"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD." BUCHAMAN.

LANGASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

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THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. EVERY TURSDAY, AT NO. 8 NORTH DUES STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON. TERMS.

TEEMS.

TEEMS and a decided the control of the Editor.

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the shortest notice.

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

ernor. • 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. tion and Union, our people rallied to the down. A virtuous people and a pure his eyes to frauds, which destroyed armies, power, to use it for the restoration of the Union and to uphold the Constitution, and were told that he who clamored for his 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 orce; upon the country by the Disunionists 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 recollect only its duty to the whole country; That recollect only its duty to the whole country; inau 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 thos 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 into embittered debates. Proclamations of emancipation were urged upon the President, which could only confiscate the property of loval citizens at the South: for none others could be reached by the power of the government. The confiscation act had already forfeited the legalrights of all who were engaged in or who aided and upheld the rebellion. These dicial Tribunal. were excited to desperate energy by laws It is with a sorrowful heart I point to safety of their families and homes depend upon the success of their schemes. From as a member of that patriotic organization. its atmosphere.

I went to the camp of our soldiers. Amid the hardships of an exhausting campaign-amid sufferings from exposure and want—amid these 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 for our Country's Flag. Each eye brightened as it looked upon the National Standare 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 of the land, and living in those localities upon its ceilings all that wealth, lavishly people and Government have been robbed boured out, could do to make them ang. poured out, could do to make them suggestive of our country's greatness and its wonderful wealth and varied productions. Art had exhausted itself in painting and 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 dedicated to patriotism and truth, I entered its Legislative Halls; their gilded walls help of God and the people we will relieve and gorgeous furniture did not contrast the President from that pressure.

more strongly with the rude scenes of mar- NECESSITY FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. tial life than did the glistening putrescence I listened to debates full of bitterness and

azure field is a traitor too.

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, fally 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 his is a failure, disgraceful, humiliating, and

The Evening Journal, the accredited organ of the Secretary of State, now admits, the truths uttered in this Hall when we 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 country is in peril. Viewed from the stand-point of the public estimate of 'the situation,' it is in extreme peril. The Rebels seem to be pushing for-ward 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 Wash-ington, Cincinnati, and Louisville. This simulta-neous movement is both eleming and encounter. ington, Cincinnati, and Louisville. This simultaneous moreoment 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 opposed to us, that debt and defeat are not Animated by devotion to our Constitute the heaviest calamities which weigh us sentenced to death—the official who closed support of the Government, and one year government can bear up against any is quietly removed, by and with the advice 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 executive department, the heart of the patriot 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 despera-loes have flocked about the National Capital and does have flocked about the National Capital and lain in wait for prey. The seum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled them by its reck 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." Hear the voice of a leading Republican

"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 profligacy practised in the various departments of the Government, than they are from the open enemy in the field."

The New York World exclaims in an

agony of remorse: agony of remorse:

It is with dismay and unspeakable shame that we, who have supported the administration from the beginning, observe its abuse of its power of arrest. There is no such thing as either justifying or extenuating its conduct in this particular. Every principle of American liberty, every regard for the loyal cause, every sentiment of justice, every impulse of manhood, cries out against it. The man who thinks at all is absolutely staggered that these things can be. They seem like some hideous dream. One can almost fancy that Mephistophiles himself had got access into the councils of the government, and by some device, fresh from the pit, had diverted its some device, fresh from the pit, had diverted its energies from the repression of the rebellion to the

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 this lawful indictment, against our rulers, for we mean to proceed with all the care and candor, and all the solemnity of a Ju-

which made their lives, their fortunes, the these dark pictures, not drawn by journals the dragon's teeth, sown broadcast by as an American citizen, I would gladly ef-Congress, have sprung the armies which face them if I could. But, alas, they are 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 fellow-citizens, in this day of our common pleasure to the Abolitionists and victor- humiliation and disgrace, we implore you es to the Secessionists. But while trea- as respectfully as in the hour of your son rejoices and triumphs, defeat and dis- political triumph, listen to our suggesgrace have been brought upon the flag of tions. We do not come with reproaches, our country and the defenders of our Con- but with entreaties. Follow the pathways stitution. Every man who visited Wash- marked out by the Constitution and we ington 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 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. Nay, more, the President of the United States appeals to us all, in his communication with the loyal men of the Border States, when he says he is pressed to violate his duty, his oath of office, and the Constitution of the land-pressed by cowupon its walls of polished marble; I saw where official investigations show that this that those who have suffered most in this contest, who have shown the highest and purest patriotism under the terrible trials of divided families, of desolated homes, of

ruined fortunes, and of blood-stained fields,

should have a new and further evil inflicted

they are struggling to uphold. By the

An attempt is made to close the cars of and thin lacquer of Congressional virtue our Republican friends to our appeals, becontrast with the sterling loyalty and noble cause we act as a political organization. self-sacrifice of our country's defenders. Can we do otherwise? Would not the dispersion 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 of our opponents? Did not a shadow fall upon our country when it was forn hostile hands. I heard in the Capitol apart at Charleston; and do not men of theats 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 wave 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 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 out of power as in power. The vigilance

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their friends, it would weaken their oppo-nents. Every advantage gained over Abolitionism puts down the rebellion. While they and we know that there are many just and patriotic men in the Republican party, it is still true that its success gives power 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 armed rebellion, has gone unscathed. The of the Senate, and represents the Nation's character at the Capital of a friendly power! Citizens in loyal 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 among the people he has robbed and wronged. Maladministration demands a change of administration.

At this time, issues should be fairly and boldly made. It is no dishonor to be outspoken. Let this war at least settle questions of principle. A few months will lecide who is right and who is wrong now, as the past two years have shown who world in a contest where all mankind 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 well 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 lovally responded to every call made upon us by constituted authority. We have obeyed all orders to reinforce our When we were in power we dearmies. nounced 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 within the limits of rightful jurisdiction. This obedience has not been constrained but cheerfully rendered, even in support of a party and policy to which we are op-We have struggled to sustain not posed. only the letter but the spirit of our laws. We feel that we have set an example of 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 n behalf of our country's honor and dignity against their insubordinate and disrepectful language towards the President f 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-

From five millions the population increased to thirty millions. The Revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two foreign wars were successfully prosecuted, with a moderate outlay and small army and navy, and without the suspension of the babeas corpus; without one infraction of the Constitution; without one usurpation of power; without suppressing a single newspaper; without imprisoning a single editor; without limit to the freedom of the press, or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the midst of the grossest abuse of both; and without the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Hartford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the other, Senators invited the enemy to "Greet our Volunteers with bloody hands and welcome them to Hospitable Graves!"

During all this time wealth increased, business of all kindsmultiplied, prosperity smilled on every side,

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CANNOT SAVE THE COUNTRY.

On the other hand, the very character of the Republican organisation, 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 such men the proper guardians of this government? 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 most 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 in the conduct of affairs go far to justify 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 to be punished for their loyalty. When conduct the affairs of our government are politically opposed to us. Bear in mind hat the embarrassments of President Lincoln grow out of the conflicting views of his political friends, and their habits 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 mistaken, but it is disgraceful not to be of the men, women and children of the South. The brutal and bloody language of partisan editors and political preachers have lost us the sympathy of the civilized

> should be upon one side. Turning to the legislative departments of our Government, what do we see? In the history of the decline and fall of nations, there are no more striking displays of madness and folly. The assemblage of Congress throws gloom over the nation: its continuance in session is more disastrous than defeat upon the battle field. It

excites alarm and disgust. The public are disappointed in the re sults of the war. This is owing to the wrong to the African. It is now officially differing objects of the people on the one declared in Presidential addresses, which hand, and fanatical agitators in and out of are fortified by Congressional action, that Congress on the other. In the army, the the negro cannot live in the enjoyment of Union men of the North and South battle the full privileges of life among the white side by side, under one flag, to put down race. It is now admitted, after our loss rebellion and uphold the Union and Con- of infinite blood and treasure, that the stitution. In Congress, a fanatical major- great problem we have to settle is not the ity make war on the Union men of the slavery, but the negro question. A terri-South and strengthen the hands of seces- ble question, not springing from statutes sionists by words and acts which enable or usage, but growing out of the unchangethem to keep alive the flames of civil war. able distinction of race. It is discovered What is done on the battle field by the at this late day, in Republican Illinois, blood and treasure of the people, is undone | that it is right to drive him from its soil. by Senators. Half of the time is spent in It is discovered by a Republican Congress, factious measures designed to destroy all after convulsing our country with declaraconfidence in the Government, at the tions in favor of his equal rights, and asin meddling with its operations, embarrassing our generals, and in publishing undigested and unfounded scandal. One party South holds that the African is fit to live is seeking to bring about peace, the other to keep alive hatred and bitterness by interferences. They prove the wisdom of to a man to cease from strife, but every fool will be meddling."

This war cannot be brought to a sucto the community. A system of poses. They have not only carried discord misrepresentation had been practised so into our churches and legislative halls, but know its full proportions, and they pernitude of the contest.

Now, my Republican friends, you know with regard to the South has drenched the land with blood. Was this ignorance accidental? I appeal to you Republicans, if for years past, through the press and in publications which have been urged upon your attention by the leaders of your party, you have not been taught to de pise

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honored by an official station ! tell you it is an irrepressible contest. That from tyrannical interferences, and from take this devotion to our country and its by new excitements and new appeals to American people—enjoyed under protecture. Our arms are as atrong, our endu-our passions. Having already, in legislation of a written Constitution—have made rance as great, our fortitude as unwaverlation, 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 again, touch them not with sacrilegious But we seek the blessings of peace, of law, pledged to stop, they now ask to adopt measures which they have heretofore decountry.

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 of these men will never cease, simply because they hope to save themselves from condemnation by having unsatisfied de-At the last session, Congress not only vania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michiabolished slavery in the District of gan?

Columbia, but, to quiet clamorous men, an act of Confiscation and Emancipation was Republicans, was unconstitutional and unment and disgust of those who believe in the policy of statutes and proclamations. these rebels still live and fight and hold have reanimated them. They have a careless and reckless way of appropriating many of the government contracts have cannot be deaf or their lives and property, which by act of been executed, and where in some instances the last two years. Congress belong to us, in support of their

But these fanatical men have learned that it is necessary to win a victory before they divide the spoil-and what do they wise to assail constitutional law, or bring now propose? As they cannot take the authority into contempt? Is it safe to property of rebels beyond their reach they encourage the formation of irresponsible will take the property of the loyal men of committees, made up of impertinent men, the Border States. The violent men of this party, as you know from experience, public affairs, and try to dictate to public my conservative Republican friend, in the end have their way. They now demand of armies which are not constituted or that the President shall issue a Proclama- organized by proper authorities? Are tion of immediate and universal emancipa- such things just towards those who have tion! Against whom is this to be directed? placed their fortunes in the hands of the Not against those in rebellion, for they Government at this crisis? only be applied to those who have been again with this Syren song of no danger. we consider their sufferings and their cruel wrongs at the hands of the secessionists, their reliance upon our faith, is not this proposal black with ingratitude? The scheme for an immediate emancipa-

tion and general arming of the slaves throughout the South is a proposal for the butchery of women and children, for murder unparalleled in the history of the in legislation. world. The horrors of the French Revolution would become tame in comparison. Its effect would not be confined to the walls of cities, but there would be a wide shall be enacted in the name of philan-

thropy! A proclamation of general and armed emancipation at this time, would be a cruel our land. The issue is now changed. The here as a slave. Our Republican Government denies that he is fit to live here at all The Republican party cannot save the

Solomon, when he said: "It is an honor country, because through the powerful press it teaches contempt for the Laws, Constitution, and constituted authorities. They are not only destroying the Union, cessful conclusion or our country restored but they are shaking and weakening the to an honorable peace under the Republi- whole structures of State as well as of the can leaders, for another reason. Our dis- | National Government, by denunciations of asters are mainly due to the fact that they every law-and of all authority that stands have not dared to tell the whole truth in the way of their passions or their purlong and so successful by that when the war into our armies. Every General who burst upon us they feared to let people agrees with them upon the subject of slavery is upheld in every act of insuborsisted 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 corrupthat the South was unable to maintain and tion. On the other hand, every comcarry on a war. They denounced as a mander who differs from their views upon traitor every man who tried to tell the the single point of Slavery, is denounced truth, and to warn our people of the mag- not only for incompetency, but constantly depreciated in every act. No man is allowed to be a Christian; no man is regardthat the misapprehensions of the North ed as a statesman; no man is suffered unmolested to do his duty as a solder, unless he supports measures which no one dared to urge eighteen months since. They insist that martial law is superior to constitutional law, that the wills of Generals in the field are above all restraints : but they demand for themselves the right to direct the power and resources of the South ? I and control these Generals. They claim

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 never on the part of those in authority. The that now, when men blush to own they be be held more sacred than personal rights. lieved its statements, that its author is Repudiation of the Constitution involves tion or tramples upon the rights, person, It is now freely confessed by you all anties of rights of property, of person, and that you have been deceived with respect of conscience. The moment we show the to the South. Who deceived you? Who, world that we do not hold the Constitution by false teaching, instilled contempt and to be a sacred compact, we not only de- our purposes were factious, the elements 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 mis-

reason is as good for Jefferson Davis as for meddling impertinence. The home and Constitution for unworthy fear. them. They attempt to drown reflections fireside rights heretofore enjoyed by the no greater stake in good order than other

As our national calamities thicken the Constitution we must go through with to the course and conduct of the war, we around us an attempt is made by their it. It contains many restraints upon our have cheerfully responded to every demand

> The vast debt growing out of this war will give rise to new and angry discussions. | corded. ponderance of power and strength. fortunately there is no taxation upon this gross frauds have been practised. It is held largely where the Constitution gives a disproportional share of political power. With all these elements of discord, is it who thrust themselves into the conduct of rulers? or will you tolerate the enrollment

come within the scope of Congress. It can We implore you do not be deceived again with this Syren song of no danger. There is danger, great and imminent, of the destruction of all government, of safety for life and property, unless the duty of 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. **Market Market Market Market Market Market Pianos are described by the first means among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—Christian Intelligence. within our control

With us there is no excuse for revolutionary action. Our system of governscenes of lust and rapine; of arson and ment gives peaceful remedies for all evils WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY 'PROPOSE

TO DO.

Mr. President:-It will be asked what do we propose to do. We mean, with all spread scene of horror over the vast ex- our powers of mind and person to support panse of great States, involving alike the | the Constitution and uphold the Union; to loyal and seditious. Such malignity and | maintain the laws, to preserve the public cowardice would invoke the interference fauth. We insist upon obedience to laws th. We insist upon obedience to lawe id respect for Constitutional authority; e will defend the rights of citizens; we lean that rulers and subjects shall respect to laws; we will put down all revolution-ry committees; we will resist all unauhorized organizations of armed men, we will spurn officious meddlers who are impudently pushing themselves into the councils of our Government politically opposed to those in authority, we demand they shall be treated with the respect due to their positions as the representatives of the dignity and honor of the American people. We do not try to save our country by abandoning its government. In these times of trial and danger we cling more closely to the great principles of civil and religious liberty and of personal right; we will man the defence and barriers which the Constitution throws around them; we will revive the courage and strengthen

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL

**THE DA of civilized Europe. History tells of the and respect for Constitutional authority; fires kindled in the name of religion, of we will defend the rights of citizens; we atrocities committed under pretexts of mean that rulers and subjects shall respect order or liberty; but it is now urged that the laws; we will put down all revolutionscenes bloodier than the world has yet seen ary committees; we will resist all unauarms of loyal men by showing them they have a living government about which to rally; we will proclaim amidst the confusion and uproar of civil war, with louder tones and firmer voices, the great maxims South, and the rest in annoying our army, serting that he was merely the victim of and principles of civil liberty, order and unjust laws, that he should sent away from obedience. What has perpetuated the greatness of that nation from which we derive so many of our maxims? Not its victories upon land nor its triumphs upon the seas, but its firm adherence to its traditional policy. The words of Coke, of Camden and Mansfield, have for long

> burned by incendiary fires, then he uttered those words which checked at once unlawful power and lawless violence. declared that every citizen was entitled to his rights according to the known proce dures of the land. He showed to the world the calm and awful majesty of the law, unshaken amidst convulsions. Selfreliant 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 .-Listen to his words:

"Miserable is the condition of individuals, dan-gerous is the condition of the State where there is no certain law, or, what is the same thing, no certain administration of law by which individuals may be protected and the State made secure."

Thus, too, will we stand calmly up amidst present disasters. We have warned the public that every act of disobedience During all this time wealth indreased, business of all kindsmultiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and the south furnished a market for each other's products at good prices, public liberty was secure, private right undisturbed; every man's house was his case. The product of the machinery by which power has been gained? I appeal to you to say if this teaching has an influence higher than that they will allow to the laws of the land. Are these displays of insubordination and violence rights undisturbed; every man's house was his case. The product of the machinery by which power has been gained? I appeal to you to say if this teaching has an influence higher than that they will allow to the laws of the land. Are these displays of insubordination and violence safe at this time?

The weight of annual taxation will test truths now admitted have not been deservely the loyalty of the people of the who withholds his earnest and cheerful severely the loyalty of the people of the who withholds his earnest and cheerful severely the loyalty of the people of the who withholds his earnest and cheerful severely the loyalty of the people of the who withholds his earnest and cheerful severely the loyalty of the people of the who withholds his earnest and cheerful severely the loyalty of the people of the will all the time the power and resources of the south to the laws of the land. Are these displays of insubordination and violence safe at this time?

The weight of annual taxation will test truths now admitted have not been dependent on the production. We are inclusionated the production of the production of rights destroyed sentiments of insubordination and violence higher than that they will all the weakened their claims to the have adminished our rulers that every display to the laws of t NO. 40.

repudiation of national debts, of its guar- property or procedure of the governed, in stigates resistance and revolt.

Under abuse and detraction we have faithfully acted upon these precepts. If

of order.

We are threatened with the breaking up We ask the public to mark our policy nounced as unjust and unconstitutional. of our social system, with the overthrow and our position. Opposed to the election for this reason they cannot save our of State and National governments. If of Mr. Lincoln, we have loyally sustained we begin a war upon the compromises of him. Differing from the Administration as 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 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 treabalance 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 ac-We wish to see our Union saved. passed, which, in the opinion of leading It will be held almost exclusively in a few our laws vindicated, and peace once more Atlantic States. Look upon the map of restored to our land. We do not claim just. By this act, the rebels have no the Union and see how small is the terri- more virtue or intelligence than we award property—nor even their own lives—and tory in which it will be owned. We are 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 States, and the last will have a vast pre- principles of government. Animated by Un- the motto we have placed upon our banner -" The Union, the Constitution, and the their slaves. These measures seem to national debt, and its share is thrown off Laws"-we go into the political contest upon other property. It is held where confident of the support of a People who cannot be deaf or blind to the teachings of

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