AP 8. M. Perranditie & Co.'s Anymerous Assistor, 8 Park Row, New York 187, and 10 Still street, Boston, 8. M. Perranditie & Co. are Agains for Pile Lowcook Intelligence, and the most induential and largest circuls ing Newspapers in the United States and the Connecting Newspapers in the United States and the Connecting Newspapers in the United States and the Connecting News 2017. No. 325 Broadway, New Yorl are authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelligence of the Intellig

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.corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, attentised to receive subscriptions and advertisements in the paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be a

IS payments.

ONES WESTER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY IS located corth 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized divertisements and subscriptions for The Lancast sciligescer. S. B. Nilles, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston our authorized Agent, for receiving advertisements, &



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.

Z. RINGWALT, City. J. DIFFENDERFER, W. Donegal COUNTY SURVEYOR. CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN, Earl. AUDITOR. JOHN L. LIGHTNER, Leacock.

"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Polls open at 8 o'clock in the morning, and close at 7 in the evening.

• We anticipate our regular publication, and issue this number of the paper on Saturday afternoon.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS. The Democratic Headquarters, on the ever ing of the election, will be at Barnett's Hotel, corner of North Queen and Chestnut streets.

ALARMING NEWS!

Rebel Cavalry Raid into Pennsylvania!

MERCERSBURG & CHAMBERSBURG CAPTURED BY THE REBELS: Dispatches from Chambersbug, received last night, announce that a detachment of Stuart's rebel cavalry, estimated at 3,000. morning and entered Mercersburg in the

Early in the evening fifteen of their numtruce, reported their main body to be within one mile of the town, and demanded its surrender. As there were no means of defence in the place, it was determined to comply with the demand, and the surrender was made by Union and the Constitution will have no bet-Provost Marshal Kimmel and Col. M'Clure. At about 8 o'clock communication by telegraph was stopped, supposed by the wires being cut.-Harrisburg Patriot of Saturday morning.

GO TO THE POLLS: Let it rain or shine be at the election, and

vote for George M. STEINMAN and the whole Democratic ticket.

BE ON YOUR GUARD! As usual the opposition are at their dirty work, and are inundating the county and the districts with lying circulars and defamatory publications, gotten up for the purpose of deceiving voters. Be on the look out for them, Democrats, and boldly expose their false-

LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS TICKETS! Democrats, before you vote examine your ticket carefully. Be sure to observe if every name is there, and that each name is correctly spelled. The ticket as it appears under the editorial head of this paper is correct in every particular. Tickets with the names of some of the Democratic and some of the Republican candidates on them are being circulated .-Let no Democrat be caught by such a paltry

BRING IN THE RETURNS. We hope our friends in the distant townships will feel disposed to bring in the returns on the night of the election. Be careful to

bring reliable reports. WHO ARE TO BLAME ? We publish, in another column, an important correspondence with ex-Senator BIGLER, Senator BIGLER speaks from the record, and sole cause of the bloody strife which has exchargeable to the dominant Republican majority in Congress-and to no other source.-They, and they alone, are to blame, and they street, and doubtless it will be an immense will be held chargeable before the civilized gathering of the lion-hearted Democracy. world for the defeat of a measure which would have saved the effusion of blood, and, ere this, the thirty-four States of the Union.

day next, the 16th inst.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS! TO-DAY (Tuesday) is Election Day. The time for argument is past—the time for action has come. We verily believe that on the and especially in Pennsylvania, hange the all time to come.

Democrats and conservative Republicans of

Lancaster county! We speak to you as free-men who know your rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them. You know that Abolitionism and Secession—twin sisters in infamy -have brought our beloved country to the very verge of destruction. Make one more strong and powerful effort for "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

Vote for Messrs, SLENKER and BARR on the State ticket. They are honest and competent-earnestly devoted to the Union and the Constitution. Their election will be hailed everywhere as a victory for the Union, and will do much to restore peace and prosperity to our whole country.

Vote for George M. Steinman for Congress. You know him well. He is a native of your own county, and has lived among you all his life. His character is beyond reproach. A true patriot, of enlarged and liberal views -an honest man-a kind neighbor-a genial and social friend and companion-he challenges your support. Elect him to Congress, and a majority of such pure and incorruptible men to the National Legislature, and the interests of the WHITE FREEMEN will again be respected, and the old Union restored, with all its manifold blessings. Show the loyal men of the South that the friends of the Union and the Constitution are a majority in the North, and they will increase and multiply until the Union party of the South will be a majority, and they, themselves, will soon settle the hash with the leaders in the rebellion. Begin the good work by voting for our worthy and gallant standard-bearer, General

STEINMAN. Vote for Abraham Peters, Nathan Worley, Dr. John Martin and A. J. Cald-WELL, for the Legislature. They are good men and true. Elect them, and secure the election of a sound Union man to the U.S. Senate in place of that Free Trade Abolitionist and Disunionist, DAVID WILMOT.

Vote for John M. Miller, for County Commissioner. He is honest and capable. He will be "the right man in the right place," and fill the office to the entire satisfaction of the tax-payers of the county.

Vote for DAVID G. ESHLEMAN, for Distriot Attorney. He is a ripe lawyer and a worthy citizen in every respect, and will make one of the best prosecuting officers we have ever had.

Vote for George L. Eckert and Joseph M. WATTS, for Directors of the Poor, and ADAM Z. RINGWALT and JONATHAN DIFFEN-DERFER, for Prison Inspectors. These gentlemen are peculiarly qualified for these respective stations, being possessed of rare business in the Poor House and Prison.

Vote for CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN, and JOHN L. LIGHTNER, for Surveyor and Auditor. There are not two better men in the county for these offices, and they will fill them with credit to themselves and to the advantage of their constituents.

Such, fellow-citizens, are the men presented for your suffrages, and we can confidently challenge the closest scrutiny into their character and qualifications. They are all gentlemen of intelligence, soundly conservative in their feelings, and earnestly devoted to the Constitution and Union. Vote for them, and thus put the seal of your disapprobation upon the Abolition traitors who are trying to prevent a restoration of the Union.

A. J. CALDWELL, ESQ. This gentleman-one of the Democratic candidates for Assembly-is made the target against whom the most villainous and malignant and poisonous shafts of the enemy are hurled. The Abolition organs of this city. in their desperation, are concocting and publishing the basest and most unscrupulous falsehoods against his character-falsehoods without the shadow of a foundation to rest upon, and they know it. But they have purposely waited until the closing days of the canvass, when they are well aware there is

not time to successfully contradict them candidate for re-election, a few weeks ago throughout the county. We caution the honest voters of the county to put no faith in these slanders. They are | * "ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET base and malignant falsehoods, every one of 18 OF FAR MORE IMPORTANCE THAN RAISING them, manufactured from the whole cloth, and crossed the Potomac at Hancock yesterday only go to show the desperate straits into which the Abolitionists are driven to bolster up their sinking cause. Mr. CALDWELL is a young gentleman of unblemished reputation, ber came into Chambersburg with a flag of morally and politically, and the vote he will get in his own immediate neighborhood, where he is so well and favorably known, will be a sufficient answer to these abominable slanders. Should he be elected to the Legislature, the

> choice they have made. TAXES OR NO TAXES. " A heavy debt is already upon the Nation and it is accumulating every day. Each min-

ter friend and supporter than Mr. C., and his

constituents will have no cause to regret the

ute adds thousands to it." We clip the above from one of our Republican contemporaries, the Union of this city. of Wednesday last, and presume it will not be considered treasonable in us to publish what our neighbor says, especially as it is about the only item of truth that has been uttered in that paper since the political campaign commenced. The tax-payers will realize the truth of the declaration immediately after the election, if not before, and the country at large will soon begin to experience the immense magnitude of the debt which is "increasing every day," and which "each minute adds thousands to it."

THE DEMOCRACY AROUSED. A tremendous outpouring of the Democracy took place at Swilkey's Saloon, Church street, on Thursday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Mr. C. F. REESE, of Millersville. and J. J. SPRENGER, Esq., late U. S. Consul to Venice, in the German language, and by ABRAM SHANK, Esq., SIMON P. EBY, Esq., Dr. Sam't Welchens and Messis. Henry Schaum and JACOB L. BAKER. The Fencibles' Band

were present and discoursed delightful music. A fine meeting was held at Russel's Hall. South Queen street, on Friday evening, which was presided over by Mr. EUGENE HARKINS, and speeches were made by Messrs. REESE and Sprenger in the German language, and on the subject of the defeat of the efforts of by Mr. Alfred Sanderson and George W. Mr. CRITTENDEN and others to effect a com- McElroy, Esq., who has but lately returned promise of our National difficulties, without from the Army, and who made a truly eloa resort to war, during the session of 1860-1. quent speech. He has lost none of his former vigor and eloquence as a public speaker .demonstrates, beyond yea or nay, that the Messrs. REESE and SPRENGER are two of the

> A meeting for this (Saturday) evening is Union and the interests of the negro race. announced at Witlinger's Saloon, West King

The Baltimore Municipal Election, on restored fellowship and good will among all Wednesday last, resulted in the election of the Union ticket by a majority of about 8,000. The whole vote polled was very small. The drafting will commence on Thurs- only about one-third of the entire vote of the

THE ISSUE. Democracy or Abolitionism-Union or Dis radicals of the Grander and Startan stripe, cancer, we commend the following brief segand it must be squarely met. The attempt tence from President Lacour's Inaugural to confound it with the more important ques. Address on the 4th of March, 1861. He was tion of the prosecution of the war, is discarded in some of the then embryo-traitors. honest. The people have a right to pronounced in the South, and among other things and; on this new policy; they have a right to say, through the medium of the ballot-box, whether FIGHT ALWAYS; and when, after much people with property and NO CANNOT FIGHT ALWAYS; and when, after much people with property and NO CANNOT FIGHT ALWAYS; and when, after much people with property and NO CANNOT FIGHT ALWAYS; and when, after much people with property and NO CANNOT FIGHT ALWAYS; and when, after much people with property and NO CANNOT FIGHT ALWAYS; and when, after much people with property and NO CANNOT FIGHT ALWAYS; and when, after much people with the same peop

the old Union-the interests of the white man, Now, the Democratic party is for crushing and civil and religious liberty under the out the rebellion in the briefest possible space broad ægis of the Constitution-will vote for of time. We are willing to furnish men and GEORGE M. STEINMAN and the rest of the means to accomplish the complete regtoration Democratic State and County Ticket. Those of the Union. But, while we are inexorably who are opposed to the restoration of the in favor of this glorious and primitive object, Union as it was, who are in favor of tramp- we are just as determinedly opposed to all

County ticket. and greatness as no other Nation ever did in States. the history of the world.

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH! The Constitution is in danger. The Union in danger. The Democratic party alone Monster of ABOLITIONISM must be throttled at the Ballot-Box, and this can be accom plished in no other way than by a united and STEVENS must be defeated.

Then, resolve to be true to your sacred trust-to vindicate your Country's Cause-to punish your Country's Enemies-and to stand by your brothers who, on the field of battle. are fighting to restore the happy days of Union, Peace and Prosperity. Assist, by your votes, to re-establish the reign of Right, of Law, and of the Constitution. Proclaim Liberty for the White Man, and strike down in the dust the Pirate Flag of SECESSION and the the people at the polls." Black Flag of ABOLITION.

Once more to the breach-once more. Let your watchword be-God and your Country, and Death to the Traitors, North and South. Go, one and all, to the Polls, and vote for qualifications -- a desideratum greatly needed George M. Steinman, the White Man's Can-

THE SICK PATIENT. "The Nation lies bleeding and prostrate.-Like a sick man in a raging fever it shows a supernatural strength, but still the disease [Abolition] is eating out its vitals, and, as in the case of the sick man, a mistake now would be fatal. Give the man in the raging fever the wrong medicine and he surely dies—give the Nation the wrong treatment now [another dose of Abolitionism] and its life, its power and its glory are clean gone forever."

We clip the above from the Lancaster. Inquirer, one of Mr. Stevens' organs, of Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of saying that the sentiment, including the inter-Similia similibus curanter, or, in plain Angloyou will not cure the bite. The disease of the body politic is Abolitionism, deep-seated and malignant, and the only remedy now that can effect a cure is a pretty strong dose of Democ racy. This sovereign medicine will be extensively administered throughout Pennsylvania o-day, and perhaps, also, in Ohio, and other States after which we shall expect the sick

patient to speedily convalence.

REPUBLICAN PATRIOTISM. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, the present Auditor General of Pennsylvania and Republican told a Lancasterian, who was interested in getting up Col. Burt's Regiment, that the VOLUNTEERS!" That remark gives us a fair exposition of Republican Patriotism. Let the Democrats and loyal citizens now in the army stay there and fight the battles of our country. while the Republicans will stay at home and vote, so as to keep all the offices and fat contracts in the party.

REPUBLICAN CREED. Stay at home and vote, so that the party may get the offices and fat army contracts!

DEMOCRATIC CREED. Enlist and fight the battles of our country, so that the Constitution and Union may be preserved! Voters, choose ye between the two creeds.

WHO WILL VOTE THE ABOLITION TICKET? Every man who is in favor of a long war and heavy taxes, will vote the Abolition ticket!

Every man who hates the Constitution as it s, and the Union as it was, will vote the example set us by our little neighbor. Abolition ticket !

Every man who is in favor of setting free 3,500,000 negro slaves on the 1st of January next-to swarm upon the North as the locusts swarmed upon Egypt, to eat out the substance of the white laborer, to fill our poor houses and our jails, to be an endless and crushing tax upon white industry, and a pest and curse to the whole white population, will vote the Abolition ticket!

Every man who is in favor of suspending the privilege of habeas corpus, of muzzling the press and tongue, of martial law and unrestricted military rule, will vote the Abolition ticket!

Every man who desires the overthrow of our republican government and the establishment of a central despotism, under the guard-

the Union and the interests of the white man, ever." finest German speakers in the State, and have and not as Mr. Stevens would do, and has Let every true patriot, then, cast his vote isted for the last eighteen months, is justly been doing yeoman's service in this campaign. all along done, for the destruction of the for George M. Steinman. By so doing you

> SEYMOUR'S GREAT SPEECH. At the request of many citizens we re-publish, on our first page, the great speech of

IS THIS TREASON ! To the Abolition snifflers of the STEVENS union. This is the great issue to be decided press, and the entire crew of destructive Aboby the voters of Pennsylvania. It has them lition traitors in this locality, who find treason thrust on the codatry by the hot headed in some of the publications in THE INTELLI-

through the medium of the ballot-box, whether they approve or disapprove of it.

The issue is to be met to-day in Lancaster QUESTIONS, as to terms of intercourse, ARE county. Those who prefer the restoration of 'AGAIN UPON YQU."

ling under foot the Constitutional rights of schemes of negro emancipation. We are our citizens—who prefer the interests of four opposed to additional taxation for the purpose millions of negroes to those of twenty-five of purchasing millions of slaves. We are op millions of white men-will yote for THAD- posed to the re-election of such pestilent DEUS STEVENS and the Abolition State and agitators as THADDEUS STEVENS, who will advocate and vote for increased taxation on the Choose ye between the two parties, fellow- white man for the benefit of the negro. We citizens. The issue has been forced upon you are opposed to the prosecution of the war for by the action of the Abolitionists, and you any other purpose than the restoration of the cannot shirk your duty if you would. Your Union and the supremacy of the Constitution. bleeding and distracted country—the interests | We are, upon these questions, precisely where of humanity—the cause of Constitutional the President stood before he issued his Emanliberty-your wives and children and your cipation Proclamation. These are our honest posterity to the latest generation-all call convictions, and we are determined to express upon you to meet the issue, and decide in fa- them upon any and every occasion. Free vor of your country, and in favor of the old Speech and a Free Press are solemnly guar Union and the old Constitution as they existanteed to us in the Constitution, and we feel ed for seventy years, and under whose pro justified in the positions we have taken in the tection we flourished and increased in wealth | precedent set us by the President of the United

GENERAL MCCLELLAN. General McClellan's order to his army touching the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, is a dignified, manly and patrican save both. But to accomplish this, the otic document. Though evidently disapproving the proclamation, McClellan, true to a soldier's duty, readily obeys its injunctions, because it comes from the Commander-in-Chief energetic effort on the part of the Democrats of the Army and Navy, and enjoins the same and conservative Republicans. In this cound duty upon the officers under him. In dving ty, if we would all do our duty, Thaddeus so, however, General McClellan could not so far violate his moral sentiments as not to say

> to his army: "In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will, of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct towards the defenceless?

And again, in reference to the true source of power, he says: "The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

The correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, from Washington, probably Forney himself, in the issue of the 25th ult., says: LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.-A letter

was received here to-day from Charles Sumner, in which stress is laid on the point that it will be necessary now to afford some sort of employment to the negroes, as they begin to flock into our lines." - Here is the abolition programme revealed.

Free the negroes and then pension them onthe government! Irishmen, Germans, Americans, poor laboring men! how do you like it? "The negroes begin to flock into our lines," Yes, and it won't be twelve months at this rate before the whole North will be overrun with them; and not such negroes as those who have been brought up in the North, but those who know nothing about taking care of themselves-negroes from the plantations, ignorant, polations, meets with our entire approbation. | aegraded and thin the polations of the polation of the polation of the polatical of the polation of the polatical of the polatic be supported in our poor houses and jails.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER. The late mysterious visit of President Linretrieved the waning fortunes of our cause Now, after abolitionism has conspired to disgrace and drive him from the service, the President again goes to him and induces him to appeal to his comrades to obey the "civil patriotism of our young General and hero .-His business is that of a soldier in the service of his country, willing to obey and enforce even civil edicts which his judgment and principles utterly condemn. Here is a lesson for revolutionary abolition politicians and officers, which they can profitably imitate.

DELAWARE LEADS THE VAN!

ELECTION FOR INSPECTORS. The election in Delaware, on Tuesday last, resulted in a complete Democratic triumph. In Kent county every district, with one exception, gave Democratic majorities ranging from 100 to 250-the clear majority in the county being 708. In Sussex county, with two districts to hear from, both of which are Democratic, the majority is 578. New Castle county a small Republican majority. The Democratic majority in the State will be at least ONE THOUSAND. This is a glorious

WEBSTER'S PROPHECY.

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ver get power in their hands," said DANIEL WEBSTER on a memorable occasion, "they will Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country, or deluge it with blood."

These "infernal fanatics and Abolitionists' have been in power just nineteen months, and every part of the prophecy is already fulfilled. They have deluged the land with blood, set the Constitution at defiance, suppressed freebankruptey. What next?

THE GREAT ISSUE.

The great issue to be decided at the ballotianship and guidance of such men as THAD. box is: Shall we have the Union as our fathers DEUS STEVENS, JOHN W. FORNEY, CHARLES | made it, or shall we sacrifice it at the shrine SUMMER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN F. of Abolition fanaticism? Let every patriotic Wade, and other atrocious, sanguinary Abo- heart in Lancaster county respond that we lition leaders, will vote the Abolition ticket! will not sacrifice this glorious Union, around which cluster so many sacred memories, for The Abolition organs attempt to ridi- the mistaken purpose of freeing negroes; that pule the pretensions of George M. Steinman we will not involve 27,000,000 of white men to statesmanship. We admit that he has in ruin, for the purpose of making still more never had an opportunity of showing his degraded 4,000,000 of black men; that we qualifications in that respect; but this much will protect and uphold the Constitutional everybody does know that he is a gentleman Government of the United States as one of a high order of intellect, of great business formed, in the language of the lamented qualifications, honest and incorruptible, and, Douglas, "upon the white basis, by white if elected, will legislate for the restoration of men, for white men and their posterity for-

decide for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is-you decide for the white man and his interests. All who are opposed to the old Union and the old Constitution, and favor lish, on our first page, the great speech of Hon. Horatio Saymour, delivered at Albany on the 10th of September, and again direct attention to it as a sound and masterly exposition of the leading issues of the day. Read it again, and then lend the paper to your neighbor.

Indeed, the great speech of Hon. Horatio Saymour, delivered at Albany of the negro race at the expense of the lexible to the interests of the negro race at the expense of the lexible to the interests of the negro race at the expense of the lexible to the interests of the negro race at the expense of the lexible to the interests of the negro race at the expense of the lexible transmitted in the black race became the sole cance of the terrible conflict. I took the opportunity of so doing is your worthey almost unalimous vote of the legislature of the should carry of the elections of the linear word defination certainly in my friend.

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the conflict. I took the opportunity of so doing is your worthey almost unalimous vote of the legislature of the should carry of the elections of the linear word defination, and the vold deity of the conflict. I took the opportunity of so doing is your worthey almost unalimous vote of the terrible conflict. I took the opportunity of so doing is your worthey almost unalimous vote of the legislature of the should carry it has been endorsed by the conflict. I took the opportunity of so doing is your worthey almost unalimous vote of the legislature of the should carry it has been endorsed by the conflict. I took the opportunity of so doing is your worthey almost unalimous vote of the legislature of the close of the took the opportunity of so doing is your worthey almost unalimous vote of the legislature of the close of the took the opportunity of so doing is your worthey almost unalimous vote of the legislature of the noble old Commouwage Foundation of the leading is well as

TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention has been called to a publication in the "Press" of the 8th instant, which purports to give a report of what a Mr. Till, of Potsville, says was the purport of a conversation between him, Mr. Till, and myself, in the spring of 1861.

In this alleged conversation, I am made to say that I then had 20,000 acres of land in Georgia, and that I had contrasts with the Registant has greated to the coverament the supplying timber from those lands; that I sessired Mr. Till to proceed to Georgia to take a contrast of the contrasts; and that I endeavored to persuade him that the Southern Confiderance was then about to be recognised by Brance and England. The object of this statement I understand to be, to indicate sympathy on my part then and now with the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

se Southern Confederacy.
So far as regards Mr. Till's statements, So far as regards Mr. Till's statements, or the report of another, as to what Mr. Till says, I have to asy that I can have no controversy with them as to whatever report either of them may now make about a conversation with ine in the Spring of 1851. I must treat them as I did a former series of soandalfors and, in part, fidiculous statements. My vindicipation then was made full and completely y evidence of my public acts as they appeared of recordification and which will show.

I subjoin, and which will show.

First. That if I desired Mr. Till to go to Georgia to take charge of 90,000 acres of my land, I wanted to incur expense about a body of land that had no existence.

existence. Second: That if I desired him to take charge of Second: That if I desired him to take charge of Second: Attend to my contracts with the French and English Governments, I desired his services about contracts that had no existence.

Third: That so far from sympathising with the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, I directed that such property as I had in Georgia should all be abandoned and sacrificed, rather than the Confederac Convention of the Southern of the Second Sec

Confederate Government should get a ningle soldie that I might contribute to prevent them from ob that I might contribute to prevent them from obtaining.

Fourth. That a considerable amount of my property was sacrificed, and abandoned because of the opposition of myself and T. J. Hughes to that Confederacy.

If these who get up these most malicious alanders will furnish as much evidence of their early hostility.

will furnish as much evidence of their early hostility to the Confederate Government, they will give evi-dence which has not yet been presented. PHILA'A, October 9th, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA CITY 8S.

I, Theodore J. Hughes, of said city, being duly sworn according to law, do swear and say, that during part of the winter and part of the spring of 1861, I was in Georgia taking off timber from a tract of land, under a contract with my brother, F. W. Hughes, who was the owner of the fee—that said tract congressed of 2000 cares on the public and

Hughes, who was the owner of the fee—that said tract consisted of 2900 acres, or thereabouts, and was purchased by F. W. Hughes of George Craig, Eq., lumber merchant of this city. The contract of purchase was begotlated by myself, and F. W. Hughes took the title at my instance and request, so as to aid me in getting into business.

The purchase money for the land and some personal property, estimated at the time of sale to be worth \$1000, was in all \$5000. F. W. Hughes furnished, for me, in horress, mules, other equipments for the business, and cash, \$2265; the property in the horses, mules, &c., was to remain in F. W. Hughes until I could repay him the cost. From my knowledge of this purchase, and general acquaintance with the business matters of my brother, F. W. Hughes, I am quite positive that this was the only property which F. W. Hughes had in Georgia in the Winter and Spring of 1861.

F. W. Hughes did not make any sales of the tim-

property which F. W. Hughes had in Georgia in the Winter and Spring of 1861.

F. W. Hughes did not make any sales of the timber from this land; but all such sales were made by me and in my name. I know, therefore, that neither F. W. Hughes nor myself had any contracts with the English or French Governments, in relation to timber or lumber, during said year, and so far as regards F. W. Hughes I believe, and as to myself I know, neither of us had any such contract at any other time. other time.
During the winter of 1861, I wrote to F. W.

Hughes, that myself and the white men in my em-ployment had been notified to attend weekly miliary drill. To this communication F. W. HUGHES iary drill. To this communication F. W. Hughes replied, expressing the most earnest request that I should not, under any circumstances whatever, at any time take up arms against the Federal flag; that if there was any attempt made to force me to do so, I should, if necessary, at once adamnon and sacrefice his property, and leave. This request was entirely in accordance with my own inclinations and convictions of duty.

Shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter, I was charged with treason to the Southern Confederacy.

charged with treason to the Southern Confederacy, and a mob court sentenced me to be hung, and persons were appointed to carry this sentence into execution. My would be excutioners had me in custody cution. My would be excutioners had me in custody and with the rope ready to place about my neck.

I was at this time fortunate enough to be able to get friends who prevailed on my intended executioners to pause in their purpose. The next day myself and son, and Thomas Elwell, of this city, together with Louis Patterson and Charles Leisenger, of Montgomery county, P., lett for the North; myself and son going by railroad and the three others who were my drivers, in a wagon having with them four horses. All the rest of the horses, mules and other stock we left behind us.

I have no tidings in regard to this stock since, and suppose it has long since been appropriated in

and suppose it has long since been appropriated in behalf of the Confederates. The letter of F. W Hughes, in which he made to me the communication angaes, in which he made to me ing-communication above referred to, I left, with all my other papers and letters, in Wilmington, North Carolins, and have not seen them since, and do not know of their present whereabouts.

T. J. Hughes.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 9th, 1862.

James McCahen, Alderman.

A TRUE PICTURE.

While the columns of the Philadelphia Press are daily teeming with the most abomiwhich, from the days of Jefferson down to the present hour, has ever been found foremost COLN to the army of the Potomac, is explained in the battle for the Constitution and the very fully by Gen. McClellan's proclama. Union, we think it somewhat refreshing to tion published in to day's paper. When Gen. publish what the editor said of the party with Pope was utterly vanquished by the victorious | whom he now affiliates only six short years and advancing rebels under Lee, the Presi- ago. In 1856, after we had triumphed over dent appealed to McClellan, even after he the fell efforts of the Abolition party-speakhad been slighted, to take command of our ing of the hordes who came to seduce Penn. scattered forces; he did so, and in a few days sylvania from her fidelity to the Union, Col. FORNEY said:

"They came from the North and the far West. Those who had figured in old Aholi tion organizations, when Abolitionism was a hissing and a scorn, rushed to the conflict, eager and confident that they were embarking authorities" and he does so. From these ex- in a victorious cause. Here we saw the men amples the reader will see the disinterested who declared in favor of an anti-slavery Con stitution, an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God! Here we listened to the appeals of those who had invoked fire and desolation upon our Southern brethren. Here we heard the accents of men who had pronounced in favor of the amalgamation of the races. Here were the representatives of that appalling sentiment which has stigmatized our Consti tution as a league with death and a covenant with hell. The men who came to assail us and to poison the public mind, were not merely carpet warriors; they were the old and welltried chieftains of sectionalism; veterans, covered with scars received in many a former conflict with the friends of the Constitution; wily politicians, who understood the fell anat omy of disunion, and had studied the awful ience of tracking the very life current of the Republic to its source; men who had calculated the chances of our national existence; men who had considered the cost of deliberate crusade upon the rights of the States: men who, after a long and fearful experience in the ranks of fanaticism, had finally come to the onclusion that the day of patriotism had passed, and that the hour of civil war and national desolation had arrived."

> THE POLITICAL PRIBST -Another political priest wants to go to Congress. Rev. T. Starr Lathan, from California.

O. A. Brownson, the polemical writer. has recently made himself popular with the Radicals, wants to be elected to the House of Representatives from New Jersey. How he'd

We have already announced that the Rev. Mr. Eddy is anxious to represent the 4th District of this State, and it is likely that a good many will be found in the same category s natural that they should seek this refuge. They have expended their eloquence upon politics for years, and now that the abolition prodom, and brought the country to the verge of ciamation (as they believe) has made an end of slavery question, their stock in trade for sermons is gone! and they must go into politics, or rust out. It is to be hoped the people will ee the folly of giving them any more intimate connection with public affairs than they have heretofore had. They have done mischie enough: let them be kept at their legitimate ccupation .- New Haven Register.

PENNSYLVANIA AS A WHEAT GROWER.—The United States Railroad and Mining Register alls attention to the fact that the production of wheat in Pennsylvania exceeds that of all the States north and east of us, including New Jersey, New York and New England, in sur port of which the Register quotes the follow ing statistics from the census of 1860:

Rhode leland Total eight States east of Pennsylvania

For The Intelligencer.

Misses. Edwors: A short time since President Limoun aving told some of his colored friends that if their race and never existed or formed a basis, this war would not ave existed, I therefore thought it my duty to let Mr. Boots, his colored friends, and the world generally know we the black race became the sole cause of the terrible milet. I took the opportunity of vo doing in your worthy dwidely-extended sheet—a privilege for which I return my warment thanks Many of the presses, in Lannater.

LEPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

s the Oritionden O sumfances. I. P. Kratzer, J. Blake Walters, John G. Hall, C. L. Barrett, John W. Wright, Wm. L. Wright, Y. W. Potter, Francis Short, Barthal Stumph, George Thorn, Wm. S. Bradley, Isaac Johnson, J. M. Kettelberger, Wendlin Entres, John W. Shugert, Matthew Ogdon, W. M. McCallough James Wrigley,
Joseph H. Dearing,
R. H. Shaw,
D F. Etsweiler,
John L. Cuttle,
A. M. Hills,

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter, and with pleasure proceed to comply with your request. In doing this I shall endesvor to be brief, though it must be obvious that anything like a full history of the proceedings of the United States Senate on the resolutions familiarly known as the Crittenden Compromise, and the occurrences test as the Crittenden Compromies, and the occurrences incident thereto, cannot be compressed by a very short story.

You can all bear me witness that in the eddresses I have
made to the people, since my retiracy from the Senate I
have not sought to press this subject on their consideration
in any party light—I have held that the government and
country must be saved no matter whose folly and madness
had imperiled them—that we should first extinguil the
figuracity has recommended to a state of the

within a few hours of the close of the session that a direct vote was had on the proposit in theelf.

On the lith of January they cast a united vote against its consideration, and on the lith they did the same thing, in order to consider the Pacific railroad bill.

But the first test vote was had on the lith day of Janu-ary, on the motion of Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, to strike out the Crittenden proposition an ! insert certain recolutions of his own, the only object manifestly being the defeat of the former. The year and nays on this vote were as follows: Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron,

simmons, tumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, und Wilsou—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler. Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Flitch, Green, Lane Latham, Maron, Nicholeon, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sanisbury, and Sebast-an—23 So Mir. Clark's amendment prevailed, and the Crittenoen proposition was defasted. On the amouncement of this result the whole surject was laid on the table. This was the vote on which some it or eight Senators from the Cotton Estates withheld their votes, and of this I shall speak hereafter.

It is true that, within a few hours after these proceedings, as though alarmed about the consequences of what had So Mr. Clark's amendment prevailed, and the Crittenden

been done, Senator Cameron moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Crittenden proposition had been defeated.

This motion came up for consideration on the 18th, and to the amazement of everybody not in the secret. Senator Cameron voted against his own motion, and was joined by every other Senator of his party. The vote is recorded on p. 433 of let vol. Congressional Globe, and is as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Donglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Airkaness, Johnson of Tennessee Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pesrce, Polk, Fowell, Pugh, Rice, Sanlsbary, Sebassian and Sildell—27.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Esker, Binzham, Camenon, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fersenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hailan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson and Wilson—24.

This vote was regarded by many as conclusive against the Crittenden proposition, for the reason that the Republican Senators, after ful deliberation and consultation, had cast a unifed vote against it. I shall never forzet the appearance and bearieg of that venerable patriot. John J. Crittenden, on the announcement of this result. His heart seemed full to overflowing with grief, and his countenance bore the unmistakable mirks of anguish and despair. The motion of Senator Cameion to reconsider had inapired him with hope—strong hope; but the united vote of the Republican Senators against his proposition showed him too clearly that his efforts were vaiu.

The final vote was taken directly on agreeing to the Crittenden proposition on the 3d of March—one day before the final adjournment of Congress—and la recorded on p. 1405 of the Congressional Globe, recond part. On this vote every Democrat and every Southern Senator, (including Mr. Wigfall, who voted against the reconsideration of Mr. Clark's amendment) voted for the projection, and every Republican against is the reconsideration of Mr. Clark's amendment) voted for the projection, and every Republican ag

Clark's amendment) vited for the proposition, and every Republican against it.

As for the Cotton State Senators who withheld their votes on the 16th of January, so that Mr. Clark's amendment might prevail, I have certainly no apology to make for their mischievous and wicked conduct on that or any other occasion; but if they are blame worthy for withholding their votes, and not sustaining the Crittenden proposition, what shall we say of the Republican Senators who, at the same time, cast a solid vote sgainst it, as I have already shown! I was not half way business with them, they aimed directly at its final defeat. Some of the Southern Senators, on the other hand, who had withhold their votes on the 16th, [Messre, Slidell, Hemphill, and Johnson of Arkansas,] by the 18th had repented their error, and cast their votes to reconsider and revive the Compromise proposition; but the Republicans persisted in their hostility to the end.

the end.

Nor is it true that the votes of the Cotton State Senators, with those of all the other Southern Senators and those of tion shall be enumerated and valued, by

the end.

Nor is it true that the votes of the Cotton State Senators, with those of all the Aorthern Democrats, could have saved and secured the Crittenden Compromise. They could have given it a majority, but everybody shows that the Constitution requires a vote of two thirds to submit amendments to the Constitution for the ratification of the States. These could not be had without eight or ten Republican votes. But suppose the Constitution did not so require—what could it have availed to have adopted a settlement by a mere party vote? It was a compromise between the two sections that the extgencies required. The Republican was the dominant party in the North, and no compromise or adjustment could be successful, either in the Senate or before the people, without their active support. They constituted one of the parties to the issue, and it would have been folly—worse than folly—to have attempted a sottlement without their sanction and support before the country.

But no one can misunderstand the real object of the Republican orators in parading the fact that six or eight Southern Senators had, at one time, withheld their votes from the Crittenden proposition. It is to show that the South was not for it and did not desire a compromise, and hence the Republicans are not responsible for the horrible consequences of its failure. On this point the testimony is very conclusive, and I shall give it at some length, please or displease whom it may. If Republicans choose to take the responsibility of saying that they were against the proposition, or that the Northern Democrats would not have compromised on that ground had they possessed the proposition, or that the Northern Democrats would not have compromised on that ground had they possessed the publicans who would will still print to settle with the South would not take that section back into the Union eve

of the following Senators:

Messra. Crittenden. Powell, Hunter. Seward, Toombs, Douglas, Collamer. Davis, Wada, Bigler, Rice, Doclittle and Urimes—five Southern men. five Republicans and three Northern Democrats. The Southern and Republican Senators were recorded as the parties of the issue, and hence a rule was adopted that no preposition should be reported to the Senate as a compromise university received a majority of both sides. All the Southern Senators, save Mr Davis and Mr. Toomba, were known to favor the Crittenden proposition. On the 23d of December, this proposition came up for consideration, and it heaven. a rule was adopted that no preposition should be reported to the Senate as a compromise unless it received a majority of both sides. All the Southern Senators, save Mr Davis and Mr. Toomba, were known to favor the Crittenden proposition. On the 23d of December, this proposition came up for consideration, and it became necessary for Measrs. Davis and Toomba to take their positions in regard to it, and I shall never forget the substance of what both said, for I regarded their course as involving the fate of the compromise. Mr. Davis said, "that for himself the proposition would be a bitter pill for he held that his constituents had an equal right with those of any other Senator to go into the common Territories, and occupy and edjoy them with whatever might be their property at the time; but nevertheless, in view of the great stake involved, if the Republican side would go for it in good faith he would unite with them." Mr. Toombs expressed nearly the same sentiments, and declared that his State would accept the proposition as a final settlement. Mr. Toombs early in the Territory, yet when it was proposed, as I now understand the Senator from Kentucky to propose, that the line of 33-30 shall be extended, acknowledging and protecting our property on the south side of that line, for the sake of peace—permanent peace, I said to the committee of thirteen, as I say here, that with other asinfactory provisions I would accept tit." [Page 270, Cong. Globe, 1st.

In addition to my own testimony of what occurred in the committee of thirteen, Pugh, bearing directly on this point.

On the 3d of January, in the course of an elaborate speech, Mr. Douglas used the following language:

"If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this nor the proposition of my centrale from the normalization of my centrale from the recommittee of thirteen, a few days 250, AURIN MAMER FROM THE Sevitary and Toomba expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my centrale from the normalization of my centrale from the country,

Mr. Pugh on the 2d day of March, in the course of a very ble speech, remarked: Mr. Pugh on the 2d day of March, in the course of a very able speech, remarked:

"But suppose that Fenator does promise me a vote on the Crittenden proposition: I have followed him for three months; I have followed my honorable friend from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] for three months; I have followed my friend, the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler] for three months; I have voted with them on all these propesitions at a time when there were twelve other Senators in this chamber on whose votes we could rely; and what came of it all? Did we ever get a vote on the Crittenden proposition? Never. Did we ever get a vote on the bill introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Bigler] to remit these propositions to a vote of the people? Never. They were not strong enough to dispise the Pacific raffroad bill, which stood here and defied them in the Senate for more than a month. They were not strong enough to set bill, which stood here and cense them in the Senset for more than a month They were not strong enough to set aside this plunder bill you call a tariff. They were not strong enough to beat a pension bill one morning. For three long months have I followed the Senator and others, begging for a vote on these questions; never can we get It; never; and now I am to be deluded no further; and

if that proposition could receive the each inadicals from the other side of this Chamber. Therefore, propositions of all your amendments, knowing, id knowing that the bistorian will write it down, so before the first, of January a two-thirds wots the dark of January a two-thirds wots the dark of January a two-thirds wots the main residuations in this Chamber would have y Etate in the Union but South Carolina. Georbe here by her representatives, and Louisians e. two great States which; at least, would have y whole column of assessing." iso—thous, two great States which; at least, would have roken the whole column of saccoulous.

Mr. Douglas, at the same time, said in reply, "I can control the same time, said in reply, "I can control the same to great said of the same time to many own the committee of thirteen, were ready at all times to many rounties on the Cruitender proposition. I wall so further and say that Hr. Toombr. was also ready to do so."

But if this testimony were not in existence at all, do we cot all know that the great State of Virginia and ordered this roposition and submitted it to the other States as a basis of final adjustment and parameters. It was the hard

a final adjustment and permanent peace. It was this basis on which that State called for the Peace Conference which assembled soon thereafter.

It was also endorsed by almost the unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentnicky, and subsequently by those of Teonosasse and North Carolina. But it is useless to add testimony. The Republican members of the Senate were against any and every adjustment. When the Peace Conference had assembled, and there was some hope of a satisfactory settlement, it is well known that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Harlan, and others urged their respective Governors to send on impracticable fanaties as Commissioners in order to defeat a compromise.

In what I have said I have not intended to extenuate or excuse the wickedness of the secssionists. Bad and impolitic as was the policy of the Northern radicals, it furnished no sufficient reason for secssion, rebellion and war; but I believed most sincerely then, as I do now, that the acceptance of Mr. Crittenden's proposition by one-third of the Republicans is Congress, at the right time, would have broken down secssion in nearly all the States now claiming to be out of the Union; and it might have been accepted without any sacrifice of honor or principle. So far as the common territory of the United States was concerned it proposed an equitable partition wing the North about 900,000 equare miles, and the Solar about 300,000. No umpire that could have been selected would have given the North more.

If then, it was a material interest and value waster contending for, it gave us our full share; if it was the application of a political principle the Republicans were struggling for, it allowed the application of their doctrine to three-fourths of the estatights the longed to all the States and all the people. It expressly excluded slavery from 90,000 equare miles, and all wed it in the remaining from 90,000 equare miles, and all wed it in the remaining

to three-fourths of the estatements belonged to all the States and all the people. It surpessly excluded alarvery from 900,000 equare miles, and all iwed it in the remaining 300,000. The Republicans, it is true, had just el-cted a Pr-sident, and were about to take present of the Government; but still the popular vote in the several States showed that they were over a million of votes in the minority of the electors of the United States. Being a million in the minority, if they secured the application of their principles to three-fourths of all the territory, was that not enough! Oudl they not on that have boasted of a great triumph!

For a time these arguments and considerations seemed to have weight with the more moderate and conservative of the Republican Senators. Indeed at one time I had strong hopes of a setil-ment. But the radicals rallied in force, headed by Mr. Greeley, and the current was conchanged. We were then met with the argument that the people, in the election of Mr. Lincoth, had decided to exclude slavery from all the territory, and that the members of Congress dare not attempt to reverse that decision. We then determined to go a step further and endeavor to overcome this obstacle; and it was to this end, after consultation with Mr. Crittenden and others, that I myself introduced a bill into the Senate providing for taking the sense of the people of the several States on the Crittenden proposition, for the direction of members of Congress in voting for or against its submission for the ratification of the States, as an amendment to the Constitution.

This was an appeal to the source of all political power, and would have relieved the members of all serious responsibility. The vote of the representative would have been in accordance with the votes of his constituents, either for or against the propeition. The only objection made was that it was somewhat irregular and extraordinary. But the same men could not make that objection at present. Too many extraordinary things have since been done by th

WM. BIGLER. NO END TO TAXATION.

THE \$20,000,000 TEMPORARY LOAN. In addition to the taxes now being assessed pon personal property by the Abolition assessors, there is to follow an assessment upon real estate, to pay Pennsylvania's share of the \$20,000,000 temporary loan authorized by act Congress, approved June 7, 1862, which takes effect on and after its passage. of this act is in the following words: "And be it further enacted, That a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be, and is hereby, annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be, and is hereby, apportioned to the States, respectively, in manner following. Then follows the apportionment of the amount among the several States, which makes Pennavlvania's share \$1.946.719.50; but in this cluded a and as it is evident that no taxes can be collected there until peace is restored, the amount assessed upon them must be added to the burden of the loyal States, which would add to Pennsylvania's share about \$800,000 more, making a total of \$2,746,719. This entire amount is assessed and laid upon the real estate of the Commonwealth, as will be seen by reference to section 13 of the same

act, from which we extract the following: " And be it further enacted. That the said direct tax laid by this act shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, which several articles subject to taxarespective assessors, at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first day of April,

This tax operates as a mortgage, and becomes a lien upon the entire real estate of the to section 33, which is in the following words: "And be it further enacted, That the amount of the taxes so assessed shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate of the individuals who may be assessed for the same during two years after the time it shall annually and the said lien shall extend to each and every part of all tracts of land or dwelling houses, notwithstanding the same may have

been divided or alienated in part." The act further provides that if the tax shall not be paid, twenty per cent. shall be added to the sum and the property sold at public auction; and if a sufficient amount to cover the tax is not bid, the collector shall but , in the name of the government.

It will thus appear that if, through the ruin ous policy and reckless extravagance of the government, commercial and financial embar-rassment should overtake the country, and the farmer or property-holder be unable to pay his taxes, he is to be driven from his life long home, and his property taken possession of by this Abolition collector. It is true, each individual is given the right of redemption any time within two years; but he must pay twenty per cent. interest on the amount, so that if, at the end of two years, he should be able to redeem his property, he would have to pay, in addition to the original tax, sixty per cent, more than the sum assessed. -Patriot & Union.

BLASPHEMY OF BEECHER. - The mountebank. Beecher, who has turned his church in Brookvn into a theatre, where applause is given to his points by the audience, just as it is to Forrest, or Miss Bateman, or any other the-atrical star, appeared on the boards at Plymouth church on Sunday evening, when he derided the Constitution as a mere "sheepskin parchment" of no account, and said "we are going to have the Union as it never was, but as it was meant to be. The Union as it was meant to be, and not as it was, is to be our doctrine, because the Union as it was was a monstrous outrage on your rights and mine." In this he declared himself to be the mouth piece of millions, like Greely a short time ago, and applause resounded from all parts of the house. After ridiculing the Union and the Constitution, he next assails things still more sacred. He exhibits the Divine Being in the light of a tax-gatherer, who "is out now, and will have a good time." Let us quote the whole passage:-"The North, too, was suffering to an extent to which she had winked at slavery for the sake of commerce. When the North had paid two thousand millions of taxes (and only just begun) he thought that the Lord would get back pretty much all the North made out of slavery. God is the great tax-gatherer. He is out now, and He will have a good time." (Great laughter.) The character of the audience may be judged from their laughter at such horrible profanity .-New York Herald, Sep. 30.

EXPURGING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPEND-ENCE.—The New York (Baptist) Chronicles

Let there be no lagging forces, but all, all concentrated upon the one object of wiping out from this continent the sin and curse of slavery. We have now a purpose worthy of We are expurging from our Declaration of Inpedendence cant and hypocrisy, and making it the honest creed of all nations and ages.

CONNECTICUT COMING RIGHT The elections for the choice of town officers were held in Connecticut on Wednesday last. The Hartford Times reports great Democratic gains in every part of the State. In West Hartford the Democrats supported a ticket of Union anti-abolition proclamation Republicans, and elected them against the regular Republican ticket. Many towns have gone Democratic for the first time in several years.

The Maryland News Sheet is revived ader the title of the Baltimore Daily Gazette, the first issue of which appeared on Monday morning last, published by Messrs. Carter & Co. It professes to be independent of party, and proposes simply to furnish the public with the news of the day. It makes a nest pusiness-like appearance