gener. at our lowest rates.

27 V B. PALMEN, the American Newspaper Agent, N.

28 Corner Hith and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements fulls paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

ADVERTISING AGENCY is located.

No. 50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized.



And the guard of its spo less fame shall be 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 AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUNI HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS. The Democratic Headquarters, on the even ing of the election, will be at Barnett's Hotel, corner of North Queen and Chestnut streets. ELECTION -- TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

street, and get your tickets. They are all folded and ready for delivery. THE WAR NEWS.

Nothing new has transpired in the army the Potomac during the past week. President visited General McClellan on Wed- his Abolition coadjutors allege, only about nesday, and reviewed the troops. There has been a severe battle at Corinth.

Miss., between the Union army commanded by General Rosecrans, and the rebels under Generals Price, Van Dorn and Lovell. The fight took place on Friday last, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides. The particulars are not given. There has also been some severe skirmishing in Kentucky, resulting in the defeat of Morgan, the rebel guerilla chief.

THE ELECTION -- NEXT TUESDAY. The General Election takes place throughout the State on Tuesday next, the 14th inst. The circumstances by which we are surrounded make it the most important election ever held in Pennsylvania, as upon the result, in a great measure, depends (we verily believe) the weal or woe of the Republic for all time to come. Should the Abolitionists succeed the war will be interminable and the they will, the war will be prosecuted to an early termination on Constitutional principles.

It is for you, fellow-citizens of Lancaster county, to say, on Tuesday next, whether or though as a private citizen, he earnestly Democratic State Convention, on the occasion not you will aid the conservative masses desired the success of Mayor Sanderson. We throughout the Commonwealth in bringing also know it to be false that Mr. Buchanan It is well worth a careful and reflective read back the insurgent States and restoring the has ever written a line for publication in the ing, by all men who love their country, and Union to what it was but two short years ago. ATTEND TO THE ELECTION.

and the Union be restored in all its former

greatness and glory-the more powerful by

reason of the fiery trial through which it has

There are as yet no Government proclamations directed against the exercise of the elective franchise-for which the Democrats ought to be thankful. That right, we believe, can still be enjoyed without fear of bonds, imprisonment or death. No Provost Marshal has yet attempted to interfere with us for saying we prefer one candidate to another. or one party to another, and expressing our preference through the ballot-box. Let us thus highly favored in these times when the laws are trampled under foot and the Constitution considered a dead letter.

Fellow Democrats, we admonish you to be active, vigilant and firm in the discharge of your duties. If ever your bleeding and dishangs the safety of the Republic, it is nownow, when radical Abolitionism, in every branch of the Government, threatens the of the Union, a vast accumulation of public debt, the ruin of the country, and a radical change in the social and political condition by elevating the negro to an equality with the white race. Ring it out, loud and clear, in every district, that this is not only a contest for the preservation of indisputable, constitu. tional, civil and political rights, but a deathstruggle to maintain the social and political supremacy of the white race over the black regret is too lengthy for our columns this

of the white man over the neero. Rally, then, Democrats, to the support of the Democratic ticket, and let your watchword | CRITTENDEN and HUGHES prevailed, we should [them] personally on the important questions at every election poll be "Down with the not now have a bloody and interminable war now interesting the public." Abolitionists! Democracy and the supremacy of the White Man Forever!"

"PRESTO, CHANGE !"

Mr. Stevens, in his first card, spoke of the Democratic County Convention as a "respechimself, be believed?

TO WORK, DEMOCRATS:

Democrats and conservative men of Lancaster county! the time has arrived when bleeding and distracted country calls upon you in the midst of her agony to go forth and do battle for her-to go forth to the ballotbox, and hurl with the vengeance of a deeply wronged people this sectional party from power. Your beloved country points to the Chickshominy and of Sharpsburg, and asks, did these men die in vain? She points you to her ruined commerce, her enormous public debt, her onerous taxation which will grind you to powder. She points you, with sadupon the brink of destruction.

Men of Lancaster county! Is this not so? weapon-it is the one that the Constitution and in solid phalanx march forth to the ballot-box; give the intervening time between

victory is yours. We need statesmen at the present time in the halls of Congress-men who have more than one idea-men of courage, who will can alone save the country from utter ruin. Men of Lancaster county! an awful respon sibility is resting upon you. Will you prove yourselves equal to the terrible emergency?

THE \$150,000,000 TAX. The army of Assessors is about. These Republican office-holders are prying into every man's dining room and parlor, into his workshop and store, into his barn-yard and stable, to see where they can extort a dollar or two from his hard earnings. And this is but "the beginning of the end," and for this the people of Lancaster county may thank THADDEUS STEVENS, the Chairman of the Committee of last week, is sufficient to pay the interest on of tax for, if the National debt be, as he and the people a five times greater amount than is necessary? Is it that a new batch of public plunderers and officials may amass fortunes at the expense of the tax-payers? Is it that another hundred or two hundred millions may be stolen from the public treasury, as was proven to be the case by a Committee of Congress of their own selection?

We want to surround the President, whon we believe to be an honest man himself, with such honest and incorruptible patriots as Gen. STEINMAN, a gentleman against whose integrity we defy aught to be alleged in truth -a man who will vote all reasonable and proper supplies to the President to carry on the war, but who will set his face like a flint against all peculation and extravagance in every department of the Government.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. In answer to the Union, which originated Nation destroyed forever; but, should the the falsehood, and Forney's Press, of Phila-Democrats triumph, as we confidently believe delphia, and the Express, of this city, which gave farther currency to it, we are authorized to say that it is not true that Mr. BUCHANAN has contributed one thousand dollars, or even one dollar, to the fund raised to defeat Mr. STEVENS. Nor is it true that he contributed a single dollar to the fund raised last spring to defeat Dr. Cassidypaper, and are assured that he has not written on political subjects for publication in any other journal since his return from Washing ton, unless we may except the letter to the lishing this speech, truly says: Haysville meeting, in Chester county, in September, 1861.

Living in retirement at Wheatland, and taking no active part in political affairs beyond the private expression of his opinions, when proper, to personal friends, the venerable ex President has been silent under the grossest rejoice and be exceeding glad that we are calumnies and misrepresentations uttered and published against him, firmly believing that time and the good sense of his fellow citizens will vet do him justice.

will yet do bim justice.

STEVENS APPEAL**

In the Notice of the security tracted country needed your services, it is is made the target for all the malicious falsenow, from this time until the election closes hoods and misrepresentations that can be on next Tuesday evening. If ever you had a concocted in the fertile brains of John W. work to perform, upon the success of which Forney and the leading Abolitionists. A overthrow of the Constitution, the disruption sympathiser with the South in their treason.

table" body. In his address to the people another column. The Captain knows how to of Lancaster county, published a few days keep a first-rate Hotel, and those of our after, he denounces it as "the Secession Con-readers who may visit Altoons, would do well vention that nominated Mr. STEINMAN."- to give him a call. They will find the How can such a man, who so fatly contradicts "American House" to be every thing that the would be much more agreeable than his com- act laws to prevent negroes from coming into The Democracy of Old Berks are as true as a structure of the believed that he would be much more agreeable than his com-

"HELP ME CASSIUS, OR I SINK!"

Such was the exclamation of the great Casar, when struggling with the floods of the ordering "that during the existing insurrecevery man must do his duty. Your poor, Tiber, and such is substantially the plaintive tion and as a necessary measure for suppresscry for help uttered by THADDEUS STEVENS in | ing the same, all rehels and insurgents, their his recent appeal to the people of Lancaster county. He is alarmed beyond measure .- and all persons discouraging volunteer enlist The demon of Abolitionism, which he has conjured up from the blackest depths of Pandemonium, refuses to be exorcised at his bidgory fields of Manasses, of Shiloh, of the ding, and it olings to him with the death-like tenacity of the fabled shirt of Nessus. It is law, and liable to trial and punishment by likely to prove much more fatal to him politically than the ghost of Morgan did six and Also, that in all such cases the writ of habeau twenty years ago. He and his coadjutors in infamy have raised the terrific whirlwind of dened look, to the fading, glimmering light of sectionalism which is now devastating the American liberty, and calls upon you to guard | country, but they are utterly impotent to diits sacred embers to the last. For more than rect the storm which is raging in all its fury. sixty years the Democratic party has governed | The Ship of State is plunging and struggling the country, during which time it attained a in the deep, dark gulf of Niggerism, and the state of prosperity and grandeur unparalleled | Abolition pilots who have driven her into the in history. But a sad and mournful change | mæletroem of destruction are uttering piteous has come over the Nation. A sectional cries for help. But their appeals are in vain. folly as other criminals are punished, under party assumes the reins of power, and in less | The people will have no more of their miserthan two years civil war, with all its atten- able and disastrous seamanship. They will dant horrors, is upon us; the whole land is no longer trust the destinies of a great Nadeluged with blood; widows and orphans are tion in such unworthy hands. They will daily multiplying; the Nation seems intoxi- again place the old Democratic pilots on board portunity to confront his accuser and procure cated with gore; the wildest fanaticism who steered the vessel successfully for more usurps the place of sober reason; and civil than seventy years, without ever having once be innocent? Why drag him away, hundreds and constitutional liberty stand trembling stranded her on the shoals and quicksands of miles, before some military commission or which laid in her path.

In his desperation, STEVENS, the arch demaand will you stand still with listless apathy gogue and pestilent agitator, ories piteously while all that you held dear—all that renders for help. Listen to his plaintive appeal, as judging from the past, in ninety-nine cases life desirable—is fast fading from your sight? | published in the Abolition organs of this city. No, never! The ballot-box is your only "Gentlemen, come on! Help us to support the [Emancipation] policy of this honest President. and laws recognize as your proper means of Drop the candidate [Gen. Steinman] who redress. Remember that you are dealing boasts that he voted for Breckinridge on prin with an unscrupulous and insidious foe. Let ciple." And again: "You who cannot con no threats intimidate you or swerve you from scientiously bear arms-you who cannot aid in the path of duty. The hour of your country's the field to suppress this rebellion, can be awful peril is at hand! Gird on your armour, equally useful in another sphere" by supporting me [Stevens] in all my misdeeds. You are not calculated to unite more firmly, nor wed can go to the ballot-box and vote down the rethis and next Tuesday wholly to your country | bellion [against Niggerism] by voting against -lay aside all your party prejudices-cut the Breckinridge [Democratic] ticket." Do, loose the ties of business, and stand up to the gentlemen, for mercy's sake, forgive my past work in all your pride and power, and the sins of omission and commission-my treasonable conduct towards the Union and the Constitution-and vote for me only this once more, although I have already been eight years a member of Congress, and I promise you upon shrink not when the shells of discord and fa- the honor of a Christian that I will never be naticism burst around them -men who "fight | guilty of such base and wicked conduct again. for their country and not its hurrah." Such | Do, gentlemen, for the sake of the four mila man is GEURGE M STEINMAN. Rally, then, lions of my "colored brethren," for whom my to his standard—suffer it not to go down in bowels yearn, and for whose sake I am willing the awful conflict before you-suffer not the to carry fire and sword and indiscriminate hordes of mad abolitionism, led on by that destruction to every thing animate and inaniarch agitator, Thaddeus Stevens, to wrest vic- mate in every city, village and hamlet south tory from your banners. The success of the of Mason and Dixon's line, turn out to the Democratic party, and its restoration to power, election and vote for me-me Thandeus Ste-VENS, of Vermont, the only man in the great county of Lancaster fit to represent you in the National Councils!

notes-never did cries of anguish and distress license. and remorse come with more terrible energy from the line of mortal man. But, like the teamster in the fable, he calls in vain upon Hercules to help him. An insulted and outraged people cannot be moved from a stern sense of duty by his lachrymose appeals.-They see the ruin and desolation he has brought upon the country, and they have determined to abandon him to his fate-" to the Call at A. J. Steinman's office, West King | Ways and Means. This tax, as we stated | deep damnation of his taking off." He may "call spirits from the vasty deep," but they TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MIL- will not come at his bidding. He has been first pitched his tent on the soil of good, old DREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!-Every tax-payer in the county is beginning to by his mischievous legislation. The army of Abolition tax assessors and tax collectors, now prying into every house and barnyard in the county, attests his care [?] for the welfare of his constituents; and the dark and gloomy prospect ahead is yet more disheartening to the industrial classes—the farmers, mechanics and laboring men-all over the broad domain of our once happy Commonwealth. The neo ple see all this and feel it too, and it is in vain for this arch-demagogue—the cause of all these burthens and impositions-to call upon them to sustain him in his Abolition proclivities and reckless squandering of their hardearned money. He feels that the boat is leaving him here as it did in Adams county many years ago, when he broke up the Whig party in that region-hence his piteous appeals to his quondam political friends, and his violent and malignant abuse of his Democratic fellow

A NOBLE SPEECH.

citizens.

We print, on our first page, the able and eloquent speech of the Hon. Horatio Seyhour. of New York, delivered before the New York of his receiving the nomination for Governor. Intelligencer, since we have had charge of the are anxious to find a remedy for the evils of civil war and encroachments upon constitutional rights, which now threaten the nation's destruction. A New York journal, in pub-"There is no man, of whatever politics, who

is an honest, loyal American, that does not thank Governor Seymour for his noble speech. whether he intends to vote for him or not.-There is no sentiment in that speech to which Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster. Silas Wright, or any other of the great men of the great and lamented past would not, were he now living, heartily subscribe. No calmly, finds in it one word that he would object to. Its loyalty is of no deceptive character. It is a plain and yet a noble utterance of the true, the sound, the only American doctrine. We suggest to those gentlemen who

pany. He remained at home.

The President has issued a proclamatic aiders and abettors, within the United States, ments, resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial courts-martial or military commission."corpus is suspended.

Pennsylvania has an act of Assembly pur ishing the above offences by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three years and a fine not less than \$1000. This State is loyal-its courts are open and the adminis tration of justice uninterrupted. If there be disloyal persons in her borders, why not let them take the consequences of their crime and the forms of our constitution and laws, which guarantee to the humblest citizen the right of trial by jury, at the place where the crime was committed-where he may have the opthe witnesses to establish his innocence if he court-martial, on the accusation of some persons unknown to him, where it is impossi ble for him to defend himself, and where out of one hundred, he may languish for months and then be discharged without ever knowing who was his accuser or of what he was accused.

No, the North is loyal, at least so far as the Democratic party is concerned, for it has always been the conservator of the Union; but such outrages as have been perpetrated upon I am approached with the most opposite the rights of citizens the past twelve months, the affections of its people to this administration; and we should suppose the administration would have discovered this fact long ere

THE INTERNAL TAX LAW. Mr. Boutwell, the Tax Commissioner at Washington, has given another explanation and construction of Stevens' Tax Law, under

date of the 29th ult. that a tavern keeper, besides paying a State and a United States license, must also be icensed as a retail liquor dealer.

All butchers, farmers and truck men, rent ing stails in our markets, will be required to pay the license of retail dealers. All farmers, truck men, butchers, millers.

bakers, &c., selling out of wagons, from house to house, will be required to take out a ped dler's license. Under this construction of the law, farmers

who stand in our streets on market days with Never did dying swan utter more plaintive their wagons, will have to pay a peddler's It is difficult to define the limit of taxation

under the series of constructions of the law which are likely to emanate from the office of Internal Revenue. This important matter will be better understood by our farmers and the rest of the community, after the election, when the taxes will be assessed and collected.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM "That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunion-Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and hundreds of thousands, and the Union HUN- conquest or subjugation, or purpose of over feel the burthens imposed upon the community Constitution, and to preserve the Union with us.

The above is the resolution of Mr. CRITTEN-DEN, passed by Congress the next day after the celebrated battle of Bull Run. Every Democrat voted for it and all but two Republicans, but now the radical Republicans, or Abolitionists, discard it. These should be the purposes of the war, and any other purpose would make it wholesale murder. In accordance with this purpose the Democrats mean it shall be carried on to an honorable and permanent peace, and to secure it they will abor, in season and out of season, until the did so with those they took from a boat that victory shall be theirs. The above resolution was endorsed by the Democracy of Lancaster county when George M. Steinman was nominated. What conservative man will refuse to vote for him?

THE QUESTION.

Will the people of Lancaster county be willing, first to be taxed to pay for emanci- probably do nothing about it. What could I pated negroes, and then taxed to support them after they are free? If they are willing to do this, they will vote for THADDEUS STEVENS for Congress-if not, they will cast their ballots for George M. Steinman. Choose ye between them. But, in all conscience, have we not taxation enough already, levied upon us by the act of this same Abolition demagogue, STE-VENS, that we should favor his re-election in order that we may have more piled on us?-What say the farmers, mechanics, merchants, dealers, and all classes of the business community? It is for them to decide the great question on Tuesday next at the ballot-box.

"When the devil got sick, the devil a monk would be When the devil got well, the devil a monk was he!" Mr. STEVENS is becoming pious in his old age, if we are to judge from the last two paragraphs of his "Address to the People of Lancaster County." He talks flippantly about ! 'scoffers and infidels," the "plagues of Egypt," the "sword of the destroying angel,"

the State. Appoint sain

"THE POPE'S BULL AGAINST THE COME "

The President will have discovered, before many more days roll over his head, that his emancipation proclamation is the grand blun der of his Administration. The people have very quietly submitted to a good many absurd and illegal acts of the Government, in the consciousness that their strength would be developed at the proper time through the ballot box ; but the proclamation emancipating 4. 000,000 slaves by a single stroke of the pen is like turning one of Shakspeare's tragedies into a broad farce without dropping the curtain. The American people are blessed with a fair share of dignity, but they cannot fail to appreciate this blending of the sublime and the ludicrous, and the consequence is that the momentous stake for which a million and a half of men in arms are playing is almost forgotten, while the public attention is engressed upon the collateral and inferior issue now brought into prominence by the President .-His project reminds one of the fabled exploits of the heathen deities; but really none of those divinities ever attempted an enterprise of this magnitude, and would doubtless have been dethroned had they assumed any thing like what our President now under

The President when he wrote this procla mation must have been strongly impressed with the absurdity of his position, which facts prove no one has more clearly appreciated. In a conference on the 13th ult., (only nine days before the date of his Emancipation Proclamation,) with a Clerical delegation from Chicago who visited him to urge the necessity of proclaiming freedom to all the slaves, the President used the following language, as reported by the committee:

"The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for past, and I may even say for months. opinions and advice, and that by religious men, who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other is mistaken in that belief. and perhaps in some respects both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. For, unless I am more de-ceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter. And if I can learn what it is, will do it! These are not, however, the days of miracles, and I suppose it will be By this construction of the law it appears granted that I am not to expect a divine revelation. I must study the plain physical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible and learn what appears to be wise and

> The subject is difficult, and good men do not agree. For instance, the other day four gentlemen of standing and intelligence (naming one or two of the number) from New called as a delegation, on business connected with the war : but, before leaving, two of them earnestly beset me to proclaim general emancipation, upon which the other two at once attacked them! You know, also, that the last session of Congress had a deci-ded majority of anti-slavery men, yet they could not unite on this policy. And the same is true of the religious people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying with a great deal more earnestness. I fear, than our own troops, and expecting God to favor their side; one of our soldiers, who had been taken prisoner, told Senator Wilson, a few days since, that he met with nothing so discouraging as the evident sincerity of those he was among, in their prayers. But we will talk

over the merits of the case.

What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative like the Pope's bull against the Would my word free the slaves, when comet! LIONS OF DOLLARS! Now, the question of is, what does he want this immense amount this immense amount the capital; that in this I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the thirty years—indeed ever since the day he National emergency, Congress, banishing all rebel States? Is there a single court, or feeling of mere passion or resentment, will magistrate, or individual that would be influhis Abolition coadjutors allege, only about Fennsylvania. His Yankee tricks and politithat this war is not waged on their part in to think it would have any greater effect upon cal dogmas have cost the Keystone State any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of the slaves than the late law of Congress, which

> multitude? Gen. Butler wrote me, a few days since, that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him, than to all the white troops under his command. They eat, and that is all; though it is true, Gen. Butler is feeding the whites also, by the thousand; for it nearly amounts to a famine there. If, now, the pressure of the war should call off our forces from New Orleans, to defend some other point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery again? For I am told that whenever the rebels take any blacks prisoners, free or slave, they immediately auction them off! They did so with those they took from a boat that was aground on the Tennessee river, a few days ago. And then I am very ungener ously attacked for it! For instance, when after the late battles at and near Bull Run, an expedition went out from Washington under a flag of truce, to bury the dead and bring in the wounded, and the rebels esized the blacks who went along to help and sent them into slavery. Horace Greeley said in his paper that the Government would probably do nothing about it. What could I do?
>
> Now, then, tell me, if you please, what possible result of good will follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire? Understand, I raise no objections against it, on legal or constitutional grounds, for as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South I Gen. Butler is feeding the whites also, by the

this may be, the people of the country will be

steel to the Union and the Ucastitution.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS .- The Democracy of DEMOCRATIC MESTINGS.—The Democracy of the 'couth West Ward had a large and al rious meeting in front of 'the Humane Engine Hall, Manor street, on Thurstay evening last, which was presided over by thit indefatigable Democracy, Mr. HENN SCRIUM. Addresses of a telling character were delivered by Mr. C. F. REEL. of Millestrallie, in German, Capt. John Wiss, Simon P. Ker, Esq., and ABRAN STANK Esq. Mr. Großer Pontz, an active and enthusiastic young Democrate sang an original song with great effect. The right spirit is aroused in the old "Shanghai?" Ward.

A meeting of the Democracy and other conservative citizans will be held at Swilkey's Saloon, opposite the Circus Lot, Church street, South East Ward, on Thursday evening next at To'clock, which will be addressed by the above-named speakers, and perhaps others. The Fencibles' Band is engaged for the occasion.

A Democratic meeting will be held at Destman's Saloon, Russel's Hall, South Queen street on Friday evening next, at To'clock. Several German and English speakers will be present.

be present.

A Democratic meeting will also be held at Witlinger's Saloon, West King street, on Faturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, which will be addressed by German and English readless.

MAJOR JOHN P. SHINDLE .- This gentleman, major John F. Shindle. In the gentlettation is "zay and incomparable" tenor drummer of the Fencibles' Band, has been tendered and accepted the position of Drum Major of Col. Franklin's Regiment, and will shortly leave to assume his duties. We venture to say that after the Major puts the Drum Corpe of the 122d "through a course of sprouts." It will be one of the best in the Army of the Potomac. The Major is not only an intelligent man, but "a fellow of infinite jest and merriment." He is a retired disciple of the "Art Preservative of all Arts," and this perhaps may be one reason why we speak so warmly in his favor, but those who know him will agree with us in everything we have said. We tender him our best wishes for his future health and prosperity.

wisnes for his future health and prosperity.

THE FENCIBLLE' BAND. —This splendid musical organization has lately been favoring a number of our citizens with exquisits serenades, among others our gloricons nomines for Congress, Gen. STRIBMAN. The General in return for the compliment, gave the Band an entertainment at Recese Baloon, Chesmut street, opposite the hepot, on Thursday evening last. The entertainment was an elegant affair, having been got up in Shultr's best style, and ample justice was done the same by the Band and a large number of their friends.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. P. FÍSHER, Chief Engineer of the Columbia and Reading Railroad, having resigned in order to take a prominent position on the Northern Central Railroad, John A. Sheaff, Req. of this city, has been elected to fill the vacancy thus created. This is a most excellent selection, Mr. Sheaff being a first class Civil Engineer and a most estimable gantieman. The engineer department of that important improvement could not have fallen into better hands.

AT HIS OLD POST.—KAUTZ, the well-known AT HIS ULD POST.—RAUTZ, the Well-kitown caterer of this city, has again oponed forth at his old 8a-loon under Kendig's Swan Hotel, Centre Square. Bill's reputation for getting up every thing in the best style of the culinary art is so well established that it would seem to be superfluous to say a word in his favor. See his advertisement in to-day's paper.

For The Intelligence:

FACTS FROM THE RECORD. In the amended Constitution, which was adopted in 1838, the word "white" occurs in the lat section of the 3d article, in reference to the qualification of voters. Mr. Strvers was a member of the Reform Convention, from Adams county, and he with others, advocated and voted for an amendment, which was offered by himself, to strike out the word white, so that negroes might also have the right to vote at our elections Fallingin accomplish his purpose he refused to sign his name to the Constitution. Thus was his Abolitionism exemplified even at that early day, and yet he now has the presumption to claim that he is no Abolitionist!

For The Intelligencer. MESES. EDITORS: THADDUS BYEVENS states in his address that "the Abolitioniste claimed the right to abolish slav ry in the States where it existed by local law." He says "thiwas an absurd claim, and was never held or arted on by more than a few thousand people in the whole United States"

more than a few thousand people in the whole United States?"

If the claim to abolish slavery where it was established and protected by local law was an absurd one, why did Mr Eravars vote for and work for the abolition of clavery in the District of Columbia!

If it is the Abolith-unies only who claim the right to abolish slavery where it exists by local law, why did, and still does, Mr. Sravens declare that "the holding of four millions of human beings in bondage is one of the despest of national orimes?"—"that Egypt, through repeated warnings, refused to let the people go, and was afflicted with terrible playues." If he is not in favor of abolishing the great crime in States where it exists by local law?

Who doubts that Mr. Sravens would not as soon condemn slavery in Alabama, Georgis, or any other slave State, as prompily as he would in any of the Territories? And yet such a man has the modesty to tell the people of Luncaster county that he is no Abolitionist!

NEW HOLLAND, Oct. 3, 1862.

DOUGLAS.

For The Intelligencer.

STEVENS*PRINCIPLES AND POLICY WHEN APPLIED TO THE OPERA-TIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT. ME-SES EDITORS: A little reflection, muxed with the lit-tle common sense our people manifest upon this Negro question, will show the utter remicleus effects of the pol-loy and principles of STEVENS in the operations of the

messas Entroles. A intervention in the wind the Troquestion, will show the utter remicious effects of the policy and principles of Errexes in the operations of the
Government, and the successful presecution of the war for
the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the authority of the Constitution.

There nover was in the whole history of our country a
single instance where the science of Government was seriously disturbed, and its operations materially interrupted,
except where just such principles as Strexes holds have
been thrust upon the councils of the Nation. From the
time of the elicar Adams and the history of the Alien and
Sedition laws, clear through the chapter, it will be seen
that every obvoxious measure which has produced discord,
and provoked a growing and shiding jealousy between the
different sections and classes of the country, has arisen
from a me fancitul or outlandish doctrine, held and main
tained by the parties opposed to the Democratic creed—the
fundamental principles of which doctrines are now maintained and enuncisted by the black faction of which
STEXENS is a leader and an honored (!) exponent.

Wherever the clashing interests of the factious elements
of joilited parties required compremise in order to preserve
hurm my in the Government, there was seen the black
spectre of Abditionism—the monster o' a High Protective
Tariff, or the Satanle visage of same other dogma equality
obbexloss, to interpose a inset insurmountable difficulties,

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 subjugation, or purpose of over throwing or interfering 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 accomplished the war ought to cease."

I any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of over the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that the law has caused a single slave to come over to several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And suppose they could be induced by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what would we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude? Gen. Butler wrote me, a few

now soffering

After our National difficulties commenced—when the South had offe ed a firm and determined resistance to what they considered an alarming infringement upon the guarantees of a true construction of Constitutional liberty—and after seven of the Cotton Etites in convention had passed the ordinance of Secession, and "the grays shadow of the dark wing" of disunion was rapidly apraeding its

any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion."

No more conclusive argument or sharper satire on the emancipation proclamation could be offered, and if the President was serious in advancing these objections to the abolition schemes, it may be that he has determined to sacrifice himself in order to kill off the radicals of his party, of whose "pressure" upon him he has frequently complained. However him he has frequently complained him he has frequently complained. However him he has frequently complained him he has frequently complained. However him he has frequently complained him h

MILITARY ARRESTS. The case of Rev. Judson D. Benedict is fully stated in the Buffelo papers. It is stated that he was arrested for sentiments expressed in a sermon presched on the 31st of August The Courier says that "he gave it as his opinion that the command of the New Testament was explicit that Christians should not engage in war of any kind. He referred to the Constitution of the State of New York, which grants military exemption to Quakers, and said he saw no reason why his brethren should not obtain

He immunity."

He was arrested on Monday by Deputy Marshal Stevens, and conveyed to Buffalo, where he was confined in Fort Porter. On the following Monday Judge Hall issued a writ of habeas corpus, on which return was made by the Marshal, and the proceedings adjourned to Tuesday. At that time the Judge attended, and the proceedings are reported as fol-

The Court desired to say to any person and all persons present, that if they know of any crime that the prisoner had committed against the laws of the United States, or any cause of arrest, other than that set forth in the return, they should make it known. He has prepared an opinion in the case, ambodying its legal bearings which he should publish as his justification. He should make an order discharging the prisoner from arrest, no cause having been shown why he should be detained. The following is a copy

why he should be detained. The following is a copy of his order:

In Habeas Corpus,
In the matter of Judson D. Benedict.
The said Judson D. Benedict having this day been again brought before me in pursuance of the annexed writ of habeas corpus and order, and the counsel of the said petitioner having filed a demurrer to the return to the said writ made by W. F. Best, jailer, and to the statement heretofore made by A. G. Stevens, Deputy Marshal, (no one appearing to oppose the discharge.) I having proceeded ex parts to hear and consider the case as now presented, and determined that no legal cause for the arrest, imprisontermined that no legal cause for the arrest, imprison-ment and detention of the said Benedict is shown ment and detention of the said Benedict is shown by said return or said statement and return, and having invited all persons present to make proof, if any could be made, that the said Benedict had been guilty of any offence against the laws of the United States, or was subject to arrest for any cause other than that appearing on said return, and no such proof being offered, I do hereby order and direct that the said Judson D. Benedict be and he is hereby dis-charged from custody.

charged from custody.

N. K. HALL, U. S. District Judge. While a copy of this order was being made, the reporter of the Courter had an interview with Marshal Chase, in which he desired him to state that that Chase, in which he desired and to control previous to the issuing of the write to the War Depart by Judge Hall, he had written to the War Depart he release of Mr. Benedict by Judge Hall, he had written to the War Depart-ment, recommending the release of Mr. Benedict, and that he would have been released before this had it not been for the attempt of Mr. Sawin and others to raise an issue with the United States Government. We make the statement for the benefit of the thereman.

It was now evident that Mr. Benedict, who had

It was now evident that Mr. Benedict, who had been discharged from arrest by the order of the highest court known to the Constitution, was again to be arrested by the United States Marshals, although his release had been recommended by Mr. Chase. Several members of the police force were seen to enter and dispose themselves about the room, while Marshal Chase and Deputy Tyler, of Lockport sought positions near the now free citizen of the United States, standing in the temple of Justice, and waiting for a copy of the proclamation of emancipation just issued by the Judge.

As soon as a copy of the order was handed him, officer Tyler was observed to speak to the "Elder," and the reverend gentleman, with his free papers in

and the reverend gentleman, with his free papers in his hand, demanded to be shown the authority for his hand, demanded to be shown the authority for his arrest. We said he did not propose to resist the arrest; but wished to know by whose orders he was seized. He did not hear the reply, but are informed that it was, "We will show you the authority, when we get you where we want you." He was hurried, Marsha! Chase on one side of him and Officer Tyler on the other, down the stairs and to a carriage in waiting in which Deputy Marsha! Stevens sat. A large crowd gathered about the carriage, and much feeling was exhibited, but no attempt was made to rescue the prisoner. The carriage was driven off, Marsha! Chase on the box with the driver, and the prisoner inside with officers Tyler and Stevens. It is supposed that he will be conveyed to Fort Niagara. is supposed that he will be conveyed to Fort Niagara.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BEFORE THE ELECTION. The following is the sixth of the series of resolutions composing the platform of the Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention in 1800 : it Resolved. That the People justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indis pensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the Pub ic Treasury by favored partizans-while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

The following confession was made by the Hon. Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, on the 25th of April last, in which he exposed the corruptions of Lincoln's Administra

year of a Republican Administration, into power weap "The centleman must remember that in the first upon professions of Reform and Re-there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the Pub-lic Treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corrup-

MR. CRITTENDEN ON EMANCIPA-

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26. My DEAR SIR: I may not have the pleasure of meeting you again before your departure from this city, and, therefore, I address you this note.

Soon after I was compelled to leave my home and come to this place, to avoid falling into the hands of the rebels, I received from the Hon. S. S. Cox a vary kind latter of invitation for myself and wife to very kind letter of invitation for myself and wife to present hostile and formidable invasion of Kentucky. Please to present him my best acknowledgments for that hespitable invitation, and say to him I could that hospitable invitation, and say to him I could not leave Kentucky at such a time. I must remain with her, if it be only to share in her troubles and dangers; and for the same reasons I am obliged, though with much regret, to decline the further invitation from him which you have brought to me:

You, yourself, are witness of the anxiety and great excitement which now exists here. Large armies of invaders are in the field against us, and are now supposed to be gathering around and quite near to this city, for the purpose of making an assault upon it. It may be to-day, or to-morrow—so our military.

It may be to-day, or to-morrow—so ou men, as I am informed, feel and think ich an attack be made or not, it is quite certain hat battles—bloody battles—must soon take place in this neighborhood.

Be pleased, also, to give to Mr. Cox my heartiest and best wishes for his re-election to Congress. I have had my prejudices against him, but he overcame them entirely by his conduct and course in the

oame them entirely by his conduct and course in the present Congress. His course, in my opinion, was judicious, intelligent, and patriotic, opposing steadily that Abolition policy which sought to convert this holy war for the defence of the government and the Union, into a mere anti-slavery party war—a policy calculated to prelong and embitter this bloody war—without doing any good to the white or the black man. olack man.

It is for the country to decide whether such a pol-icy shall p evail. It is for his opposition to it that I feel a solicitude for the election of Mr. Cox.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,
J. J. CRITTENDEN

WM. REED, Esq.

THANKS TO PENNSYLVANIA. We find the following letter of thanks to Governor Curtin and the people of Penneyl vania, from Major General McClellan, in the Harrisburg Telegraph:

HEADQUARTERS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SHARPSBURG, Sept. 27th, 1862. Governor: I beg to avail myself of almost

the first moment of leisure I have had since he recent bastles, to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defence, when threatened by a numerous and victorious army of the enemy. Fortunately, circumstances rendered it impossible for to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army and for myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgment for your patriotic course; the manner in which people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the

I am, very respectfully and sincerely yours. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General U. S. A. His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of

Pennsylvania. The position of the Cabinet on the emancipation proclamation is now pretty well ascertained. Mr. Chase was the leader in urging the emancipation policy. Mr. Stanton and Mr. Welles secon-ded his views throughout, though with less warmth. Mr. Seward and Mr. very decided against it. Caleb Smith was ewhat less so, and Judge Bates perhaps still less. The majority, however, were against the proclamation. The President, as usual soted on his own responsibility.—Phila

A horrible murder was committed near Harrisburg, on Friday or Saturday night. A little girl, about five years old, daughter of Mr. E. S. German, was found dead in a swamp, having been killed with a knife or other sharp instrument. Who the murderer is has no yet transpired, but the police are actively engaged in endeavors to ferret it out. Several arrests have been made, but nothing could be

A SAD AFFAIR.

On the 29th ult. General Netsow, the commanding officer at Louisville, was shot by Gen. J. C. Davis, and almost instantly killed They had had an altercation, and it is alleged that the deceased had grossly insulted Davis. The latter has been arrested and will have to stand his trial for the homicidened at se

ार भी १एकप्रस्कृत**्र विद**