speaking of Gen. McClellan's the selection of the following officers: high popularity among his soldiers, says:

On Saturday last, when McClellan was at Alexandria with his body guard of less than one hundred men-all the rest had been orlered to join Pope, and he there listening to the sound of cannon, knowing that his fine roops were being sacrificed and he not allowed even to be present—he telegraphed to War Department again and again for permission to go to the battle field even without command, and only as an amateur think ing that his presence might cheer his own troops, and at any rate could do no barm, den!!!

The New York Herald says that "a perfect accord now exists between McClellan and the President and the Cabinet, and all that is asked by Gen. McClellan is that he shall be allowed to carry out his present purposes .--McClellan said on Thursday he had no quarrel with any one. He desired to let the past be passed. We have enough to do to fight the common enemy, and all he asked was to be let alone and he would nut down the rebellion."

WHICH IS RIGHT?

BENJAMIN WADE, one of the high priests o o-called Republicanism in the U. S. Senate. said in his place, that the man who "quotes the Constitution in this great crisis is a traitor." DANIEL WEBSTER said .

"The Constitution of the United States ritten instrument, a recorded FUNDAMEN. TAL LAW; it is the bond the ONLY BOND OF THE UNION of these States: it is all that gives us national character." Mr. Stevens, the Abolition candidate for

Congress in this district, is a follower of Benamin Wade. Gen. STEINMAN, the Democratic candidate, occupies the same ground that Daniel Webster did. Which of these candi dates will the conservative men of Lancaeter county choose on the day of the election?

WEBSTER ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH. DANIEL WEBSTER, While in Congress and at a period when free discussion of the acts of the Administration was sought to be reshas the unblushing hardihood to assail us as trained, offered the following, in defence of

"Important as I deem it to discuss, on all for doing the very same act which he had proper occasions, the policy of the measures at previously committed himself! Could brazen present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of such discussion in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up, and now growing popular, render it necessary to be explicit on this point. It is the ancient and constitutional right of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a homebred right, a fireside privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage, and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into control versy. It is undoubted as the right of breathing the air, and walking the earth to public life as a duty : and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall this House, and in all places; in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living, seventy-eight millions, one hundred and inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defense of them.

THE "STAR" IN THE EAST. The Maine State election on the 8th inst., was carried by the Republicans, of course: but their majority of last year was reduced more than one-half, and the Democrats elected one member of Congress, (Mr. Sweet,) which for several years. This is an indication of The great reaction has commenced in the East, and it will go on swelling and increasing in magnitude, until every vestige of Abo. itionism is rooted out of the councils of the Nation. Then, and not till then, will the old Union be restored, and peace and tranquility re-established in our borders.

The gallant General McCall, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Chester and Delaware district.

Amongst the killed in the recent

Anniversary of the Adoption



The Loyal Men of Lancaster County Meet to Pledge Anew their Devotion to the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

Wednesday last was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and the day was most appropriately commemorated by the loyal men of Lancaster county. The Democratic o. Committee had called a meeting of all Constitution and ion loving men for that purpose, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the attendance wa large and the feeling harmonious and enthusiastic. The meeting was held at Fulton Hall, instead of in Centre were present, and at intervals discoursed elequently their

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the meeting was called to order by H. B. SWARR, Esq , who moved that Hon. GEO. SANDERSO. take the chair, which was greeted with loud and enthus

MAYOR SANDERSON'S SPEECH. On taking the chair, the Mayor spoke in substance

follows:

After thanking the me-ting for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, he proceeded to state that this was not a partisan meeting for the purpose of furthering the interests of any political party at this crisis in our National bistory; but a meeting of conservative citizens of every party who love the good old Constitution of our fathers, and the star spangled banner of our common country. He spake of the tite of free principles in Ergland at the time the Great Charter was extorted from an unwilling Eigeby the Barcons at Runaymed-some five or six centuries ago. He then alluded to the emigration of the Pilgrim Fathers to this continent and the principles of freedom which they established. He then give a suceriat and the daccount of the difficulties which environed the thirteen inderendent States for the five years immediately succeeding the close of anarchy and disorder, for a more perfect form of government—one which could protect the rights and interests of the whole pe-ple of all the States. He then referred to the history of the Convention which met in Philad-lphis in the year 1787 to form a Constituti-n which should be the supreme law in all the States, and said that the proceedings of that body were c-nducted throughout in a spirit of compromise, concession and true patriotism, which it would be well, he remarked, if the statesmen of the present day would imitate. [Cheers.]

After commenting at some leng h upon the unparalleled be sellers and prosperity we had subject all along our National history down to a very recent period, he came to the immediate object of the meeting and ask-d the question: "Why the necessity for this meeting? Why the necessity for assembling the people in mass conventions to r-new their devotion to the Constituti on and the Union? Is it because an unholy and nujustifishle rebellion is perilling the Nation? because one portion of the country has arrayed itself in arms against the other." Not so, at least not wholly or mainly so. It is because some of the so-called statesmen of this latter day, assuming to be wise above what has been written by the great statesmen and patriots of the clien time, have set at defance the Constitution of our fathers, and trampled under foot that sacred instrument which was framed by the great stateum and are instrument which was framed by the great stateum in the value of the rights guest-led, and a higher law attempted to be enforced in its attead.

ment which was framed by the greatest interiors dut to mented by the best blo do of the country—because a me of the rights guran-teed by that secred instrument have been ruthlessly assiled, and a higher law attempted to be enforced in its stead

He then proceeded to say that for the last two conturies free speech, a free press, the right of trial by jury, and the babeas corpus, had been fully enjoyed by the people of England and the United States—and if his hearers would examine the Constitution at their leisure, they would find them, guaranteed to us in the Bill of Rights appended to the tin-trument; and, though England was a monarchy, the Queen wild not dare to violate those rights last her throne be overturued, while here, on the soil of free America, men high in power had set these rights at defines—

[Applause.] It was to speak of these things, and pledge annew our devotion to the Constitution, which guarantees those rights at defines—

[Applause.] It was to speak of these things, and pledge annew our devotion to the Constitution, and loyal men of all parties are freely invited to speak their honest sentiments.

After saying that we should be willing to shed the last drop of bloed in our veios and spend the last dollar in our pockets to save an i defend the Union, he asked why, if the Government had been formed and conducted for more than two generations in a spirit of compromise, the same spirit she hid not animate us now? He calemed as one of the best signs of the times, the late glorious successof our callent armies under a General who lowes the Constitution: [Tremendous applause.] He concluded by saying that the spirit of lyalty manifested by this meeting well convince everybody that the free Uni n feeling was burning brightly in Lancaster county, and that we are in earnest when we pledge, as our patriot fathers did, our undylug devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

The speaker was rapturously applauded throughout his remarks. At the conclusion, the Band played "The Star-The speaker was rapturously applauded throughout his remarks. At the conclusion, the Band played "The Star-

Spang'ed Bunner," and three loud and hearty cheers were given for Mayor SANDEPSON. The organization of the meeting was then completed by

tion of the following officers:

Yee Presidents:
James Patters in Little Britain,
Henry Sh. finer, Monat Joy Bor,
Emanuel Keener, Penn,
C. M. Hess, Drumono,
John M. Muller. West Lampe'er,
John Eshleman West Lampeter,
Charles & Beal City,
Daniel L faver, Drumore,
John Mason, Saltshury John Mason, Salisbury, William Witman, Cærnarvon, Christopl er Graham Bart, Christopi er Graham Bart Levi H B ar. Cm narson, John Forney, West Fail. Henry Ecsert Paradise, Anthony Carpenter Earl, Michael Clepter. Columbia, Philip Puber. East Cocalico, Henry D. Stehmau, Conestoga, Jereminh Brown, Fulton, Dr. N. W. Sample, Saxt Lampeter, Hon Emanuel Schaeffer City.
William Hays. Sr., 1 ittle Britain,
John Arndt Manheim Bor,
Richard McGrann, Manheim Twp.,

A committee of seven, consisting of Hon. WILLIAM ELL-MAKER, Earl; JOHN L. LIGHTARE, Leacock; Dr. JOHN MAR rin, Bart; Dr. A. S. BARE, Upper Leacock; William Dun-

GAN. Eden; Dr. HENRY CARPENTER, City, and CHRISTIA WIDMYER, City, were appointed to draft resolutions.

MR. HIESTER'S SPEECH.

Hon. ISA40 E. HIESTER was then called on for an addre and his prompt response was greeted with long and loud applanes.

He thought that in this bour he must speak plain words of exruestness and truth. We have met to celebrat' the anniversary of the adoption of the Rederal Constitution; whatever of greatness, prosperity, power and influence has been achieved by our common country; whatever respect we have obtained abroad, has been acquired under the auspices 'that sacred instrument. But two years ago we were the most prosperous nation in the world. Peace and plenty reigned in sail our borders. The hum of industry rose from every hawlet, and ech ed through the maris of all our cities 'We were united at home and, respected shr ad; but in two short years a sad chuge has come over our beloved country. A wicked rebellion, at first only confined to a few States, now devastat's one-third, of our glorious land and ruin and desolution everywhere prevail. It is nor my purpose to inquire into the primary caness of this rebellion. It is enough for me to know that it is now to be sternly met and treated as a startling fact. It is true that for more than thirty years thereopenly existed in the Youth an organized faction who constantly endeavored to raise the standard of rebellion. They waited long and nationally for the contents for the contents that the the the terms and many contents the standard of rebellion. is true that for more than thirty years thereopenly existed in the bouth an organized faction who constantly endeavored to raise the standard of r-bellion. They waited lone and patiently for the opp riunity, but it never came until affected by the machinations of Northern Abolitionists—They found no response in the spirit of their secole For the same period there existed in the North a resolute and determined fection of Abolitionists, who were resolved to the manipals than ergor at whatever cost to the country—The South, go-ded to frenzy by the bigoted fanatisim of bad men at the North, has plunged us into the deep and dark abyss in which we are now struggling. [Applance.]
This is a Government of Compromises. The Constitution was founded and organized in a spirit of compromise—There were demands on one side and generous concussions on the other; and if the present crisis had been met in the sem epitic of concession, mentual forbearance, and magnanimity of action, it cannot be deubted that now peace, prosperity and plenty would relign throughout our borders. Nor was the offer wanting. The windows of Heaven were opened, and the earth submerged; the dove of peace went forth with the olive branch, but found no resting place—The profeer of peace was made by Crittenien, the noble successor of Rentucky's favorite—the immortal Clay; (Great ar plause;) but all his efforts were in vain. If his proposition had been accepted by Congress, we should now erjory a glorious neace and the deliverance of our Union from all its troubles. This is not a mere uneupported assertion, uncorroborated by facts or the records, but is proven by the declarations of Senator Donglas. He declared that it this proposition had been accepted by the Republican Senators of the North, it would have me the bearty approbation of the South. But one State would have refreed, and that the state of South Carolina; and would to God! (bat that, etty Commonwealth had never been spewed for the depths of the cocan. Congress rejected this properation, and we are

estinon, and we are here to-day in the mines of a giganute war.

Exity days were first given as the allotted time to crush out this refedition; but now eighteen months have explied and it is more formidable than ever, and rages over the whole of our Southern territory. We have now a universal rebellion, embracing not only the Cotten States, but even the loyal States of the border, until the end seems more disastrous than the leginning. Our country has lost in position, hopes and prespects during the rast year. The situation suct nearly of an arbite as it was fon months ago. Then there was a civil ed, distracted Fouth and a united.

energies to the destruction of the tabric upon which this great Government rests.

Before going into the causes which have been instrumental in bringing about the present crisis. Let me pay a deserved tribute to one who commands the respect of the entire people. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. We meet here to-day to cast no aspressions probis character. There is neither doubt nor question as to his patriotism; but it is lecause be has not been permitted to steer the thip of State, as he desired, that we have now to lament these troubles. It is a singular fact, but no less sit guar than true, that we, concertaite men; that we, Demorrats, who carrestly and persistently opposed his election, now raily to his support to save him from the radical desperadoes of his own factir. We say also that there is another man who stands as high in the endicance of this meeting—a man who through the radical oppositions. in. [Tremendous applause.]
 But two short weeks ago a Convention assembled in this

But two short weeks ago a Cruention assembled in this Hall. It was composed of the rev, essence of the factous Republicans of this county. A nomination was made of the most perdilent Abolitionist that ever disgraced this district in the halls of Congress. Lioud chiers! Did the man express devotion to the President! [Cries of no! no!] Out of every ten men present the re was scarcely one, who did not wish in his heart disgrace to Gon. McCleilan. [Applause.] And why! Because he is a national man and a pure patriot, resdy and willing to obey the President in all his orders, so long as they conform to the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

all his orders, so long as they conform to the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

Why, then, have we a firmly united South against us, and a distracted and almost divided North! It is because of the disgrate ful course and infamous e hadus of the existing Cougress of the United States! But a ringle act in the history of that body redounds to its credit—the passage of the Oritical of the Constitution, which declared "that this war is not waged for any purpose of conquest, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution,

and preserve the Union with all the dirnity, and squality and ribits of the several States unimpaired."
They used an act abolishing slavery in the District of Co umbia. Many good patricts and good rit gens would have made so observed the passace of this set in ordinary times. In passar, patricts minth have it ken either side or the question; but when one-third or the people of this Reoutlie were arrayed in armangainst the connection with the Government it was no time to pass such a they interest and the third states of the land, when they had severed their connection with the Government it was no time to pass such a law. And yet that act was harried through arcinst the usufminous opposition and sarnest pricest of the conservative nembers of the Senate and House. And why was this set hurried through I Be cause the principles of the Ohicago platform designated if; and neak five there in Congress who, assure than waves one hairs breach from the principles anuclated in that platform, would see this Union shattered into ten thousand atoms!

What alse did they do? They passed a law abolishing slavery in the forts arsansis and dock yards of the United States. There was not perhaps at that time, or any other time, within the limits of the forts, arsenals, or dock yards, a solitary negro slave. Forts are not designed for permanent habitation, but are intended for the temporary

States. There was not parkaps at that time, or any other time, within the limits of the forts, are made for permanent habitation, but are intended for the temporary occupation of flathing men; are smalls are not intended; jo be occupied by slaves, but for the storing of drearms and ammunition; dock-yards are not made for the compation of negro slaves but for the repairing of vessels. Because those first argentla, and dock-yards were of sted about through slave territory—in Texas Fiorids; Alabams, South Carolina, North Carolina, Vincinals and other sixes States—Ougrees s-ined on them for the purpose of scattering sp-cks of free soil through save jurisdictly ar; and the measure was passed for the sole and single object, and with the evident purpose of grownly insulting and defying the people of the South.

But this is not all! White our armies were ougaged in the most desperate lights; while Hallens was advancing in

people of the South.

But this is not all! White our armies were engaged in the most desperate fights; while Hatters was advancing in the West, and Moltalian was marching his legious upon Richmond; while the re-els were sollecting their conscription set; in this desperate struggle for life and death, Republican somators arises in Congress, and declared that this was a most excellent time to stop enlistments, and—out all the army! They said that the war was griting too expensive that we have already a debt of over \$200, 0000), and that one-half of the army then in the field was amply enfactor to crosh out the rebelli m? F-seenden said so; Wilson of Massachusetts, said so; and the result was, that the Secretary of War. who by the way, sympathizes with them, adopted their idea and summarily stopped enlistments. It is said that there were then over 100 corruiting offices in the state of Pennsylvania alone, and a proportional number in other States, and all these were closed by the Republicans, who feared that this war was becoming too extensive. We'l, now they cry out for 300 000 more volunteers; and thou 300,00 conscripts in addition! Whose full is it that McCleila was beld at bay? Whose isult is it that a full-ling was beld at bay? Whose isult is it that our armies in Virginia were harded back by superior numbers and forced to take refuge in the tortifications around Washington? That of the men who stopped the enlistments that shruld have recruited these two important armies.

The inequality of the men who stoped the enlistments that shruld have recruited these two important armies.

I have grated what I consider the cances of the present condition of our country. Now, as to the remedies for this unfortunate state of affairs
I shall discuss measures suggested by Republican Con-gresamen
The first remedy proposed by them is the Abo-lition of Slavery. Let us consiter it caimly, in the light of expediency alone, and see what reason is in it. I do not propose to set up the oxpress prohibitions of the Constitu-tion, but will consider it marely as a matter of expediency. The proclamation for the Abolition of Slavery would be ab-surd and in-fficient, because it could not benefit the 1 ve, when his meater in acrus stands between a on him. and

incipase to set up the express printerions of the Constitution, but will consider it marely as a matter of expediency. The proglamation for the Abolition of Slavery would be absurd and in-efficient, because it could not benefit the it ve, when his master in arms stands between us and him, and forbilisit. It is simply ridiculous. The cure to operate must be applied. But there is a wall of fire that you cannot pass! If you can pass it, there is no need of the abolition of slavery.

If you conquer them and restore the States now in rebellion, you don't need the remedy of femancipation. Suppose you do conquer the South, (and I hope it will be done,) what is to become of the millions of negro slaver? Are they to be kept there, or turned closes to run over the North? If you inherste them, each slave will be his own master, and it will be for him to say where he shall go to seek his fortunes; and most centally be would seek them among his sympathizing friends in the North.

But another remedy is proposed—the arming of the Negros. White men have for the past sighteen in this because there is the dependent of the Almight's Power above? Not not exactly but they invoke the assistance of the almighty nitger! It is an insult to our solders in the fielt, and a disgrace to carselves, to confess that 1 300 000 whites cannot suppress this refellion and if they cannot, it is ille to expect deliverance from a few hundred thousand degraded perces. To arm the necesses would merely encumber ourse ver with useless mouths to fred, and worthless soldiers to equip. To place weapons in their hands would be little better than to present them to the comm.

The Burder States are ver 1 yd. but shall-halvary and arm the negroes, and you will turn values as 100,000 loyal havoners of the South. By you expect K-ntucklans and Missou-lans to make war upon their soil hards when he was received the alorious McCleilan at Frederick? But 's ays revene, 'there is no loyal statement in the So th. Is Criticaden not lot. If It in no loyal? Andrew Jonns in

wu accord.

Another remedy recommended by the Republicans is a lessolating war! with fire and sword. Encircle the rebollion with firm, burn it out, and make the country behind our

ossisting war! with his and sword. Endicte the rebellion with firm, burp it out, and make the country behind our army a howling wildernoss. Is this the way to divide the youth and unlie the North? to gin the sympathies of the civilized world? Besides, this is a game that two can play at. "The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong," The fields fortunes of war might turn against us, as we have recently had cause to apprehend. The anxiety excited by the approach of Jackson has not yet subsided Troops are still wanting to r-pel invasion. If McClellan should be overcome in the t-strible strugg e now taking place not one hundred miles for m here, the rebel hordes of the South would de send up us like the Lecuste of Egypt. What would that lovasion be if this is to become a war of destruction and devistation? Imagine the fare of our beautiful crusty—this earthly paratise—under the iron heal of an invading army, avenging a war of desolation and extermination. Conceive our city a heat of Virginia might then be one, and for each lice we admit is

If sakes, and our county a hawling wilderness! The tate of Virginia might be commended to our own tips. Nuch a system o barbarous waffure labelter adapted to the latitude of Minn-sots and the savages of the north west than to a contest between civilized States, whose people have Istely been brethens, and we foodly hops, will soon become compatriots again. Yet another remedy is suggested. Mr. Linco'n, they say, is an imbedie—be is good, and honest, but not sound on the nigreg question. We want another and higher power in the Administration. We want another and higher power in the Administration. We want another and thinker power in the Administration. We want him to resign if not willingly we will supplant him by force." This has not yet been announced here, but it has been proclaimed in New York by the leaders of ha Republican faction. They ask for a Diotator. He is an officer unknown to the Constitution of the United States. He could be put in power only over its ruins, by suppressing this overnment, and

in others, whose ro m in homely phrase, would be much better than their company.

To the billot bex, then, to cleanse the Auxean stables of Congress and restore the Constitution of our Country! To the oatile-field to restore the Union baund up in that Constitution to its pristing integrity and glory! Let us pledge our stout hearts and strong arms alike to the protection of our constitutional rights, and the preservation of our believed Country. And as we struggle for liberty on the one hand and Union on the other. Let us adopt as our rallying-rry the memorable language of the immortal Webeter, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable." [Great applause] Great applause]

GEN. STEINMAN'S SPEECH.

Gen STEINMAN the Democratic nominee for Congress, was called for, and came forward amid much applause. He made a few remities in substance as follows:

PELLOW-CIT ZENS: After the eloquent address of my frien', Hon Mr. Hiester, I have very little to say, and; more particularly 10, as several speakers are expected to entertain you, whom no dout ty on will be pleased to hear. Strang: times have befallen our country. A few years since it was the proof boast of an American citizen, that herested his anchir of hope on the Constitution of our country; that Constitution which was adopted by the remove that the rested his anchir of hope on the Constitution of our fathers and rendered secred by the name of Washington; that instrument which I have always been taught to love, reverence and respect; now it seems since the traitor Breckinridge quoted it in his last speech in Congress, it should be depised; as well might we have been saked to believ that the Bible should no longer be respected if he had quoted it. For no such reason must we desert our only hope for the salvation of the Union. Beware of false legic. our citizens.
But dark as is the cloud with which functicism s eks to

becure the true spirit of the Constitution, bt is shed that finally "Truth crushed to earth will rise again, The sternal years of God are her's; But Error, wounded, writhes in pain. And dies amid her worshipers." [A] [Applause.] MR. REYNOLDS' SPRECH. SANUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of this city, was then called

enthusiastic applause.

He said he now occupied a position he would far ratifer shun than seek—for any effort on his part to entertain the audience, after the able and elequent addresses of the gentlemen who had preceded him most result in a fullure. He could not decline, however to make a few remarks upon the occasion that had called together; this wast assemblage of the foyal people of our county. [Applause] There never was a time in the history of this country when it was so, necessary to give proof of their devotion to the enthusiastic applause. country may preserve it involate and sacred.

He referred to the unexampled prosperity of up to the commencement of this unvoly resaid that experience has pagit us that upon which have or may agit has the country there are rules of conduct, and this is to stand by it tion. [Applace]. It is the anchor of our ho