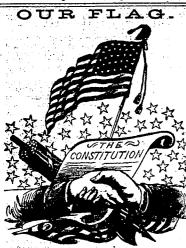
Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Roston.
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Belliconcer, and the most influential and fargest circult
ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadar.
They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rote
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S. R. Nr. 85, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston



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

### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

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

### 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. CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND

HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. The men on this ticket are worthy the suffrages of the people, as they are well known to be honest, capable and deserving-three essential requisites in these times of peculation and fraud. They are our neighbors and form prepared by the fathers of the Republic. and around which every will-wisher of the country should rally in this day of terrible may as well know first as last, and the voice gloom and anxiety. We should not be less mindful of our duty than our fathers, nor tones on the second Tuesday of October. should we neglect the noble example set us

by the patriots and sages of the Revolution. The Democratic State and County Tickets are composed of good and loval men, and they should command the enthusiastic support of every Democrat and conservative man in the county. Its election would give a death-blow to Abolitionism, not only in Lancaster county, but throughout the Commonwealth, and would go farther in bringing about a restoration of the Union than an election in any other district in the Northern States. The defeat of Mr. Stevens, especially, would inspire joy and comfort in every loyal State, and would he a severer blow to the Secessionists than a and those who follow his lead in Congress, who have, by their ultra abolition measures, well nigh driven the border slave States out of the Union. Elect him, and they will be still farther driven to the wall, especially in view of the President's recent Proclamation for abolishing negro slavery-defeat him, and the Union element will grow stronger and more influential in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

### GO TO THE ELECTION.

If ever there was a time when the grave duty of participating actively in an election devolved upon a people, that duty appeals to every lover of his whole country with redoubled force now. For two years our State and National Legislatures have been controlled by the Abolition party-and what is our condition! We need not particuarize the acts of mis-government, which have afflicted us, or the sufferings entailed upon the people. These are all sc patent that nobody can be longer deceived. Every unprejudiced man will admit that unless a change takes place within a very short time, the whole governmental fabric will totter to its fall. Every real friend of the Union, of the Constitution. of Law, and of Order, must be convinced of the necessity of changing the character of legislation, by turning out "incompetents" and putting honest men and true patriots in their places.

1 The people of Lancaster county have presented a ticket headed by George M. STEIN. MAN that should receive the hearty support of every man who desires this much needed change. Remember that modern Republican rule has conducted the Nation to the very verge of ruin. If we would save the old ship of State from utter destruction, we should elect Democratic pilots. It is the only party that has shown itself capable of administering the Government on Constitutional principles.

GET ASSESSED. On next Friday, the 3d of October, will be the last day on which assessments can be made in time for the election. We urge upon every Democrat the importance of attending to this duty at once. Will the Township and Ward Committees see to this matter imme-

distely. If the people of Lancaster county want honest, intelligent and incorruptible men to represent them at Harrisburg next winter. they will elect ABRAHAM PETERS. NATHAN Worley, Dr. John Martin and A. J. Cald-

THE DRAFT POSTPONED. Governor Curtin has issued another Procla mation postponing the draft until the 16th of October. Whether the General Election on the 14th had anything to do with this third postponement does not appear, although there mechanic of this city. It is somewhat prolix,

THE DEED ACCOMPLISHED. We had fondly hoped that President Linyour lind entirely out loose from the Abolition wing of his own party, and that he intended. in the further prosecution of hostilities, to make it a war solely for the restoration of the the pressure of the radicals, and, in a Proclamation which will be found in another column, comes out flat-footed in favor of a general emancipation of the Negroes. This unconstitutional and impolitic measure, in stead of aiding in quelling the rebellion, will, we very much fear, have a contrary effect.-It will intensify the hatred of the South against the North, destroy the last vestige of

impossible Surely "madness rules the hour." and the evil genius of our Nation seems to have blinded the eyes of her rulers; and all this. too. upon the heels of a glorious victory achieved by our gallant army under General McCLEL-LAN, and when further and yet more impor-But the deed is done, and the consequences will follow in due time. The war, henceforth, restoration of the Union as it was, not for the also for the enfranchisement of the black race. In vain may we now look for an early termination of the struggle. In vain may we expect to retain the border States in the Union .sumed, nor the tremendous consequences likely to result from his act. Had this step been aken twelve months ago, no human power Missouri in the Union, and we very much fear they will now be lost to us, and that forever.

We write under a deep feeling of sadness, more in serrow than in anger, for we love the it. But the die is cast, the Rubicon has been crossed, and nothing in the future remains for our beloved country but gross darkness and impenetrable gloom. May kind Heaven pre- Generals of this or any other country? We of Kentucky is not to be shaken by any mad serve our liberties and free institutions, for cannot believe it. vain is the help of man in this terrible crisis of our history.

President Lincoln, by this one act, has cut party, and thrown himself into the arms of the source from whence it comes is not to be party, and thrown himself into the arms of the source from whence it comes is not to be folly.

The President has fixed the first of next arms of the source from the fair to presume, he will be governed and controlled by such men as Stevens and GREELEY and Lovejoy and Wade and Phillips. The Democratic party will make no such affiliation. They will insist in the future, as they have done in the past, that the war for a suppres sion of the rebellion shall be conducted or Constitutional principles-to restore the Union as it was, with the rights of each State unimpaired. They want to see the whole thirtyfour States brought together again as they were in days of yore-the old Constitution supreme-and each State enjoying all the privileges it was wont to exercise within the pale of the Constitution. This is what the Democracy everywhere insist upon, and upon this broad platform they place themselves and will bid defiance to Secessionism and Abolitionism-twin sisters of Disunion. They will termination; but they will never sanction the friends, and have taken their position upon a attempt to make it a contest mainly for the cent., of the TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED platform broad enough and strong enough for emancipation of negroes, nor will they tamely MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! (\$2,500,000,000) the support of every loyal man. They stand submit, without entering their protest, against which sum, it is fair to presume, Mr. Stevens upon the Constitution of the country-a plat- other and equally flagrant violations of the and his fellow-members of the Committee of second Proclamation. This, Mr. Lincoln

> THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS. Notwithstanding no true Democrat can ap. prove of the doctrines of the President, as nunciated in his Proclamations of the 22d and 24th inst., it is still our bounden duty to sustain the Administration in the legitimate prosecution of the war, and to render all the aid and encouragement possible to our gallant army in its efforts to crush out the rebellion. We, therefore, hope to see a united and energetic effort put forth to put down Secessionism by the aid of bullets, while, at the same time we should not flag in our endeavors to put the ballot-box. Secessionism and Abolition. sovereign remedy for both.

As Democrate and lovers of our country, let it be our one purpose to fight for the Union | Charta." under the glorious flag of our fathers, and governed by the immortal sentiment of Daniel Webster-" Liberty and Union, one and inseparable. Now and Forever."

FORNEY A PROPHET: "The rebellion is at an end! The Presiden ed the doom of Slavery on the American Continent."

So said John W. Forney in his Press of Tuesday last, the 23d inst., in referring to the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln. The rebellion it at an end, says this Abolition Seer. Well, we shall be very glad indeed if he has prophesied truly for once. But we are somewhat incredulous, and prefer waiting a few days for further developments, especially as we are not of those who believe in the efficacy of negro emancipation as a remedy for existing ills. We are strongly inclined to the opinion that the heavy dose prescribed by the Presidential Doctor will increase the violence of the symptoms, and render a collapse of the body politic more than ever imminent. But we must all wait and see what effect the medicine will have on the

### sick patient.

ABOLITIONISM. The Republicans at the late session of Con hundreds of dollars a-piece for them out of the return Thaddeus Stevens to Congress. If or, "Are you Black?" they are opposed to the measures, they will

vote for George M. Steinman. If the people of Lancaster county are in favor of expending hundreds of millions of bear in mind that the eyes and hopes of the dollars in buying the freedom of the slaves whole country are turned toward them in this and colonizing them in some foreign country, and taxing themselves and their children after them for many generations, for that purpose, they will vote for Thaddeus Stevens. If they they will vote for George M. STEINHAN.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR! This important question is answered on our first page by a hard-working, industrious

A BASE COESPIRACY. The published proceedings of the cabal of

Abolition Governors who met at Altoona last week, and sat for the most time with closed that it referred to the 6th section of the doors, reveals the important fact that one of confiscation act, and proclaimed what the doors, reveals the important fact that one of the principal objects sought by the radical portion of that traitorous conclave was to displace the gallant and accomplished McClriLan from the command of the army. The Union on Constitutional principles; but we portion of that traitorous conclave was to dishave been disappointed. He has yielded to place the gallant and accomplished McClat-LAN from the command of the rmy. The subject was warmly discussed, but, to the credit of Governor Cuerin and Governor Top, they opposed the insane-proposition, and so ject-matter is different from that of the pro effectually that the radicals could not effect it. One of the misfortunes of this war," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "and the greatest obstacle to our success, has been the continual intermeddling of the politicians [of the Abo-Unionism in the slave States, and make a lition stripe] with our Generals and their plans restoration, short of extermination, literally of action. Fifty thousand lives and millions of expense, to say nothing of the national disgrace from defeat, have been the consequences of this most unwarrantable and unwise interference for merely partisan purposes." General McCLELLAN has been warred against by such men as STEVENS and GREELEY and Wade and PHILLIPS and Lovejoy, from tant successes were anticipated at an early day. the very first moment that they found he could not be used for their traitorous Abolition pur poses. So bitter and malignant has been this we presume, is to be prosecuted, not for the war against him, that many persons have thought he ought to throw up his commission benefit of the white population exclusively, but in disgust and retire frem the army, but for the well-established fact that no other General has shown the least ability to succeed him .-McDowell was tried and proved a disastrous failure. Pore proved himself a consummate The war, as it progresses, will become more humbug, so far as commanding a large army bloody and vindictive in its character, and we was concerned. Fremont ditto, and Buell shall have a united South to contend against. and HUNTER and BANKS are very little better. Surely Mr. Lincoln could not have maturely In short, McClellan is the only man who considered the awful responsibility he has as has yet shown himself a match for the rebel Generals, and he is the only one for whose great shilities they have any dread. And yet this is the successful military leader whom could have kept Maryland and Kentucky and these Abolition Governors wish to put down, and elevate in his stead either Fremont or HUNTER, and simply because McClellan is a Democrat, and they are men of their own stripe of politics. Will the people, the honest old Union, and would give anything to restore masses of the country, who have to do the fighting and mainly bear the enormous expense of this war, tamely stand by and see

Since the above was in type, the Philadelphia Press denies that the cabal above referred to attempted to displace General Mcloose from the conservative wing of his own | CLELLAN. Perhaps the denial is correct; but

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Republican papers are endeavoring to make their readers believe that our public debt is only about \$500,000,000. The annual interest on this sum, at 6 per cent. would be \$30,-000,000. But the Direct Tax Bill, drawn up by Thaddeus Stevens, and passed by a Republican Congress, for the purpose of paying the interest on the public debt, will extract ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MIL-LIONS OF DOLLARS from the pockets of the people! Now, one of two things is certain: either the Republican papers are wrong in their estimate, or Congress has grossly deceived and swindled the people on this point, by taxing them just five times as heavily as was necessary! We leave the industrious and hard working masses to judge between the cheerfully furnish men and means to the Ad- Republican papers and the Republican Conministration to bring the war to a successful gress. The amount of tax levied by Congress, (\$150,000,000,) is the interest, at six per Ways and Means estimated the public debt would amount to by the time the assessment and collection of the tax could be made

If we are wrong, we trust some Republican of Pennsylvania will be spoken in thunder editor, of financial proclivities, will set us right, and show why a tax of \$150,000,000 was levied to pay the interest for one year on a debt of \$500,000,000. According to our notion of figures this is reckoning interest at 30 per cent., and, therefore, looks like rank usury!

### THE HABEAS CORPUS.

How very different is the brave old English spirit which breathes in the memorable words of Lord Holf, from that which seems to actuate many of our fellow-citizens in this heretofore free country. That distinguished an end to Abolitionism through the agency of jurist and statesman said: "When the liberty of the subject is invaded, it is a provocation defeat of their army in the field. It is he, ism are alike inimical to the Constitution and to all the subjects of England. A man ought the Union, and bullets and ballots should be a to be concerned for Magna Charta and the law; and if any one against law imprison a man, he is an offender against Magne

The spirit of Holl animated the men who fight against Abolitionism in its wicked at. framed our Constitution. Alexander Hamiltempts to destroy the Constitution. Let us ron, in one of the numbers of the "Federalact like American patriots and freemen to ist," cites with approbation a passage from preserve our matchless institutions from the Blackstone, which ought to be engraven on unholy attempts at their destruction, both the memory of all. Said he: "To bereave a South and North, and in all our actions be man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism as must at once convey the alarm of tyranny throughout the whole nation : but confinement of the person by secretly hurrying him to has done a good deed, at a good time. He jail, where his sufferings are unknown or for gotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary government."

### A SQUARE FIGHT.

The present contest, says a contemporary, a contest between the white and black races for supremacy. President Lincoln and the Abolitionists have made it so. The white race is represented by the Democratic party -the black race by the Abolition-Republican party. The fact can no longer be disguised. The simple question to be decided is, whether the white man shall maintain his status of superiority, or be sunk to the level of the negro. Equality of races is demanded by the Abolitionists; they claim that, socially, civilly and politically, the black man should be the equal of the white. The Democrats deny and oppose this. It is a fair and square fight between the Caucasian and the African, and the issue of the contest will be decided at the gress abolished slavery in the District of ballot box. The question is referred to the Columbia, and paid the owners of the slaves people to the white people. They must determine it one way or the other-in favor of people's money, all of which will have to be the negro, if they elect Abolitionists; in favor raised by taxation. If the people of Lancaster of the white man, if they elect Democrats.county wish the same thing done in Dela | Draw the line at once-make the mark disware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mis. | tinct-let the only question asked between souri, and other States, they will vote to this and the election be, "Are you White?"

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. The conservative men of this county should terrible crisis. If we can defeat STEVENS, the bosom friend of the Abolition demagogne WILMOT, and elect PETERS, WORLEY, MARTIN and CALDWELL to the Legislature, we defeat wish to avoid this great additional burthen, WILMOT himself for United States Senatorand thus save the State from disgrace, and the National Councils from these pestilent agitators. Go to work, then, fellow-citizens, and the 14th had anything to do with this third postponement does not appear, although there are some people wicked enough to believe that it had.

The President's Procumation, to be sure, at present, amounts to little, and can only be carried into effect when servative man falter at a time like this. The but the communication is well worth a careful and attentive perusal by all our citizens.

The President's Procumation, to be sure, at present, amounts to little, and can only be carried into effect when servative man falter at a time like this. The but the communication is well worth a careful on your efforts.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. On first reading this proclamation, we sup of the confiscation act; and, on examining this section itself, we perceived that its sub clamation, the former relating to all the perty of rebels in any State, while the latter elates expressly and exclusively to all the slaves of the States in rebellion. It thus appears that the proclamation is not and does not assume to be founded on the confiscation law or any other law. It is evidently an et of the President as Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Union

In short, it is a naked stroke of military we shall not stop now to discuss the character and tendency of this measure. Both are manifest. The one is as unwarrantable as the other is mischievous. The measure is wholly unauthorized and wholly pernicious. Though it cannot be executed in though its execution probably will never be sly attempted, its moral influence will be purely hurtful. So far as its own purpose is concerned, it is a mere brutum fulmen, but it will prove only too effectual for the purpose of the enemy. It is a gigantic tion, unrelieved by the pron solitary advantage however minute and faint, but, on the contrary, aggravated by the men-ace of great and unmixed evil.

Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this measure. Never! As little will she allow it to chill her devotion to the cause thus cruelly imperilled anew. The government our fathers framed is one thing Abraham Lincoln, the temporary occupant of the executive chair, is another thing, and a thing of comparatively little worth. The one an individual, the sands of whose official existence are running fast, and who, when his official existence shall end, will be no more or less than any other individual. The other is grand political structure, in which is contained the treasures and the energies of civilization, and upon whose lofty and shining dome, seen from the shores centre the eager hones of mankind. What Abraham Lincoln, as President, does or fails to do, may exalt or lower our estimate of government of which he is but the temporary servant. The temple is not the less sacred and precious because the priest lave an unsuch flagrant injustice done to one of the best lawful sacrifice upon the altar. act of the President. If necessary, she will resist the act, and aid in holding the actor to a just and lawful accountability, but she will never lift her own hand against the glorious fabric because he has blindly or criminally smitten it. She cannot be so

January as the time for his proclamation to go into effect. Before that time, the North will be called upon to elect members of Congress. We believe that the proclamation will strike the toyal people of the North in general with amazement and abhorrence. We know We appeal to them to manifest their righteous detestation by returning to Congress none but the avowed and zealous adversaries of this measure. Let the revocation of the proclamation be made the overshadowing saue, and let the voice of the neonle at the polls, followed by the voice of their representatives in Congress, be heard in such tones of remonstrance and condemnation that the Pre sident, aroused to a sense of his tremendous error, shall not hesitate to withdraw the measure. The vital interests of the country demand that the proclamation be revoked, the sooner the better, and, until it is revoked, every loyal man should unite in vigorously working for its revocation. If the President by any means is pressed away from the Constitution and his own pledges, he must be pressed back again and held there by the strong

arm of the people.

The game of pressure is one that two can play at; and it is no slight reproach to the conservative men of the country that heretofore they have not taken their fair share in this game as played at the National Capital. The radicals have been allowed to have the game too much to themselves. We hope this

### THE INCAPABLES.

The incompetency and utter failure of the present National Administration to conduct the affairs of the Government is so palpable, that even leading and intelligent Republicans can no longer shut their eyes to the fact ; and many of the more candid and patriotic among them are beginning to make open acknowledgment, and point to the Democratic party as the rock upon which they now rest their only hope of salvation from the terrible condition into which we have been plunged by Abolition-Republican arrogance and imbecility .-The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which has always been strongly in opposition to the Democratic party, contains these significant remarks:

"There is a latent feeling in this country that the Democratic party is the only one which possesses the requisite ability and to conduct things in stormy times The mercantile and financial men always have participated in this feeling to a great extent. The shambling way in which the war has been managed by the Republicans tends to confirm

We hope to have all the hopest and true men of the Republican faith-those who prefer country to party-with us before the election. They are now looking to Hercules for help, and as soon as they put their own shoulders squarely to the wheel, he will stretch forth his giant arm, and the wagon will be drawn from the mire of Abolitionism and incompetency, where it now sticks, and placed on firm Democratic ground. The country will yet be saved, but it must be saved, under Providence, by Democratic

# It is stated as a probable fact that before

A GLIMPSE OF SECRET HISTORY.

the recent reverses in Pope's campaign, four members of the Cabinet signed a written communication to the President stating that unless General McClellan was deprived of his command they would resign. Apparently n consequence of this demand and threat. his body-guard were sent away from him on the afternoon of Saturday, August 30, and he vas left without a solitary private soldier, even for an orderly. He was so left until Tuesday, September 2, when President Lincoln went to him and said that unless he took command of the army the Government was gone. There is much cariosity to learn the names of the four members of the Cabi net who made this demand of the Presi-

THE SECRETARY OF WAR PROVID-ING FOR CONTRABANDS. Came, September 18, 1862.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

mmittees to us to employed. If yo, can I stansport at government expense? J. M. TUTTLE, Brigadier General, Commanding District of Cairo. Washingron, Sept. 18—6 P. M. WASSINGTON, Sept. 18—6 P. M.
To Brigadier General TUTILZ, Commanding:
You are authorized to turn over to responsible commit
tees negro women and children, who will take them in
charge and provide them with employment and support in
the Northern States, and you may furnish transportation. rovide them with employment and support it is states, and you may furnish transportation at expense. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

at government expense. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
Messes. Editors: The above currespondence shows what
will become of the millions of slaves which by the President's Proclamation become free after the first of January,
1802. They will swarm into the North, especially the
Border States, like the locusts upon the fields of Egypt.—
Lo we want them? Is the lazy, theving negro a nuisance
or a blessing to our community? What does the record of
cur Court of Quarter Sessions say, and whence does "Tow
Hill" derive its celebrity? And their labor, will it not
enter into competition with the white man's labor;
and with what result? And further still; their numbers
will give them power. Will they not demand, and will we
not have to grant to them, equality with ourselves, as citisens?

zens! These are questions of the deepest importance to us all, and should make us ponder well the terrible consequences of universal emancipation.

The President's Proclamation, to be sure, at present, the president of the pres

### LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

To CITY SUBSCRIBERS. - Having employe

A DENOCRATIC MESTING .- A A DEMOCRATIC MESTING.—A Democratic meeting will be held in the Humans Englise Hall, Manor street, or Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. C. F. Ruzz, of Millerwille, in the German language, ABRAN SELVEL Esq. of this city, and others: A general invitation is extended to all friends of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was to attend. THE JEWISH NEW YEAR. The Jewish For-

that of water haw I have the new Year, commenced or Wednesday eventry last. This Festival is one peculiarised to the Irraelites, and was observed with great sclemilty by our Jewish citizens in this city. It is the commencement of the time set apart by the Sacred Soripture when the Israelites are summoned to make atonement for

menement of the time set apart by the Sacred Scriptures when the Israelites are summoned to make atonement for their size of the summoned on Wednesday evening at sunset and terminated on Friday evening. During these two days no business is transacted by the Jawa, and all seguiar affairs are bankined from the mind. One of the peculiar ceremonies attached to this festival is the blowing of the Shophar, or trumpet, in the Synagogue. This trumpet is formed of a ram's horn, and each sound has a peculiar symbolical and allegorical allusion sonnected with the history of the Jawa. We believe all the ceremonies appropriate to this period were strictly and religiously performed at the Synagogue in this city. PENSION SURGEON APPOINTED .- Dr. A. J.

RETURN OF TROOPS .- The militia of this county who so promptly responded to the call of the Governor for the defence of the State, have all been discharged and returned home—the last company, Capt. Atlee's, arriving in this city on Saturday last.

and returned home—the last company, Capt. Atlee's, arriving in this city on Saturday last.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.—Oungood friend, Mr. JOHN YACKLEY, of the Fenctblee' Band, has kindly handed ns for perusal a relic, in the shape of an old newspaper, which he obtained whilst in Nashville. The paper was called "The Mirror," and was printed at "Russellville, (Logan County, Ken.) by John Adams," and had for its motto, "Science, Liberty and Right." The date of the outside of the issue before us is July 4, 1827. The editor informs his readers that, "I. The Mirror will be published every Baturday on a Royal sheet. II. The price to subscribers will be two dollars per ann. raid on delivery of the first number, or a note for two dollars and fifty cents, payable in twelve months." The editor must have been "hard up" for paper, for he says that "Just as the Mirror was going to press, on writing paper, the Rditor received a large supply of Printing Paper, which caused him to postpone the publication until to day," which was Thursday, July 9, 1807. The paper contains an account of a Fourth of July was commemorated at this place with unusual splendor—the day was saluted by the Russellville volunteers—an elegant dinner and an abundance of good wine was prepared by Captain Rdwards, under an extensive arbour adjoining a delightful spring—the company was numerous, respectable and fashionable." The paper is pretty much filled up with communications, as was cutomary with all papers in those days of the rotracting, having left his bed and board, without any just cause, he forewarns all persons from crediting her on his account, as he was determined to pay no debts of her contracting. Even in those days our ancestors had their domestic difficulties, and old Mother Eve would occasionally put the will not permit.

What a vast change has taken place in these United What a vast change has taken place in these United What a vast change has taken place in these United What a vast change has taken place in these united will not permit.

rill not permit.

What a wast change has taken place in these United these shape that manage was nublished fifty five years ago

able to do so.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Raliroad, near Rohrestown, by which John Otto, a conductor on a freight train, was instantly killed. It appears that part of one of the freight trains running east became detached, as it is supposed, by the breaking of a coupling, and the rear part of the train ran into the fore part causing a general smash up of three long cars and one short one, all loaded with wheat and corn. Two of the long cars and the short one belonged to the firm of Newcomer & Smith, of Oakville. Cumberland county, and the other car is owned by J. & J. B. Hurah, of Newville. Cumberland county. Mr. Otto, the conductor, was caught by the crushed cars and killed instantly, having his neck broken and being otherwise injured. His remains were brought to this city, and an inquest held by Depuit Coroner Snyder. They were dressed and placed in a coffin, and were removed to Shippensburg, Cumberland county, where his family resides, in the 10.40 train on Friday morning. The unfortunate man leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his loss.

Mir. Newcomer, of the firm of Newcomer & Smith, was aboard the train at the time of the accident, but escaped with but slight bruises. He was buried beneath the corn, and his escape from death may be considered truly miracultous. The cars are a total wreck.

Four at a Birth.—On Sunday week Mrs.

FOUR AT A BIRTH .- On Sunday week Mrs delicate woman. The attending physician was M. Dunlap, of Manheim borough.

NEW WORK OF ART.—Have you seen the Alstoscope? If not, like the man who has never read Pickwick, you have a treat in store. Stop in at the Atherem at your callest convenience, sit down before that

tion as if the view itself were before us. The secret of the instrument lies in the glass. The ordinary photograph is backed on heavy card beard. Light falls on it from a pair of reflectors. The eloping sides of the camera, adapted to the direction in which the rays of light pass, aid in throwing the picture off into the distance Would you see the "Queen of the Adriatic," without the danger and expense of a s-a voyage? The nearest approach to that is to be found in the Aletoscope picture. There are five views of different parts of this famous city: "Birds' Eyu View of Venice," "The Bilatic," with its arches; the government buildings standing out boldy; the lagoons in the distance; "Dogs's Palace;" bronze fountains—with their "frozen music," "de zt. Sculpture; and "The Grand Canal," which—go and see. Jerusalem, too. Bayard Taylor says that of the old city nothing remains but a part of the wails, the Damascus Gate and the Tower of Hippicus. From this tower we look down upon the city and away off, where the bil's bound the horizon. Towers minerets and mosques, bouses with their flat and even shaped roofs, right at our feet, befoken the Sarac-nic city, whose counterpart is not to be found in Europe or America. Also, two or three views from the banks of the Nile, the best of which, and indeed the best of all, well worth a dime itself, is the "View of Philes," with its broken stone and failing column, and the Nile, meandering through a wilderness of rocks and ruins.

The feature that especially recommends this instrument

column, and the Nile, meandering through a wilderness of rocks and ruins.

The feature that especially recommends this instrument is, that objects are much enlarged, approaching the size of nature. It combines this with all the roundness and elasticity of the Stereoscopic picture. The Aletoscope is the invention of an Italian artist, and this instrument, the invention of an Italian artist, and this instrument, which is the only one on exhibition in this country, has been put up by J. J. Sperrogra, Esq., late Consul to Venice, who brought it with him on his return from Europe. Each visitor drops a dime or half dime into the box—the proceeds for the benefit of the Children's Home.—Inquirer.

—We have seen the above splendid work of art, and can —We have seen the abore splendid work of art, and can eerfully endorse every word of praise our neighbor has stowed upon it. To be appreciated it must be seen, but m't forget to take a dime or half dime along with you to op in the box for the benefit of the Children's Home.— RERENGUE'S main object in the exhibition is to benefit at noble and pullanthropic Institution.

THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL TAX-

nity: Il mechanics, except those who merely do repairs, 1. All mechanics, except those who merely do repairs, must be registered as manufacturers, and must take out a license as such if their annual sales amount to \$1,000.

2. But mechanics and other manufacturers who sell their own manufacturer at the place where they are produced are not required to take out an additional license as traders. This does not include rectifiers, who must pay both licenses.

3. If manufacturers have an office, depot, store-room, or agency, at a place different from the place where the goods

3. If manufacturers have an office, depot, store-room, or agency, at a place different from the place where the goods are made, or if they sell the manufacturers of others, in addition to their own, they must pay a trader's as well as a manufacturer's license. Thus, a tobacconist who both makes cigars and keeps for sale goods in his line which he has purchased, must take out both licenses. So must a druggist, who also makes patent articles, or medicines, &c., for which he has a private formula or recipe

4. Persons keeping bar-rooms or saloons, for the sale of liquors, must take out a liquor dealer's license. If they also furnish food, they must, in addition, take out an eating house license; and the sale of cigars, &c., requires a billiards. Flon merchants who are also ship or commer

over their own lines.

8. Arrangements will be made with the collector of this district to supply stamps to parties desiring to purchase \$50 worth or over, at the rates of discount established by

d par. In and after October 1st, the following instruments and and anter october let, the following instruments must be stamped: All agreements, appressements, checks, sight drafts, promissory notes, inland and foreign bills of lading to foreign ports, packagas, &c., per express, bonds, certificates of stock or profit, of deposit in banks, of damages, and all other certificates, charter parties, brokers'

memorandums, conveyances, mortgages, leases, telegraph despatches, custom-house entries and manifests, policies of insurance—life, marine, and fire, and renewals of the same—passage tickets to foreign ports, powers of attorney, proxies, probate of wills, protests, warehouse receipts, and writs or other original process for commencing suit. Also, patent medicines, perfumeries, and playing cards.

In reverence to public houses and liquor de-lors exclusively, it is defined that in a taven or public house where liquor is sold, licenses must be taken for each business, the license for the tavern to be according to the rental, and the license for liquor in all cases of retail to be twenty dollars. By retail is understood any quantity under three gallons. To sell above that quantity is wholessie, and the license is one hundred dollars. Restaurants which fornish bedding, and which keep liquors, are require to obtain three licenses—first a tavern license, secondly a license for the eating, and which keep liquors, are require to obtain three licenses—first a tavern license, secondly a license for the eating bar, costing ten dollars, when the receipts amount to or exceed one thousand dollars per year. Enting houses are permitted to keep confactionary without an additional license. All dealers in liquor by retail are required to pay a license of twenty dollars per year. The penalty for refusal or failure to take out license is a fine of three times the amount of duty or tax imposed by the law, one half of which goes to the informer. These taxes are, of course, in addition to the State and city licenses now impored, and the accumulation of expenses will materially affect the smaller dealers, who abound in every part of the city. The prosecution of delinquents is made imperative on the collectors, who hold the names and residences of all dealers, so that excaps from the penalty is neart to imposable.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES, Information has been received at Washington from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that the difficulties with the Chippewas. in Minnesota, were adjusted; but he is fearful the difficulties with the Sioux, in the he of long continuance.

#### EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, ARRAHA LECOLA, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare; this hersafter, as herefolore, the war will be processed for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or, many be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose at the next meeting of Compress to again recommend the independent of a practical measure tendering pecuniary and to the free acceptance or rejection of all the States may into the free acceptance or rejection of all the States may intend the satisfied of the people whereof may not then be in reballion sgainet the United States, and which States may intend their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained concent of the Government existing there, will be continued; that on the list day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as alease within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thencoforward and forewer free, and the Excentive Government of the United States, including the millitary and naval authority thereof, will recognize and mulutain the freedom of such persons, and the fact that any State or notes to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Excentive will, on the last states or parts of respectively and there he in rebellion against the United States, if any, in which the people thereof shall on that day be face of the united states by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of ruch States and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against t

bled, that hereafter the following shall be prumulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United St. tes, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:—

"Article 1. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United Sta'es are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have seazepd from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service."

Section 23. "And be it further enacted that this act shall takel fleet from and after its passage."

Also to the 9th and 10th sections of an act, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish freason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:—

"Section 9. And be, it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall bereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons of deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all elayes of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves. "Section 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way given sid and comfort thereto; and no person sugaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatover, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or lab

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. AND STILL ANOTHER : Abettors, and Sympathizers with Treason, to be Arrested and Tried under Powers of Court-Martial--- uspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus--Decisions of Courts-Martial to be Final, &c.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militis of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained, by the ordinary process of law, from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in swinny ways to this incorrection.

bindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort. in various ways, to the insurrection:

NOW THERREGRE, BE IT ORDERED:
First, Thet during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, the raiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer en listments, resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, siffording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions.

court-martial or military commission
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. [L \*.]

One at the City of Washington, this the twenty-fourth
day of September, in the year of our F-rd one thousand
eight hundred and sixty two, and the Independence of
the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD.

## For The Intelligencer.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ISSUE IN LAN-CASTER COUNTY--ARE WE ALL AB-OLITIONISTS!---IS OUR DISTRICT PROPERLY REPRESENTED! PROPERLY REPRESENTED:

MESSES. ENTORS: Talk as you may about abolishing party lines and dropping party issues in the coming election, the stern fact must be met, that there never was a time when the people were called up no to vote at an election involving issues and principles of more vital import to the country at large than the immediate present We are surrounded with rapidly accomulating political complications, which can never be adjusted by the sword; but upon the settlement of which the life of our Government more directly rests, and the whole scheme of civil liberty must be established and perpetuated.

It may be asked, how is Lancaster country to participate in the final settlement of these momentous questions?—The abswer is simple, and can be undestroad by every

It may be asked, how is Lancaster county to participate in the final settlement of these memontous gnastions?—
The answer is simple, and can be understood by every child, if not by every voter in the district. A decided straightforward, final and eternal repudiation of Thanbew, by which he is surrounded, the very existence of all owhich provoked the civil strife now shattering the country from centre to circumference,—the unfortunate toleration of which thus far has rendered a settlement of those difficulties impossible. The continuance of this faction is power will intensify the strife, and drive both the contenting divisions of cur once happy land into the meet desuce.

upt condition.

The question as to what has been his language and con uct during the last session of Congress, or in any previous tongress, matter, not for present purposes. It has all been ad enough, God knows, when measured by the true interests of the country. The fact remains, that he is, and has of the highest and hollest interests in the Hepublic, and pour out their treasure and the blood of their best citizens, in order to arreet, if possible, the terrible calamity of dis-union as a final result—when Abolitionism, the true and only cause—the hydra headed monster who e deadly fangs are striking stroke after stroke, and pouring the virus of death and desolation into the life-current of the Union and Constitution—is nourished, petted and founded by a ma-jority of almost every State north of Mason and Dixon's line.

ne.

No doctrine or dogma (Secsationism not excepted) has No dectrine or degma (Secssionism not excepted) liss ever been so daugerons to the true geinus of our Republican institutions as Abolitionism. Its inception was in the wild, fanatical philosophy of Puritanism, and its growth was in the rotten soil of a crasy, bastard philanthropy, and the details of its operation were manifested only as the result of a concealed virus, slowly but surely degenerating into a purit, slowly politic, sapping the life-streams of the government, and producing an atrophy of the very soul of our existence as a nation. In its insidious character consisted the danger, for payer as an own for (as that of Secssionism) could it.

have gained the alarming proportions it now presents to an astonished world.

Stavars is true to these infamous principles, and only consistent in the fondness he has ever manifected, in common with all the other ultra, fanatical Mobilionists of his kidney in the country, for the agitation of the subject, and the stern, unbending tenacity with which he clings to the Negro, and pursues his dogma, regardless of consequences. The people of Lancaster county have followed this dark, designing man thus far, and have seen, and are daily wit ness ng, in the desolations of a terrible fraternal war, the result of his principles when applied to the operations of Greenment. Are they still disposed to follow the destiny of his principles, and endorse his policy, notwithstanding the fact patent to every reflecting mind, that upon that very policy we are drifting to the whilpool of destruction? Why this apathy? Why do not the voters of Lancaster county stand erect in the proud consciousness of their manhood, and repudlats the man, and desplays his princip

While there is an unfortunate difference of pinion as to the effect of the President's Proclamation, there ought to be none at all as to the necessity of hurling all our military power upon the rebels at once, so as to end the war if possible before the time designated for the issuance of the final emancipation proclamation of the President. If there is any holding back now on the part of the Abolitionists in delaying the filling up of the armies, or in impeding and embarrassing the movements of General McCLELLAN, it will be because they care more for the emancipation proclamation than for the Union. Let them be watched. Every consideration of public nolicy now demands that the war be pushed on with the utmost vigor.

General Pope has sent his first des patch to Gen. Halleck from the headquarters of the Indian expedition, at St. Paul, Minnesota. He says that the gallant Col. Sibley fearful the difficulties with the Sioux, in the has recently defeated the Sioux Indians at same State, have just commenced, and will Yellow Medicine, Minnesota, and that he is

# COL. WALL ON ARBITRARY AN-

BURLINGTON, Sept. 16 To the Editor of the N. Y. World:

DEAR SIR: The thanks of every lover of liberty, and of the constitutional rights of the citizens, are certainly due to you for your bold protest against the recent arbitrary arrests of the administration. You seem, however, strangely to forget the brave spirits who are now and have been pining in the dreary case-mates of Fort Warren for the last twelve or fourteen months. I refer to the Police Commissioners of Baltimore and the members of the late Legislature of Maryland. The of-fense of the Baltimore commissioners consisted in their very properly refusing to resign the official position they held under the laws of Maryland at the dictation of a newly made Major General, just fresh from Massachusetts. Their offense had this extent, no more. There was no allegation or pretense that they had been concerned either directly or indirectly in aiding those in arms against the United States

authorities Surely even in our day of startling novelties in criminal jurisprudence, this is a strange of fense to be deemed worthy of a close imprisonment for more than a twelve-month in tant fortress. It would require all the cunning ingenuity of the most remorseless des-potism the world has ever known to torture this into an offense worthy of such a severe punishment. With a mind conscious of right these men have endured with a sublime courage and patience this gross outrage upon their constitutional rights. Innocent of any offense, they have nobly refused to compromise themselves or the cause they represent either by base resignation of their official positions, taking the oath of allegiance, or iving their parole. An unconditional grant of freedom is the only favor they can accept at the hands of an administration that has thus despotically trampled upon their rights.

I honor them for it. It is the highest, most conclusive evidence of their innocence and in egrity. But is it right that a free people hould submit in silence to such gross nities and outrages as have been inflicted upon

these lofty-minded sufferers? Is our indignation to be aroused at the illegal arrests and confinement for a few days of certain substitute brokers, and to find no expression when wrongs upon such high-toned, noble men are thus heaped mountain high! These substitute brokers all profess devoted loyalty. They, like too many patriots in the community, would support the war by making the war support them. While we are willing to protest against the illegal arrest of any man, even if it is for attempting to make a penny out of the anxieties and fears of men pathies more strongly drawn toward the terri-ble case of such noble spirits as Howard, Gatchell, Kane, Harrison, and others. We have little faith in the kind of loyalty that supports itself upon the necessities of the government, and avoids the battle-field-men whose loyalty takes all shades, according to their interest; whose opinions make their in terest the polar star.

# "What makes all doctrine plain and clear? About two hundred pounds a year. And what was proved quite plain before Proved false again?—two hundred more."

There too, in the casemates of that distant fortress, far from home and loving kindred, some of them in close confinement, pers of the late Legislature of Maryland-Harrison, Wallis, and others. Their offense, as alleged, was that they fully intended to pass an ordinance of secession; for this adminis-tration, among their various assumptions, have actually assumed one of the attributes of Deity-of looking into, judging of, and punishing the intents and scoret thoughts of men's hearts. The facts of their case as we have learned them from the most reliable sources, are as follows: The administration charged that these men were about to pass an ordi nance of secession. That ordinance in the first lawyers of Maryland and a member of the Legislature, Mr. Secretary Seward professed o have in his possession.

Now the intention of passing such an ordinance could not for a moment have been en tertained, as no Southern man with State right proclivities admits the right for a moment of any such body as a Legislature to pass or give validity to any such ordinance and in the next place, shortly after their ar rest, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, upon examining the famous document in the hands of the Secretary of State, pronounced it a base forgery; and we have since been informed that who had been indicted for some felony. and convicted while Mr. Wallis was Prosecutor of Baltimore. This put a new complexion on their case, and the Government offered them their liberty upon giving their parole. But under the circumstances of the case, to have accepted the offer would have been tantamount to a confession of guilt. Mr. Harrison ad-lressed a most able and fearless letter to the Secretary, demanding his right for and his companions, as American citizens -That right was their unconditional liberation. It has been refused, and these men to-day are still wears: and desecrates, the name of one of the noblest martyrs who fell in defense of our liberties. In Lafavette still lingers the venerable and able jurist Carmichael, crime was in laying down to a Grand Jury, in the very words of the Constitution, "that no man can be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

Is it not your duty as a journalist to protest

against such outrages as these? What is iberty worth if such usurpations can be coun tenanced? If, when every marshal and every subordinate that is in the employ of the administration, and every jury that goes into the box, can be manipulated to suit their purposes. and the courts of law are open, resort must b had to military dangeons, it can only be meeting those they accuse beneath the full not subject its acts to its searching, scrutini zing rays. The rights so grossly violated are valuable-precious rights to men who aspire to be freemen, and can be "formidable to turants only.' The men who justify them will be found to be only those whom coward fear has emasculated or filthy lucre cor Yours, respectfully, JAMES W. WALL

#### DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Eight Soldiers Killed and Upwards of HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, a horrible accident took place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, just beyond the bridge crossing the Susquehanna river, almost opposite the city. A troop train of some twenty freight cars, containing the 20th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, including the Corn Exchange pany and Revenue Guards of Philadelphia, was on the way to this city from Greencastle, where they had been encamped for a few days. The train was behind time, and had been waiting for a train from Carlisle, but, none

coming, the train proceeded. The weather was very foggy, and it was with the utmost difficulty be descried along the track, but every thing went on smoothly until within about a mile of the bridge, when the train came suddenly on an engine stationed on the track. The engineer of the troop train immediately

collision, and the engines came together with terrific force. The car immediately behind the tender of the troop train was crushed into fragments, and nearly all of its occupants either killed

or wounded.

The second car was driven into the first and completely destroyed, and a number of persons badly hurt. The third car was thrown

on top of the second, the wheels crushing through the top.

The most horrifying portion of the scene were the cries of the wounded, some forty in number, and the sight of the dead. They were all carried to a house close by, and sur

geons sent for from Harrisburg. ness on the part of the railroad officials.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

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AP Equality to All! Uniformity of Plice! A new feature of Businese; Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Frice Clothing Store. 602 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the argest, most varied and fashionvole stock of clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared and groat pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

price.
Ramamber the Cressent, in Market, above 6th, No. 604
2ab 26 13-6