EY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

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SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR. Before the Democratic State Convention at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1862, on Receiving the Nomination for Gov-

Mr. President, having uniformly and decidedly expressed my unwillingness to hold any official position, at this time, I did not expect my name would be brought before this Convention. The nomination you have made subjects me to great inconvenience, whatever may be the result of the ensuing election. I came to this Convention expecting to aid in placing at the head of the ticket the name of one whom I feel to be more fit than myself for that honorable position. But, sir, whatever may be the injury to myself, I cannot refuse a nomination made in a manner that touches my heart and fills me with a still stronger sense of my obligations to this great and patriotic party. In addition to my debt of gratitude to partial friends, I am impelled by the condition of our country to sacrifice my personal wishes and interests to its good.

Two years have not passed away since a Convention, remarkable for its numbers, patriotism, and intelligence, assembled at this place to avert if possible the calamities which afflict our people. In respectful terms, it implored the leaders of the political party which had triumphed at a recent election to submit to the people of this country some measures of conciliation which would save them from civil war. It asked that before we should be involved in the evils and horrors of domestic bloodshed, those upon whom it would bring bankruptcy and ruin, and into whose homes it would carry desolation and death, should be allowed to speak. That prayer for the rights of our people was derided and denounced, and false assurances were given that there was no danger. The storm came upon us with all its fury-and the war so constantly and clearly foretold, desolated our land. It is said no compromise would have satisfied the South. If we had tried them it would not now be a matter of discordant opinion. If these offers had not satisfied the South, they would have gratified loyal men at the North, and would have united us more perfectly.

Animated by devotion to our Constitusupport of the Government, and one year government can bear up against were told that he who clamored for his the Secretary of State admits: constitutional rights was a traitor!

Congress assembled. Inexperienced in the conduct of public affairs, drunk with power, it began its course of agitation, outrage, and wrong. The defeat of our arms at Manassas for a time filled it with terror. Under this influence it adopted the resolution of Mr. Crittenden, declaring,

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Dismionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; That in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will ing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; That this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subju-gation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are ac-complished the war ought to cease."

Again the people rallied around the flag of the Union. But no sooner were their fears allayed than they began anew the factious intrigues—the violent discussions and the unconstitutional legislation which ever brings defeat and disgrace upon nations. In vain were they warned of the consequences of their follies. In vain did the President implore forbearance and moderation. No act was omitted which would humiliate and mortify the loyal men of the South. Every topic calculated to divide and distract the North was dragged. of the Union. But no sooner were their divide and distract the North was dragged into embittered debates. Proclamations of emancipation were urged upon the President, which could only confiscate the property of loyal citizens at the South; r none others could be reached by the power of the government. The confiscation act had already forfeited the legal rights of all who were engaged in or who aided and upheld the rebellion. These were excited to desperate energy by laws which made their lives, their fortunes, the safety of their families and homes depend of the Democratic party. God knows that upon the success of their schemes. From as a member of that patriotic organization, the dragon's teeth, sown broadcast by Congress, have sprung the armies which have driven back our forces and which now grounded upon truths that cannot be gainbeleaguer the Capital of our country. The sayed. Once more then, our Republican acts of the National Legislature have given pleasure to the Abolitionists and victor- humiliation and disgrace, we implore you, ies to the Secessionists. But while treason rejoices and triumphs, defeat and dis- political triumph, listen to our suggesgrace have been brought upon the flag of our country and the defenders of our Con- but with entreaties. Follow the pathways stitution. Every man who visited. Washington six months ago could see and feel shall be extricated from our perilous posiwe were upon the verge of disaster. Dis- tion. On the other hand, if you will still cord, jealousy, envy, and strife pervaded be governed by those who brought us into

I went to the camp of our soldiers. Amid the hardships of an exhausting campaign-amid sufferings from exposure and want-amid those languishing upon beds of sickness, or those struck down by the casualties of war, I heard and saw only devotion to our Constitution, and love States, when he says he is pressed to viofor our Country's Flag. Each eye bright late his duty, his oath of office, and the ened as it looked upon the National Standard with its glorious emblazonry of Stars ardly and heartless men, living far away and Stripes. From this scene of patriotic from the scenes of war, fattening upon the devotion I went into the National Capitol. wealth coined from the blood and misery I traversed its Mosaic pavements; I gazed upon its walls of polished marble; I saw upon its ceilings all that wealth, lavishly people and Government have been robbed poured out, could do to make them sug-that those who have suffered most in this wonderful wealth and varied productions. Art had exhausted itself in painting and purest patriotism under the terrible trials sculpture to make every aspect suggestive of high and noble thought and purpose. Full of the associations which cluster about this vast Temple which should be upon them by the hands of a Government about this vast Temple which should be they are struggling to uphold. By the ed its Legislative Halls; their gilded walls the President from that pressure. and gorgeous furniture did not contrast

THE "LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. more strongly with the rude scenes of martial life than did the glistening putrescence and thin lacquer of Congressional virtue contrast with the sterling loyalty and noble self-sacrifice of our country's defenders. strife.

azure field is a traitor too.

nearly one thousand millions of dollars, enough to meet in fair and open discussion and the sacrifice of more than one hun- with well-defined principles and policies. dred thousand Northern lives, in the lan- Then each will serve our country as well guage of the Evening Post :

what has been the result? Our armies of the West, the noble victors of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, are scattered so that no man knows their whereabouts, while the foe they were sent to disperse is a hundred miles in their rear, threatening the cities of Tennessee and Kentucky, and even advancing toward one of the principal commercial cities of the Free States. There is no leadership, no unity of command, apparently no plan or concert of action in the entire region we have undertaken to hold and defend. At the same time, our army of the East, numbering 250,000 troops, fully armed and equipped, and admirably disciplined, after investing the capital of the enemy has been driven back to its original position on the Potomac, decimated in numbers, and unprepared to make a single vigorous movement in advance.

And it adds: And it adds:

Now it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that this is a failure, disgraceful, humiliating, and

organ of the Secretary of State, now admits, it is still true that its success gives power the truths uttered in this Hall when we and influence to the violent and fanatical. assembled here in February, 1861; truths and that their party action always goes then derided and denounced as absurb and treasonable. It says:

The war has been a stern schoolmaster to the people of the loyal States. We have learned the folly of underrating our enemies. We have learned that they are equally brave, equally hardy, equally quick witted, equally endowed with martial qualities with ourselves. We have learned that they are terribly in earnest in their efforts to achieve their ends.

The New York Tribune declares that The New York Tribune declares that

The ceuntry is in peril. Viewed from the standpoint of the public estimate of the situation, it is in
extreme peril. The Rebels seem to be pushing forward their forces all along the border line from the
Atlantic to the Missouri. They are threatening the
Potomac and the Ohio. They are striking at Washington, Cincinnati, and Louisville. This simultaneous movement is both alarming and encouraging.
It is alarming, because through the timidity, despondency, or folly of the Federal Government, it may
become temporarily successful, giving to the foe a
lodgment in some portion of the Free States which
may require weeks to break up.

But it is admitted by those who were

But it is admitted by those who were opposed to us, that debt and defeat are not tion and Union, our people rallied to the down. A virtuous people and a pure since showed an armed strength that amount of outward pressure or physical astonished the world. We again appealed calamity, but when rottenness and corrupto those who wielded this mighty material tion pervade the legislative hall or execupower, to use it for the restoration of the tive department, the heart of the patriot Union and to uphold the Constitution, and | faints and his arm withers. The organ of

the Secretary of State admits:

"There have been mistakes. There have been peculations. Weak men have disgraced, and bad men have betrayed the Government. Contractors have fattened on fat jobs. Adventurers have found the war a source of private gain. Moral desperadoes have flocked about the National Capital and lain in wait for prey. The scum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled them by its reek and offensive odor. There has been mismanagement in the departments; mismanagement whereever great labor had been performed and great responsibilities devolving. Men—even Presidents and Cabinet officers and Commanding Generals—have erred because they could not grasp the full significance of the drama, and because they were compelled to strike out on untrodden paths."

orator: "I declare it upon my responsibility as a sena-tor of the United States," said John P. Hale, "that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profileacy practised in the various departments of the Govern-ment, then they are the said of the Govern-

The New York World exclaims in an

agony of remorse:

suppression of liberty. The New York Times demands a change in the Administration, and in the conduct

of affairs. I have thus carefully set forth the declarations and named the witnesses to and candor, and all the solemnity of a Judicial Tribunal.

It is with a sorrowful heart I point to these dark pictures, not drawn by journals We feel that we have set an example of fellow-citizens, in this day of our common tions. We do not come with reproaches, our present condition, you will learn too late that there are deeper depths of degradation before us, and greater miseries to be borne than those which now oppress us. Nav. more, the President of the United States appeals to us all, in his communication with the loyal men of the Border Constitution of the land-pressed by cowof the land, and living in those localities where official investigations show that this contest, who have shown the highest and of divided families, of desolated homes, of ruined fortunes, and of blood-stained fields, should have a new and further evil inflicted

NECESSITY FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. An attempt is made to close the ears of our Republican friends to our appeals, because we act as a political organization .-Can we do otherwise? Would not the dis-I listened to debates full of bitterness and persion of this ancient party, identified as it is with the growth, greatness and glory I saw in the camp a heartfelt homage to of our land, be looked upon as a calamity, our national flag-a stern defiance of those even by our opponents? Did not a shadow who dared to touch its sacred folds with fall upon our country when it was torn hostile hands. I heard in the Capitol apart at Charleston; and do not men of threats of mutilation of its emblazonry— all parties point to its disruption as one of by striking down the life of States. He the causes of this unnatural war? Is it who would rend our national standard by not just we should have a representation dividing our Union is a traitor. He who in the State and National Government prowould put out one glittering star from its portioned to our contributions to our armies and the treasury? If we elect all THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY of our ticket at this time, we shall have no Let us now confront the facts of our more than our proportioned share of politcondition, and they shall be stated in the ical power. It may be said we should meet language of those who brought the ad- without regard to political organizations, ministration into power, and who now are and nominate officers. This destroys the politically opposed to the members of this object of such organizations. Let the two Convention. After the expenditure of great parties be honest and honorable out of power as in power. The vigilance

their friends, it would weaken their opponents. Every advantage gained over Abolitionism puts down the rebellion. While they and we know that there are many just The Evening Journal, the accredited and patriotic men in the Republican party, and influence to the violent and fanatical, beyond their party platform.

Every fair man admits there is no way of correcting abuses but by a change of political leaders. The Republican party demanded this when they charged abuses upon Democratic administrations. They should concede the principle now.

Experience shows that frauds practised by political friends are not punished by men in power. It is conceded that gross frauds have been committed in different departments of the government; that they have brought distress upon our soldiers, defeat upon our arms, and disgrace upon our people. But not one man has been punished or made to feel the power of that prerogative which is claimed to be an incident of war-corruption, that has done more to destroy the National power than entenced to death—the official who closed his eyes to frauds, which destroyed armies, is quietly removed, by and with the advice of the Senate, and represents the Nation's character at the Capital of a friendly power! Citizens in loval States who became the object of suspicion or of malignant assaults, have been seized at their homes, dragged to distant prisons without trial and without redress, while each convicted plunderer walks freely and boldly wronged. Maladministration demands a

change of administration. At this time, issues should be fairly and boldly made. It is no dishonor to be mistaken, but it is disgraceful not to be decide who is right and who is wrong now, have lost us the sympathy of the civilized Hear the voice of a leading Republican were right and who were wrong heretofore. We are in favor of the rights of the State, as well as of the General Government; we are in favor of local self-government, as the history of the decline and fall of nawell as of the National jurisdiction within its proper sphere.

While we thus meet as a political organization, it is not for partisan purposes. We can best serve our country in this relationship. The President of the United States will bear witness that he has not been pressed or embarassed by us. We have loyally responded to every call made upon us by constituted authority. We have obeyed all orders to reinforce our armies. When we were in power we denounced the higher law doctrine-the principles that men might set up their wills against the statutes of the land-as treasonable. We denounced it when uttered by Northern men; we are combatting it now when it is asserted by the rebellious South. We repudiate it by submitting to every demand of our Government made this lawful indictment, against our rulers, This obedience has not been constrained but cheerfully rendered, even in support of a party and policy to which we are op-posed. We have struggled to sustain not only the letter but the spirit of our laws. loyalty that will not be lost upon those opposed to us. Having done our duty, we now demand our rights, and we shall at this time set in calm and fearless judgment upon the conduct of our rulers.-Ours shall not be the language of discord and violence. We deplore the passionate and vindictive assaults of leading Republican journals upon those holding civil or military stations. Above all, we protest in behalf of our country's honor and dignity against their insubordinate and disrespectful language towards the President of these United States. Such language wrecks the authority of Government and tends to anarchy and public disorder. For another reason we cannot disband

our organization. No other party can save this country. It alone has clearly defined purposes and well settled principles. It has been well said in our Congressional Address, that under its guid-

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CANNOT

SAVE THE COUNTRY. On the other hand, the very character of the Republican organization, makes it incapable of conducting the affairs of the Government. For a series of years, it has practised a system of coalitions, with men differing in principle, until it can have no distinctive policy. In such chaotic masses the violent have most control. They have been educating their followers for years, through the press, not to obey laws which did not accord with their views. How can they demand submission from whole communities, while they contend that individuals may oppose laws opposed to their consciences? They are higher law men.— They insist that the contest in which we are engaged is an irrepressible one, and that therefore the South could not avoid it, unless they were willing at the outset to surrender all that abolitionists demanded. To declare that this contest is irrepressible, declares that our fathers formed a government which could not stand. Are For this reason they cannot save our of State and National governments. If of Mr. Lincoln, we have loyally sustained ernment? Have not their speeches and acts given strength to the rebellion, and have they not also enabled its leaders to prove to their deluded followers that the contest was an irrepressible one?

But their leaders have not only asserted that this contest was irrepressible, unless the South would give up what extreme Republicans demand, (their local institutions.) but those in power have done much to justify this rebellion in the eyes of the world. The guilt of rebellion is determined by the character of the government against which it is arrayed. The right of revolution, in the language of President Lincoln, is a sacred right when exerted against a bad government.

We charge that this rebellion is mos wicked, because it is against the best government that ever existed. It is the excellence of our government that makes resistance a crime. Rebellion is not necessarily wrong. It may be an act of the highest virtue-it may be one of the deepest depravity. The rebellion of our fathers is our proudest boast-the rebelbellion of our brothers is the humiliation of our nation, is our national disgrace.-To resist a bad government is patriotism

—to resist a good one is the greatest guilt. The first is patriotism, the last is treason. Legal tribunals can only regard resistance of laws as a crime, but in the form of public sentiment the character of the government will decide if the act is treason or patriotism.

Our government and its adminstration are different things; but in the eyes of the civilized world, abuses, weakness or folly armed rebellion, has gone unscathed. The in the conduct of affairs go far to justify sentinel who slept upon his post has been resistance. I have read to you the testimony of Messrs. Greeley, Weed, Bryant. Raymond, and Marble, charging fraud, corruption, outrage and incompetency upon those in power. Those who stand up to testify to the incompetency of these representatives of a discordant party to conduct the affairs of our government are politically opposed to us. Bear in mind that the embarrassments of President Lincoln grow out of the conflicting views of his political friends, and their habits among the people he has robbed and and principles of insubordination. His hands would be strengthened by a Democratic victory, and if his private prayers are answered, we will relieve him from the pressure of philanthropists who thirst for blood and who call for the extermination outspoken. Let this war at least settle South. The brutal and bloody language

world in a contest where all mankind

ity make war on the Union men of the South and strengthen the hands of secessionists by words and acts which enable them to keep alive the flames of civil war. What is done on the battle field by the blood and treasure of the people, is undone by Senators. Half of the time is spent in factious measures designed to destroy all footing measures designed to destroy all to find the sees in annoying our army, in meddling with its operations, embarrassing our generals, and in publishing undingested and unfounded scandal. One party is seeking to bring about peace, the other to keep alive hatred and bitterness by into the control of the

that the South was unable to maintain and

honored by an official station?

by false teaching, instilled contempt and to be a sacred compact, we not only de- our purposes were factious, the hate into the minds of the people? Who stroy all sense of security, but we turn of disorder are everywhere within our stained our land with blood? Who caused away from our shores the vast tide of reach. If we were as disobedient to this ruin and distress? All these things are foreign immigration. It comes here now Government and as denunciatory of its within our own knowledge. Are their not because there are not other skies as officials as those who placed them in power, authors the leaders to rescue us from our bright and other lands as productive as we could make them tremble in their seats calamities? They shrink back appalled ours. It seeks here security for freedom of power. We have been obedient under from the mischief they have wrought, and for rights of conscience—for immunity all circumstances. But let no man mistell you it is an irrepressible contest. That from tyrannical interferences, and from take this devotion to our country and its reason is as good for Jefferson Davis as for meddling impertinence. The home and Constitution for unworthy fear. We have them. They attempt to drown reflections fireside rights heretofore enjoyed by the no greater stake in good order than other by new excitements and new appeals to American people—enjoyed under protec- men. Our arms are as strong, our enduour passions. Having already, in legislation of a written Constitution—have made lation, gone far beyond the limits at us great and prosperous. I entreat you ing as those of our political opponents. which, by their resolutions, they were pledged to stop, they now ask to adopt hands!

again, touch them not with sacrilegious But we seek the blessings of peace, of law, measures which they have heretofore denounced as unjust and unconstitutional.

As our national calamities thicken around us an attempt is made by their authors to avoid their responsibilities by insisting that our failures are due to the fact that their measures are not carried out, although Government has already gone far beyond its pledges. The demands cause they hope to save themselves from condemnation by having unsatisfied demands.

abelished slavery in the District of gan? Columbia, but, to quiet clamorous men, an act of Confiscation and Emancipation was will give rise to new and angry discussions. corded. We wish to see our Union saved, the policy of statutes and proclamations. their slaves. These measures seem to national debt, and its share is thrown off have reanimated them. They have a care- upon other property. It is held where confident of the support of a People who less and reckless way of appropriating many of the government contracts have cannot be deaf or blind to the teachings of their lives and property, which by act of been executed, and where in some instances Congress belong to us, in support of their

will take the property of the loyal men of the Border States. The violent men of this party, as you know from experience, my conservative Republican friend, in the end have their way. They now demand that the President shall issue a Proclamation of immediate and universal emancipation! Against whom is this to be directed?

Multiply into contempt? Is it safe to encourage the formation of irresponsible committees, made up of impertinent men, who thrust themselves into the conduct of public affairs, and try to dictate to public rulers? or will you tolerate the enrollment of armies which are not constituted or organized by proper authorities? Are such things just towards those who have not against those in a distance, by mall or the charge of a practical and experienced Job Printer.—PRINT CHECKS.

NOTES, LEGAL BLANKS,
NO tion! Against whom is this to be directed? placed their fortunes in the hands of the Not against those in rebellion, for they come within the scope of Congress. It can only be applied to those who have been true to the Union and our flag. They are their reliance upon our faith, is not this proposal black with ingratitude?

The scheme for an immediate emancipation and general arming of the slaves throughout the South is a proposal for the murder unparalleled in the history of the in legislation. world. The horrors of the French Revo- WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROPOSE lution would become tame in comparison. Its effect would not be confined to the

to a man to cease from strife, but every fool will be meddling."

This war cannot be brought to a successful conclusion or our country restored to an honorable peace under the Republican leaders, for another reason. Our disasters are mainly due to the fact that they have not dared to tell the whole truth to the community. A system of misrepresentation had been practised so long and so successful by that when the way of their passions or their purposes. They have not only carried discord long and so successful by that when the way.

Camden and Mansfield, have for long periods of time given strength and vitality and honor to its social system, while battleshed the president Lincoln's Grand March, with the best Vignette of 85 of sor season. Come fallor, and Laura Keene whole structures of State as well as of the National Government, by denunciations of every law and of all authority that stands in the way of their passions or their purposes. They have not only carried discord lints our churches and legislative halls, but need by incendiary fires, then he uttered to a man to cease from strife, but every press it teaches contempt for the Laws, periods of time given strength and vitality to the community. A system of poses. They have not only carried discord by infuriated fanatics, and his house was misrepresentation had been practised so into our churches and legislative halls, but long and so successful by that when the war into our armies. Every General who those words which checked at once uninto our armies. Every General who agrees with them upon the subject of slavery is upheld in every act of insubordination and sustained against the clearest proofs of incompetence, if not of corruption. On the other hand, every commander who differs from their views upon the single point of Slavery, is denounced, not only for incompetency, but constantly depreciated in every act. No man is allowed to be a Christian; no man is regarded as a statesman; no man is regarded as a statesman; no man is suffered unmolested to do his duty as a colder reliant in the storm was still.—

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my object the stem of the known procedures of the land. He showed to the world the calm and awful majesty of the law, unshaken amidst convulsions. Self-reliant in its strength and purity, it was driven to no acts which destroy the spirit of law. Violence was rebuked, the heart of the nation was reassured, a sense of security grew up, and the storm was still.—

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my object to the stone unit lay for children; Blumber, my darling, lizzate dies to-night, Jenny's coming of the green. Was my loved ones control of the known procedures of the land. He showed to the storm and awful majesty of the law, unshaken amidst convulsions. Self-reliant in its strength and purity, it was driven to no acts which destroy the spirit of law. Violence was rebuked, the heart of the nation was reassured, a sense of security grew up, and the storm was still.—

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my object to the stone provide the story itself the Jenny Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my object to the story itself the story of the kind of children and when a mander who differs from their views upon the story to a story to constitute the burst upon us they feared to let people agrees with them upon the subject of lawful power and lawless violence. He know its full proportions, and they per- slavery is upheld in every act of insubor- declared that every citizen was entitled to sisted in assuring their friends it was but dination and sustained against the clearest a passing excitement. They still asserted proofs of incompetence, if not of corrup-From five millions the population increased to thirty millions. The Bevolutionary debt was extinct, and to warn our people of the magnitude. Two freedy warn were associated with a moderation of the Constitution; you have not been a part of the moderate or flee in the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention and truitor, without suppressing a single of the grossest abuse of below and the store which regard to the South has drenched the midst of the grossest abuse of the same of the warn were single with the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the midst of the grossest abuse of the context of a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the midst of the grossest abuse of below in the midst of the grossest abuse of the context or a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the midst of the grossest abuse of the context or a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the midst of the grossest abuse of below in the midst of the grossest abuse of the context or a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the midst of the grossest abuse of the context or a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the midst of the grossest abuse of below in the midster of a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the midster of a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the midster of a single "traitor," though the Harfford Convention sat during one of the wars. If the property the single point of Slavery, is denounced to thirty mids and point only for incompetency, but comparing ont only for incompetency, but comparing ont only for incompetency, but comparing ont on the single point of Slavery, is denounced. In the single point of Slavery, is denounced. In the singl carry on a war. They denounced as a mander who differs from their views upon

We are threatened with the breaking up we begin a war upon the pompromises of him. Differing from the Administration as the Constitution we must go through with to the course and conduct of the war, we it. It contains many restraints upon our have cheerfully responded to every demand National rights. It may be asked with made on us. To-day we are putting forth what right the six small New England our utmost efforts to reinforce our armies States, with a population less than that of in the field. Without conditions or threats New York, have six times its power in the we are exerting our energies to strengthen Senate, which has become the controlling the hands of government, and to replace it of these men will never cease, simply be branch of government? By what natural in the commanding position it held in the right do these States with their small eyes of the world before recent disasters. united population and limited territories, We are pouring out our blood, our trea-At the last session, Congress not only vania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michi-

The vast debt growing out of this war just. By this act, the rebels have no the Union and see how small is the terriproperty-nor even their own lives-and tory in which it will be owned. We are ment and disgust of those who believe in States, and the last will have a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unthese rebels still live and fight and hold fortunately there is no taxation upon this gross frauds have been practised. It is held largely where the Constitution gives But these fanatical men have learned that it is necessary to win a victory before With all these elements of discord, is it they divide the spoil—and what do they wise to assail constitutional law, or bring

Government at this crisis? We implore you do not be deceived again with this Syren song of no danger. There is danger, great and imminent, of the to be punished for their loyalty. When destruction of all government, of safety we consider their sufferings and their cruel for life and property, unless the duty of wrongs at the hands of the secessionists, obedience to law and respect for authorities, and the honest support of those in the public service both military and civil, are taught and enforced, by all the means within our control.

With us there is no excuse for revolubutchery of women and children, for tionary action. Our system of governscenes of lust and rapine; of arson and ment gives peaceful remedies for all evils

TO DO. Mr. President:—It will be asked what walls of cities, but there would be a wide do we propose to do. We mean, with all e lost us the sympany, and in a contest where all mankind puld be upon one side.

Turning to the legislative departments our Government, what do we see? In see history of the decline and fall of name on the history of the decline and fall of name on the property of the seems of civilized Europe. History tells of the fires kindled in the name of religion, of acrosites sommitted under pretexts of order or liberty; but it is now urged that scentinuance in session is more disast true than defeat upon the battle field. It excites alarm and disgust.

The public are disappointed in the results of the war. This is owing to the differing objects of the people on the one hand, and fanatical agitators in and out of Congress on the other. In the army, the Union men of the North and South battle Union men of the North and South battle by side, under one flag, to put down rebellion and uphold the Union and Congress on the other. In the army, the Union men of the South hand, and considerable the search of the full privileges of life among the white activity and the presentatives of the full privileges of life among the white South hand strengthen the hands of secestity of the full privileges of life among the white South hand strengthen the hands of secestity.

The public are disappointed in the resident state of the people on the one hand, and fanatical agittors in and out of Congress on the other. In the army, the Union men of the North and South battle by side, under one flag, to put down rebellion and uphold the Union and Congress on the other. In the army, the Union men of the South hands of the full privileges of life among the white south and the proposition of the full privileges of life among the white south and the proposition of the full privileges of life among the white south and the proposition of the full privileges of life among the white south and the proposition of the full privileges of life among the white south and the proposition of the full privileges of life among the white south and the proposition of spread scene of horror over the vast ex- our powers of mind and person to support

power has been gained? I appeal to you assert if those who tried to teach safe at this time?

The weight of annual taxation will test tection were reciprocal obligations. He severely the loyalty of the people of the you all others, false, bloody and treason. North. Repudiation of our financial obli
support to any legal demand of the loyalty of the people of the who withholds, his carnest and cheerful present day by an officer in the weight of the soldier of the who withholds, his carnest and cheerful present day by an officer in the weight and all others, false, bloody and treason. North. Repudiation of our financial obli
support to any legal demand of the loyalty of the research of the who withholds, his carnest and all others, false, bloody and treason.

NO. 39. Constitution maintained and the Union of the States able, was not sent out with the endorsement gations would cause disorder and endless ernment invites oppression and usurpation of all your managers; and is it not true moral evils. Pecuniary rights will rever on the part of those in authority. The that now, when men blush to own they believed its statements, that its author is Repudiation of the Constitution involves tion or tramples upon the rights, person, repudiation of national debts, of its guar- property or procedure of the governed, in-It is now freely confessed by you all that you have been deceived with respect to the South. Who deceived you? Who; repudiation or national debts, or its guar-property or procedure of the governed, institution of conscience. The moment we show the world that we do not hold the Constitution faithfully acted upon these precepts. If

of order.

We ask the public to mark our policy balance the power of New York, Pennsyl- sures, and our men, to rescue it from a position in which it can neither propose peace nor conduct successful war. this support is freely and generously acpassed, which, in the opinion of leading It will be held almost exclusively in a few our laws vindicated, and peace once more Republicans, was unconstitutional and un- Atlantic States. Look upon the map of restored to our land. We do not claim more virtue or intelligence than we award to our opponents, but we now have the sad they own no slaves. But to the astonish- to be divided into creditor and debtor and bloody proof that we act upon sounder principles of government. Animated by the motto we have placed upon our banner -" The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws"-we go into the political contest the last two years.

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you hear the Angels coming; Mere liberty dwelst lien't
you hear the Angels coming; Mere liberty dwelst lien't
country; Freedom, Truth and Right, (national songs.) is
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