moer, at our lowest rates.

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vertisements and subscriptions for The Lancate B. R. Nills, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &c.



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

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

PERSONAL.

We need money badly at the present time, and shall be very much obliged to our delinquent patrons (of course we mean none others) if they will make their arrangements to square their accounts, or at least give us a part of that which is our just due, at their very earliest convenience. It is impossible to publish a newspaper without money, and this truth ought to be impressed on the minds of all who are in arrears for subscription, advertising, or job work.

The approaching Courts will afford many an opportunity of either calling in person, or sending by their neighbors, and those at a trust this appeal will not be in vain. We dislike dunning as much as anybody, but necessity compels us to resort to the measure .--Now, then, let there be a hearty response on all hands to this urgent request. Send on your \$2's, your \$3's, your \$5's, your \$10's. and your \$20's, and make the Printer's heart

MR. BUCHANAN'S DEFENCE.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday con tains an elaborate reply from Ex-President BUCHANAN to Lieut. General Scott, whose recent publication he considers an undisguished censure of his conduct during the last months of his Administration, in regard

to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. We shall endeavor to find room for this able and incontrovertible document in our next issue, and we incline to the opinion that after our readers give it a careful and unprejudiced perusal, they will agree with us that the Hero of Mexico has gained nothing by his covert attack on Mr. Buchanan.

GALUSHA A. GROW.

The defeat of this bitter Abolition demagogue is one of the fruits of the recent glorious Democratic triumph in Pennsylvania. It will sented if I were to omit to say that any be remembered that one of the first acts of effort on his part would be unconstitutional GALUSHA A. GROW after his elevation to the Speakership of the House of Representatives at Washington, was to have the portrait of Ex-President Buchanan removed from the rotunds of the Capitol. The people of Pennsylvania, in return for the base act of this treasonable demagogue, have removed the vile Abolition careass of Galusha from the Halls of Congress. Over this removal the loyal people of the North send up one universal shout of joy. The defeat of this man by an overwhelming majority in his Congressional district, shows that the people of Luzerne and Susquehanna counties regard him as totally unfit to represent them in the councils of the Nation.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. U. J. Jones, lately connected with the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, we understand. will be a candidate before the Democratic Caucus for the nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. Mr. J. has been a Democratic editor for eighteen ever received for services rendered was an imprisonment of sixteen days in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, at the instance of the Harrisburg Abolitionists. We hope his numerous friends, and especially those of the editorial fraternity, will speak a good word in his behalf, as one both competent and deserving to fill the position.

COWARDLY OUTRAGE.

On Friday evening week, says the Carlisle Democrat, about eight o'clock, a number of the Anderson Cavalry encamped at that place, entered the Volunteer printing office and pied and otherwise injured the materials in the office, effecting their escape before they could be recognized or arrested. Why this gross outrage was perpetrated we are unable to say, and trust that the guilty persons may be discovered and duly punished. Mob violence is not the proper mode to redress imaginary grievances. The law is ample, and it alone should be resorted to for the purpose of correcting abuses, when they exist, but violence

never will nor never should be countenanced. the office will not exceed fifty dollars. If the cuit, Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice; had better turn their attention to some more tice; Fifth Circuit, James M. Wavne, Assohonorable employment, and in open day light.

THE DRAFTED MEN.

several districts answered to their names on cuit. Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice. yesterday morning, and were sent to Harrisburg by special train in the afternoon. Others will be forwarded to day, to morrow and the purpose of serving the writ of habeas cor-Thursday, until the entire complement from the county is filled up. Those who have not, Dimmick, but was refused admission. He or do not answer to roll call, we presume will be sent for by the Commissioner, and compelled to enter the service.

THARKING GOD FOR OUR DEFEATS. Mr. Trumbull, the Republican Senator from Illinois, recently made a speech in Michigan in which he "thanked God that the Federal arms were defeated at Bull Run, and on the Peninsula, and under Pone, for without such defeats we should not have had the Emancipation Proclamation! Had we won at Bull Run, or taken Richmond, he said the backbone of the rebellion would have been broken. slavery remaining in it!"

A TRAITOR'S LANGUAGE.

"Therefore we tell you and the whole world that this great conservative party will rear up the shattered columns of the Union. We will ear it higher up, still nearer heaven than it was before, and from its lofty top and growing greatness, there shall ever wave your nation's flag, with every star and every stripe that has placed there in the wonderful progress of our country, and then, whatever other men may say—I care not; as for the conservative people of this country and as for myself, other men may say as they please; as for a division of this Union and for breaking up that great alliance made by and under God's guidance, I never will consent to it—no, never as I have a voice to raise or a hand to fight

for this our glorious country." We are told, says the Police Gazette, that dovernor Seymour, of New York, is a traitor to his country, and yet at a meeting held in Brooklyn, he expressed his feelings and principles in the exact language we have given above; and if these are the sentiments of traitors, then, alas! we must confess that we come under the same category, for they are the same sentiments that have been our guiding-star through life, and to which we cling with a tenacity as strong as life itself. This land-this Union-this Constitutionthis form of government-we received as a priceless inheritance from our great forefathers. There is not-there never was anything like it on earth. It stands forth alone and unequalled. It is the star of hope to the down-trodden and oppressed of the Old World. world—radiant and lustrous—the dread and fear of tyrants-whose effulgent rays shake their cowardly hearts, and causes the sceptre of power to tremble in their hands, while those who have been stripped of their rights and ruled by an iron rod of despotism, view the emblem of its power, as reflected from the Stars and Stripes, with hearts that beat high with hope and joyous exultation. If Governor Seymour is a traitor for indulging in such senirations then the name of traitor has holy sound. It is a term of the highest

tion should command the noblest power that nature's God has bestowed upon them. MR. SEWARD ON EMANCIPATION. When Democratic journals urge, as one of the objections to the President's emancipation proclamation, that it is unconstitutional, the advocates of that unwise measure, in order to escape the issue, ascribe to them motives in consistent with loyalty. But the Democracy are not confined to arguments of their own to show the unconstitutionality of the abolition edict. Among the many authorities whom they may cite in justification of their views is distance can remit by mail at our risk. We Mr. Seward, the present Secretary of State. On the 22d of April, 1861,—after the war had sing their song of bereavement." actually begun-Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Dayton, our Minister to Paris, the following exposition of the views of the Administration,

praise, and not of reproach; and to be such

a traitor should be the loftiest aim of every

lover of liberty, and to attain such a distinc-

promulgated: "The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it (the rebellion) succeed or fail. There is not affected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fail; for the such as he alone could treat. rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them, will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of adminis tration whether the revolution shall succeed whether it shall fail. In one case the State would be federally connected with the new Confederacy; in the other they, as now, be members of the United States: but their constitution and laws, customs, habits and

the correspondence having been since officially

"It is hardly necessary to add to this incon testible statement, the further fact that the whatever, and wherever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. however, would not be fully pre-The case, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people.

JUDGE CURTIS ON THE PROCLAMA-TIONS. Ex-Justice Curtis, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case was so much lauded by the abolition press of the country has just published a pamphlet in which he demonstrates, with irresistible force of logic, that both the emancipation and the martial law proclamations, lately issued by President Lincoln, are in violation of the Constitution. The turn of Judge Curtis's mind is eminently judicial: when he went on the bench he renounced all participation in party politics, and has stood aloof from party relations since : he is therefore under no bias which would permit him to hazard his reputation as a constitutional lawyer by conscious sophistry .-The opinions and reasoning of Judge Curtis' pamphlet approach so near to the ability and impartiality to be expected in the judgments vears, and he claims that the only reward he of the Supreme bench, as any opinions and reasoning can do, which are not given under the responsibilities of that high station, and it may be regarded as certain that, if either of the proclamations mentioned ever get into the Supreme Court, they will be set aside as unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. Judge Curtis's pamphlet is the heaviest gun yet fired at Mr. Lincoln's recent policy, always excepting the late expression of public

sentiment at the ballot-box ! GENERAL NEWS.

The excitement in Baltimore, consequent upon the arrest of certain Union men by Gen. Wool, increased on Thursday, and large numbers signed the petition to President Lincoln for his removal. Gov. Bradford demanded and all the papers seized be given up. They were released on Friday.

David Davis, of Illinois, has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is assigned to the Eighth Judicial District. The President has made the following allotments of the Justices The rioters were evidently alarmed before of the Court: For the First Circuit, Nathan they succeeded in accomplishing what they Clifford, Associate Justice; Second Circuit, had intended, as we learn the damage done to | Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice; Third Cir-Cavalry wish to immortalize themselves, they | Fourth Circuit, Roger B. Taney, Chief Jusciate Justice: Sixth Circuit, John Catron, Associate Justice: Seventh Circuit, Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice; Eighth Circuit. A large number of the drafted men from David Davis, Associate Justice; Ninth Cir-

> The United States Marshal of Boston went to Fort Warren on Thursday, in a sloop for pus, in the case of Wm. H. Winder; on Col. reported the facts of the case to Judge Clifford of the United States Court, who remarked that the Court had no means with which to enforce the writ, and ordered the papers on file. This probably ends the case for the

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS .- Washington correspondents report pithy and significant remarks of the President in reference to the ecent elections. One reports that he said "A little more Democracy in our platform would have saved us." Another says he remarked: "I think that if I had a little more Democratic energy in my Administration, the country would have been in a better condi-The people have taken measures to and the Union would have been restored with put a "little more Democratic energy" into tion."

The colony of negroes that President Lincoln is about to establish somewhere outside of the United States at the people's expense, is likely to prove a costly affair under the superintendence he has selected. He has confided the experiment to the hands of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and R. W. Thompson. of Indiana-men in whose wisdom the people generally have little confidence, and in whose honesty they have none. The Albany Evening Journal, a Republican paper under the control of Thurlow Weed, a warm personal and political friend of the President.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S COLONY.

seems to regard the scheme with something more than suspicion, and sounds the alarm in very ambiguous language. The Journal says: This swindle is proceeding under the auspiees of R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, and Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas. It behooves President Lincoln, of whose integrity there is no question, to look well into this scheme before committing himself to it. There is nothing but dishonesty in the scheme, any way; but if colonization should become expedient, this surely is not the time to go into it. The government has quite enough upon its hands. Mr. Thomson's connection with the project is enough to stamp its character and purpose."

The President having, himself, inaugurated this "dishonest scheme," will probably not pay much attention to the advice of his friend Weed : indeed, we do not see how he can, having once pledged himself to it; so that it is more than likely Messrs. Pomeroy and Thomp-It stands forth in the political horizon of the son will make a good thing out of it, whether the negroes do or not.

FANATICISM. The Philadelphia Press copies the following paragraph from a cotemporary, and shudders at the picture it presents, which would be complimentary to the editor's sensibility, were his emotion genuine. But in this case, like many others, hypocrisy exposes itself. In the next column to that which contains a shuddering condemnation of this paragraph, is a column of the most terrible accusations against Mr. Buchanan, among which is the murder of the late Senator Broderick. Here is the paragraph which the Press shrinks from :

" Let room be made in front of the platform for the introduction of Abraham Lincoln.-When he is seated, let there be formed a funeral procession of the corpses of the two hun-dred thousand gallant men who have perished in battle and by disease since the war began .-Let the escort of honor to the brave departed b the three hundred thousand mutilated, mangled and diseased men, whose wounds and disease have been incurred in this war. As chief mourners, let there then follow the childless fathers and mothers, the fatherless children the widowed wives of the North: let them halt in front of the speakers' stand, while Mr. Lincoln assures them that 'nobody's hurt. When the President has concluded, then le the wail of the widows and orphans go up to Heaven; let the children, fathers and mothers

Now read the hypocrite's comment upon the man who used to furnish him with food and clothing :

"He could tell us how the first great sir was the beginning of all his woe, and, like Macbeth after the assassination of Duncan erime after crime came rolling upon his cold and callous heart. The infamies of Lecomp ton, the proscription of brave and good men even a pretext for the complaint that the disick, would all form interesting themes, and

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest news from Europe, seems to indicate a determination on the part of England and France to interfere with the affairs in this country. It is reported on what is termed reliable, semi-official sources," that Lord institutions, in either case will remain the Lyons has received instructions to report a programme to Mr. Seward, looking to a settlement of our difficulties: that if the programme new President, as well as the citizens through is rejected, then the independence of the South whose suffrages he has come into the Admin- | will be at once recognized. Lord Lyons was istration, have always repudiated all designs to have sailed from Europe on the 25th ult., so that his arrival is daily looked for. How the private instructions of Lord Lyons could precede him is a mystery we are unable to olve. The story looks to us more like a 'feeler" thrown out from Washington, than anything else. The tone of the British press, and the speeches of members of Parliament. however, are emphatically on the side of the South.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE AT PHILA-DELPHIA.

The Democratic meeting at Philadelphia, on Friday night last, to celebrate the anniversary of the Constitution and the great political triumph of the 14th of October, was grand affair. The Press, with its characteristic mendacity characterizes it as a small. but noisy meeting of "devils, fiends, witches and bogles," but the Ledger says that "Independence Square never saw a larger gathering of the people." and this is in harmony with information from other reliable sources. It was a tremendous out-pouring of the people. a great jubilee of grateful hearts. Charles Ingersoll, Esq., presided, the meeting was ably addressed by several distinguished gentlemen and appropriate resolutions adopted. The display of banners, torches, &c., was grand, and imposing, and the numerous bands, playing old national airs, struck terror to the hearts of the Abolition traitors, who saw in it all the handwriting on the wall, proclaiming their speedy downfall.

WHAT ARE THEY NOW WAITING FOR? Greeley said, a few weeks ago, that if the President would issue an Emancipation Proclamation 900,000 radicals would at once join the army; and Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts said " the roads would swarm with multitudes" hasten ing to the battle-field. Well, the Proclamation was issued six weeks ago, and yet neither Greelev's 900.000 nor Andrew's "swarm" have yet been seen on their way to the seat of war. Where are they, and what are they waiting for? Are they kept back to vote in that the narties be unconditionally released favor of disunion and treason instead of going to fight against them? Are they waiting for the draft? Or are they kept back until the President can be forced to dismiss Genera McClellan and appoint the incompetent and insubordinate Fremont in his place? Whatever the reason, the failure to respond to the President's demand for troops is disgraceful to the Abolition leaders in those States, and it exposed the hollowness of their professions.

PAY OF DRAFTED SOLDIERS .- The pay per month of the militia volunteers in the service of the State is the same as that of volunteer in the service of the United States, as follows Colonel, \$222; lieutenant colonel, \$198; major, \$179; captain, \$120 50; first lieutenant, \$110 50; second lieutenant, \$105 50; brevet second lieutenant, \$105 50; privates \$13. The pay in case of the invasion of the State is essentially different from during riot. tumult, breach of the peace, or when the militia are called upon to aid the civil process. In such emergencies non commissioned and privates receive \$1.50 per diem each, and commissioned officers the same compensation as those of the regular army .- Philadelphia

Apples are so plenty in Western New York that they can be bought for fifty cents a arrel! Potatoes show no symptoms of isease, and the best ones are sold for a dollar barrel, including package. One farmer has an orchard of choice grafted fruit, and offered the whole of his crop of apples at twelve and a half cents per bushel, the purchaser to gather the fruit and select only such as he and could sell.

ELECTIONS .- TO-DAY. The elections in New York, New Jersey, Delaware. Illinois, and several other States take place to-day. Look out for some Demo-

cratic thunder about these times!

BOLD ATTEMPT AT PRAUD. We see it is stated in Abolition papers that a bogus army vote will be gotten up to de-prive Messra. John L. Dawson, Jesse Lazear, W. H. Miller and A. H. Coffroth of their seats. Our friend Myers of the Bedford Gazette, in Mr. Coffroth's district, thus speaks

of the bold attempt of the rascals "We give fair notice to the sha who are trying this game, that, if they persist in their fraudulent efforts they will have to meet two thousand stalwart men from the hills of old Bedford, each with a rifle on his shoulder and at least fifty bullets in his shot-pouch. We register here our solemn determination to o blood. Democrats of Bedford county! Be

eady for the emergency ! In Adams country, in the same district, ten abolition Return Judges refused to sign any of the returns, until the army was heard from. The Gettysburg Compiler thus notices this malfeasance in office:

"Just previous to the election of 1861 Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation authorizing an army vote. Subsequently the law was proounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Therefore the Governor did not issue proclamation for an army vote at the elec tion of Tuesday last. Did McConaughy's Re-turn Judges think of this when they followed his lawless lead on Friday?"

The Harrisburg Patriot & Union, Mr. Miller's District, gives the rascals timely warping of their attempt to defraud the voters of the district by so foul a trick: "If the Abolitionists dare to use a partial

army vote to change the result of Tuesday's election-or resort to any other base trick to defeat the expressed will of the people there will be REVOLUTION! * * We warn these miscreants that if they persist in their infamous and lawless work, an outraged and in-dignant people will assert the majesty and supremacy of the laws, by visiting on their heads the most fearful retribution."

If the scoundrels have the audacity to carry out the iniquitous programme, they will have to meet Five Thousand Democrats of old Westmoreland, armed with instruments and missiles of death, to maintain the Laws and the Constitution Democrate of Westmoreland arm yourselves and prepare for the alternative, if it is forced upon you .- Greens burg Democrat.

RENEGADE DEMOCRATS.

At the great Democratic meeting in New York, on Monday evening, in speaking of Fremont, John Van Buren said:

"His career, in my humble judgment. (and I say it with regret,) is a warning to Demo-crats. I am now in an assembly of men of that political faith, as well as their political opponents, and I would say that no Democrat, rom Henry Clay down, including Mr. Rives, Ir. Talmadge, Mr. Fremont, Mr. Tremain or Mr, Dickinson—ever suffered himself to be seduced from the Democratic ranks, by the hope of political preferment, without, sooner of later, finding himself politically, if not peoun

This calls to our mind the fact, that nev converts make the most zealous saints, and that this same LYMAN TREMAIN. now vaunted by the Abolition press as an immaculate patriot, and who is the Abolition candidate for Lieut. Governor of New York, on the first of February, 1861, in a speech at Albany, said : "In my judgment, secession can be sustained nly as any other revolution can be, for causes sufficient to warrant the people in throwing off the government -- a right reserved under the Constitution, and existing inherently in the people--obtained not from government, but from the Almighty Ruler of the world." * But, gentlemen, while I do not, in the abstract, justify secession, we must not forget the fact that the South has had the most terrible propocation to which civilized man has ever been subject." * * * "Traitorous though it may be, I stand here to oppose the policy of war with the South now, hereafter and forever!"

On this subject the "doodles" have much o say in echo of the Chicago Tribune. Some idea may be formed of the manner of conducting soldiers' elections by the following, from the Dubuque (Iowa) correspondence of the Chicago Times:

"We have not only a prospect of giving but of carrying the Democratic State ticket Our gains in every place are very large. The soldiers' vote is nearly five to one against us. Through political trickery of the Governor's orew, the whole thing is a base fraud. have letters from the 21st Iowa, stating that Democratic soldiers in that regiment were not permitted to use Republican tickets to write Democratic names on, and that the Democratic tickets were all destroyed by Republican offiers, and, in one instance, a soldier who made nimself prominent in working for the Democratic cause, was arrested and confined in the guard-house until evening; also that over fifty Democratic votes were polled in certain Du buque companies, and that the officers said they must reject such as were written in pencil. We know here, as a matter of fact We know here, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Mahoney had but fourteen votes re corded to their count, and Judge Wilson but This is the no party but one party style of doing business.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.

It has already, or must soon, become a matter of necessity with newspaper publishers to raise the price of subscription and advertising. The reasons are fully stated in the following

from the Baltimore Sun: "Printing materials of all kinds have very naterially advanced since the commencement of the war. On some articles of prime neces sity to the printer, the advance is fully equal to thirty per cent. In addition to thi government taxes them three per cent on the paper they use, three per cent. upon their ad vertisements, and three per cent. upon their income, if they are fortunate enough to have any. In view of these facts we notice that of our Northern cotemporaries are about to raise the price of their issues. Brockport (N. Y.) Republic of a late date

says:
"Most of the large daily papers in Western New York have advanced the price of their issues. An editor of a leading New York daily informed us last week that the publishers in that city would soon follow suit. Many of the country journals are also pub lished at increased prices. The advance i caused mainly by the advance in printing

MILLARD FILLMORE IN FAVOR OF GOV. SEY MOUR .- The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "We are authorized to state that Hon. Millard Fillmore is unconditionally in favor of ex-Gov. Seymour as candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this State. Authority for the use of his name in this connection was given to the officers of the great Seymour ratification meeting in Brooklyn on Wednesday night, but a suitable opportunity for making the announcement did not offer. This is a harbinger of coming victory. The Old Line Whigs, of whom Mr. Fillmore is a life-long representative, now stand, as they always have, firm in support of Constitution ures, and will, in this great crisis of the nation's history, conservative men, to sustain the Government. Whigs, Democrats, Con servatives-regardless of party names and past differences,—will now make 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether,' if happily they may rescue the country from radical

There is said to be \$50,000,000 due our oldiers. Some regiments have not received a cent for eight months, and a large number have been without pay six months. So says the N. Y. Tribune, and if it is true it is dis. graceful to the Government. Contractors and swindling favorites do not have to wait a day for the money they claim, but the poor soldier goes unpaid. Can't the Government machinery make money fast enough to meet the demands? If not, then let all other claims go, and pay the soldiers promptly. Good

Brown. The difficulty grew out of a personal misunderstanding, occasioned by the shooting of a dog belonging to Mr. Bollmeyer by

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT. COLONEL MILES .- Captain DAVID

Dorwart.
N. E. Ward—Joseph Dorwart, Philip Doyle, Henry Ehler.
8. W. Ward—Henry Hes., Davis M. Fraim, Peter John.

*Mr. Deal being sick, his place was supplied temporarily by the appointment of David McClain.

They were sworn in at the Mayor's Office on Thursday morning, after which the Mayor gave them a few words of advice. They entered upon their duties on Friday night last, and will continue until the 1st of April. HOME ON A FURIOUGH .- Capt. MICHAEL H.

HOME ON A FURLOUGH. — Capt. MICHAEL H. LOCHES and Lieut. ROBERT M. Draawt, of the 79th Regiment, are now home on a furlough, to recruit their health—the first from a severe spell of sickness, and the latter from a wound received at the battle of Chaplin Hills. Ky., on the 8th of October. Both officers, although looking considerably "the worse of the wear," are in fine spirits, and expect soon to be able to rejoin their brave comrades of the bloody 79th. ADMITTED TO PRACTICE .- On Wednesday

PROMOTED .- Our old friend Dr. J. F. HUBER,

SOMETHING NEW.—We have received from our friend Washarspra, 44 North Queen street, a package of the "Patent Stamp-Scaling and Post-Mark Preserving Envelopes," the advantages of which are fully set forth in an advertisement in to-day's Intelligencer. This convelope is a decidedly useful invention, and can be obtained at a small advance in the price of the ordinary envelope, and we therefore commend it to those who are in the habit of writing many letters, especially on business.

PASSED THROUGH .- The bodies of William Eckert, of Company B, 79th P. V., and Captain Samuel J. Boone, of Company C, (formerly Captain Dysart's), who were killed in the late severe engagements, passed through this city, the former on Wednesday and the latter on Thursday afternoon. The former was taken to Leman Place and the latter to the Gap, and delivered to the friends of the decessed.

Rendezvous for Drafted Men. - The drafted men in this county are directed to report themselves as follows:

On Monday, November 3d, at the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, the districts of . 8 Leacock Upper n mpfield[©]West. On Tuesday, November 4th, in the Borough of Moun ...55|Mount Joy.

..32 Little Britain ..24 Pequea32 Providence... 3 Salisbury On Thursday, November 6th, at the Court House, in the

DRAFTED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS. has received authority from the War Departom the draft, and has an

MUSTER ROLL of the Ephrata Mountain MUSTER KOLL of the Ephrata Mour Cavalry, now in Camp Simmons, Harrisburg: Captain—W. H. Spera, Ephrata. 1st Lieutenant—Cyrus Bentz. Reamstown. 2d "Soeph S. Shultz, Schemeck. Orderly Sergeant—Benjamin M. Herr, Willow Str. Quartermaster Sergeant—John Enck. Ephrata. Commissary Sergeant—Edward E. Wood, Fulton. 1st Sergeant—Benjamin Yentmyer, Warwick. 2d "George Greise, Warwick. 3d "Samuel G. Kemper, Earl. 4th "James D. Trego, Ephrata. 5th "Jasac E. Bentz, Elizabeth. 1st Corporal—Barton P. Ream, Reamstown.

Levi B. Douer, West Cecalico.

Abraham Colden. Ephrata.
Jesse Fry. East Cocalico.

Edward Sloan, Upper Leaccok.

Michael Abright, Ephrata.

Alexander Gerbart, West Cocalico; George

Bingaman, George, Ephrata. Brackbill, Christ, Warwick. Boyer, Peter, Elizabeth. Bentz, Rudolph, West Cocalico. 23. Garman, Jacob S., Earl.
24. Garman, Kinzer, Ephrata.
25. Glass, Henry S., Ephrata.
26. Gerhart, Harrison, West Occa
27. George, David, Penn.
28. Groff. Abraham M., Earl.
29. Hersh, Henry K., Earl.
30. High, Samuel, Earl.
31. Helsh Lawit J. Exhesta. ligh, Samuel, Earl. leigh, Lewis J, Ephrata. lorting, Henry, Ephrata. lart, Jacob, West Earl.

policy and justice both demand this.

A TRAGEDY AT DAYTON, OHIO.

DAYTON, NOV. 1. J. F. Bollmeyer, editor of the Dayton Empire, was shot dead this morning by Henry M. son. Brown gave himself up, and was sent to iail to await a trial.

LIEUT. COLONEL MILES.—Captain DAVID MILES of Co. B, 70th Regiment, has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, vice Lieut. Col. Duchman, resigned. Col. M. is a most excellent officer, having served for years before this rebellion broke out in the volunteer service of this city. He was Ordely Sergeant of the Fenchles in the three months' service, and was elected Captain of Co. B upon the promotion of the gallant and veteran Duchman to Lieutenant Colonel. He is a worthy ancessor of that officer, and his promotion gives general satisfaction.

NIGHT WATCHEN. -The following appointnents have been made by the Mayor: N. W. Ward—Henry Deal,* Hugh Fitzpatrick, Andrev

8. E. Ward—James Messenkop, Jerome Doersch, B. Fitz.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Un Wednesday last, in the Court of Common Please, on motion of Newton Lightner, Esq., Groege Nauman, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county. Mr. N. studied law in the office of Messrs. Shaeffer and Breneman, and is a young gentleman of finished education, fine abilities and sgreeable manners, and will doubtless soon take the front rank among the younger Attornies at the Laucaster Bar. He is the soon of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. George Nauman, U. S. Army.

PROMOTED.—Our old Priend Dr. J. F. HUBER, formerly Assistant Surgeon of the 49th P. V., has been promoted to the position of Surgeon of the 131st Regiment, with the rank of Major. The regiment is now in Fitz John Porter's corps, and the doctor is as popular with his regiment now as he was in the 49th, which latter regretted his loss, while they rejoiced, as we do, in his well-deserved promotion. The 49th is now in Franklin's corps, and one of the Assistant Surgeons is a Lancasterian—Dr. B. F. Sides. SENTENCED.—On Saturday week, Judge Cadwalader of the U. 8. District Court sentenced John McClune, Esq., and James Dunkel to an imprisonment of five years each, in the Eastern Penitentiary. They are both from Lancaster county, and had been residents of Martic township where they were arrested a few weeks ago, on the charge of presenting forged and fraudulent claims to the Pension office, Washington. They both pleaded guilty to the indictments found by the Grand Jury, and were sentenced as above.

Something New .- We have received from

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS, AUCTIONEERS, &c. —The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that under the new tax law, butchers who run a wagon through the country, from which to sell their meat, must take out a pedler's license for the same. The license is ten dollars for one and fifteen dollars for two horses.

It has also been decided that vendue criers come under the head of auctioneers, and must take out a license before they can beneforth cry a single sale. The price of an auctioneer's license is twenty dollars.

Hucksters who buy up request through the country and

uctioneer's liceose is twenty dollars.

Hucksters who buy up produce through the country and

from the draft, and his authorized the State Superinten-dent of Common Schools to give notice that if any Toach-ers have been drafted they will be discharged on forward-ing to the Department of Common Schools a certificate signed by the President and Secretary, or a majority of the members of the Board of Directors, stating the fact that their withdrawal from their schools at the present time would be injurious to the cause of education. The follow-ing copy of a letter addressed to County Superintendents, which we find in the advertising columns of a Harrisburg paper, contains full instructions how to proceed to obtain a discharge:

paper, contains full instructions how to proceed to obtain a discharge:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
HARSHENDER, October 29, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The Governor has received authority from the Secretary of War, to discharge County Superintendents and Teachers from the draft, when it is proper so to do; and has authority due to say that if any have been drafted in your county, whose withdrawal from the schools will be injurious to the cause of education, they will be discharged on forwarding, to this Department, a certificate signed by the President and Secretary, or by a majority of the members of the Bard of Directors, stating
1st. That they are Teachers either in actual charge of schools, or appointed to take charge of schools at the commencement of the next ensuing term of teaching in the district.

nencement of the next ensuing some district.

2d. That they are holders of valid certificates from the 20. That they are noticers of value certificates from the proper County Superintendents.

3d. That the withdrayal from their schools at the present time would be injurious to the cause of education.

Upon receipt of this certificate, which should give the names of the Teachers desired to be discharged, of the districts where they are teaching, or are about to teach, and the Post Office address, the necessary order will be issued.

County Superintendents who may have been desired.

Yours very truly,
TROS. H. BURROWES
Superintendent of Common Schools.
—, Esq., County Superintendent.

mith, Ephrata. Farriers—Israel Badorf, Warwick; Davis Horting, Eph Farriers—Israel Bauori, waiwica, bavis arata.

Saddler—William W. Lewis, East Cocalico.

Wagoner—Jacob Ruth. East Cocalico.

Privates:

1. Ansel, Henry, East Cocalico.

2. Adams, Israel, Ephrata.

3. Albright, Richard, Earl.

4. Appel, Danilel, Warwick.

5. Burkholder, Henry M., West Earl.

6. Bechtol, John, West Cocalico.

miah West Cocalico Hortuk,

Hart, Jacob, West Eart.

Hart, David, Earl.

Hinkle, Emanuel, East Cocalico.

Holbert, Christlan, Ephrata.

Irvin, George, Warwick.

Joe, Martin, East Cocalico.

Jacoby, David, Earl.

Jacoby, David, Earl.

William, East Cocalico. lain, Davis, Karl. auffer, William, East Cocalico Lauffer, William, East Cocalic Lewis, Samuel W., East Cocali Mentzer, William, Epbrata. Martin, John M., Brecknock. McBnire, James, Ephrata. Martin, William, Brecknock. Nixdorf. Edward, Earl. Peters, Gibson, East Cocalico. Boads, Barton P., West Earl. Rittonhous, George East Cocalico. Rittenhouse, George, East Cocalico. Rupp, Benjamin, East Cocalico. Rupp, Lemon W., Ephrata. Shaffner, Henry, Warwick. Shirk, Hiester, Ephrata. iafiner, Henry, was model of the howers, James, West Cocalico.
hirk, Reuben B., Lescock.
hirk, Reuben B., Lescock.
hirk, Renahlin, Adamstown borough.
dv ely, Harrison, East Occalico.
Shirk, Henry, Ephrata.
Bnyder, William, East Cocalico.
Strickler, Jonathan, West Occalico. o. soimp, Daniel, East Cocalico.

Sands, Aaron, Reading, Berks county,
Spangler, Jacob A., Warwick.

Trager, Henry E., Warwick.
Uhrich, Jefferson, Ephrata.
Weinhold, William, West Cocalico.
Walter, William, East Cocalico.
Wolf, George W., Warwick.
Wade, John; Ephrata.
Widman, Henry, Brocknock.
Wise, Henry B., Ephrata.
Vannt, William

Died in Prison.—On Thursday afternoon Died in Prison.—On Thursday afternoon a man was committed to the county prison from Penn twp., charged with an attempt to commit a burglary upon the premises of John Miller, and also threatening the life of Mr. Miller. From the actions of the man it is apparent that he was laboring under a fit of insanity or manic a point at the time. He gave his name as Henry Myers, and again as Henry Frey. On Thursday night he died in prison and Friday morning Deputy Coroner Sayder's held an inquest. A verdict of death from intemperance was returned. The man is unknown here. Was apparently about 35 or 40 years of age, well dressed, and from a paper found in his picket it appears that he was often prisoness for a liquor firm in Reading. The body remains in the d-ad house at the Poor House for a few days for identification.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27th, 1862 Eps. Intelligences: Thinking a few lines from t EDS. INTELLIGENCE: Thinking a few lines from this border city might prove acceptable to the numerous readers of your valuable journal, I will endeavor to give you few inkings of the doings in the West. Now that the we excitement in Kennteky is being further removed from us and the smoke of the late political battle has blown away the dead burled and the wounded cared for, our city beginning to assume the usual routine of basiness, pleasure, etc. The full trade of the city has been fair, in man departments very good, while others lauguish. The entraordinary high prices for all atticles of general consum tion will have a talling effect upon the poor the coming winter, and there will unturally be an increased amount of destitution. The almost fabulous prices for all kinds cotton goods, the great advance in coal, dobut 100 peant.) together with a corresponding increase of prices it he vegetable market, tond to make ordinary living quita luxury.

the vegetable market, tend to make ordinary living quite a luxury.

The farmers in the surrounding country are suffering much inconvenience from the great drought preculling in this region; it has been impossible for them to get in the fail crops. The Ohlo river at this point will soon be among the things that have been, and now scarcely looks the ghost of itself; the Pontoon Bridge that was so rapidly constructed during the memorable raid upon our city will soon become useless, and navigation upon those splendid and palatial steamers that ply up and down the river have to be suspended. In about a rise in the Ohlo is impersatively demanded.

A few words in regard to the result of the recent elections in Ohlo, Indiana and Pennsylvania, a glorique trio. They have covered themselves all over with glory, and by

tively demanded.

A few words in regard to the result of the recent elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, a glorique trio. They have covered themselves all over with glory, and by their late verdict I trust forever put the seal of condemnation upon those miserable fanatics that have so long been fomenting discord in our once united and happy country, the pride of every American and the asylum for the oppressed of the world.

The victory of the Democracy at the late elections may be ranked as the greatest triumph of the people since the formation of this government, and fully settles for all time to come the fallacious doctrine that during the war the functions of the Constitution are suspended, and the people placed at the mercy of the rulers that be.

The issue of the endorsement or rejection of the late proclamstions of President Lincoln was fully and fairly placed before the people, and they have spoken in such a way as admits of no further controversy. In this State where last year the Republicans carried their ticket by 55,000 majority, and where they flauntingly boasted a few mouths ago the Democrats could not raise a corporal's guard, we have carried aimost every thing, the entire Staticket elected by about 10,000, 14 out of 19 members of Congress, and in this city and county a clear sweep of every man on the ticket, giving us two members of Congress for the first time in many years.

There are no doubt many things occurring in this region that would be of interest toyour readers, if portrayed by some more able correspondent, but I shall desist.

I see the draft in old Lancaster is no respecter of persons, and find the names of many (4d aquaintances among the lucky prize-drawers. It gives me much pleasure to find Little Eden clear of the draft, and enrolled as one of the few Democratic districts of the Old Guard.

CAMARGO

For The Intelligencer.

For The Intelligencer.

I propose to throw together a few reflections upon the present crisis. We have been told that in these times there can be but one allowable party—that for the Union. This assumption I take to be one of the greatest fallacies. If ever parties were necessary, they are so now. In pe lods of turmoil and confusion the temptation and the disposition, both, to usurpation become multiplied in proportion to the disturbance, and therefore the vigilance which parties only can command grows doubly important.

The basis of all our institutions is Fre-dom, which includes rights. There can be no freedom without discussion, and free discussion gives rise to parties; for those who are interested in the contrary will never yield to a mere argument, however strong, until it is placed beyond a doubt, or is enforced by such a power as to make resistance valued, and the provides of the misority, or any other authority that must be acknowledged. What would become of the boasted privileges of the people of this country, if they were no longer to debate the propriety or impropriety, the beneficial or injurious effect, of this or that public measure? How soon would the sense of their essential interests vanish altegather from the public mind, or grow obtained the propriety and abortive?

I do not mean to advocate party in all its phases—party

ests vanish aitcgather from the public mind, or grow ob-tuse and abortive?

I do not mean to advocate party in all its phases—party spirit, partizanship in their excess—which may ruin, may destroy a country; but it would be as reasonable to any that because an "individual may eat too much, he should therefore abstain from all food, as that political parties that because an individual may eat too much, he should therefore abstain from all food, as that political parties should be ignored, because they may run into great abuses. Neither should they take the first place. Party and patrictism need not be at war with each other. The former is an instrumentality; if the means are denied, the affect is lost, and it would be fully as unprofitable to deny the means necessary to an end, as to substitute them for that which is the real matter to be found or maintained by their assistance. Perhaps it may be said, we cannot pay attention to two requirements, when the whole soul of the land is demanded for one purpose. If that plea were true, it would be a lamentable circumstance, since, just in the proportion by which the material energies are taxed, so are the mental and moral. The principle of freedom is not single, but varied, and if we have no room for its incidents, we shall have to confess conselves disqualified for that which has been our great benefaction and distinction.

This notion of unmingled devotion to an undivided causs I conceive to arise from indicance, or the one idea. It would be much easier to go along a supposed stra ght path, unconcorned in great part, than to contemplets and compare its securing deviations and irregularities. But if any one is incapable of looking round to observe the contiguous indications, why there is then no remedy; he with the reader are also as a content of the other than the other than the part are well be autically better the other. any one is incapable of looking round to observe the con-tignous indications, why three is then no remedy; he might nearly as well be entirely blind, except as to his comfortable progress, where he is already started; yet the time of commotion is not the test or most appropriate time for mere facilities. The "one man power" is an idea not complicated; the "one man power" demands no exer-tions. A person of the most limited conceptions can com-prehend its relations, at least in some degree. He can ap-preciate its bearing, he may suffer from it, but it will never porplex him with any confused variety of choice, wherehy to direct his next stan into the future. hereby to direct his next step into the future But without dwelling upon the remoter results of indif-ference to a necessity, or the neglect of acecies, let us glance at the present. Suppose the Republican party were unable to extricate itself from the existent difficulties, to finish the war, or to make ce. Such a se occur—either because of the pledges made by it, or the force of unforeseen circumstances, which would make that which had seemed desirable the reverse; or, because though they had accomplished that which they professed nougo they had accomplished that which they pro-obave much at beart, they must act—they were e-and required to do so, and they agreed to as muc-one of the conditions of their existence. Or, how one of the conditions of their existence. Or, how much more still would such a dilemma be imminent, if they be an upon an aggressive principle only, without reference to a worthy couclusion, or the prospect of a final object a slif? A party can with as little grace as an individua to a worthy Coucusion, or the prospect of a final coject at all? A party can with as little grace as an individual betray its pledges, and for consistency's sake it must sustain the course it set cut with, or stullity itself, not in duty bound—in honor! An individual can always change his opinions, but not his promised deeds—and so a party. To cast reflections, or to say where patriotism or anti-patriotism is, is not required in this instance. The motive may be good or the contrary, and equally such a consequence may ensue. Experiments must be made in politics as well as the arts, else there is no advance; but the very nature of an experiment is, that the thing tried is not proved, and may thence turn out a failure, or be in part enly what it purposed, or something else—and the very matter demanded is thus left undone. In each case a new power or impulse is required. What, then, it there were no other party to take up this excluded but essential position?—Would not the farmer—having no effective antagonism, absorbing all the activity within itself—would it not no on to the ruin and utter destruction of the country, if such absorbing all the activity within itself—would it not go on to the ruin and utter destruction of the country, if such a result came within the sphere of its progress? Undoubtedly it would. It has a career; it cannot stop short in it, for it is one of the very elements of its being. But let another party exist actively; in due time it steps in, and flushes without difficulty and to better purposs what the other initiated, but could not end, even though it now would, because of the conditions which bind it, or because twas in its very origin deleterious and victors. That other is tax, alone, can remody the sail if there is any

other p rty, alone, can remedy the evil, if there is any remedy.

We must come to this conclusion: Political parties are necessary to Freedom, especially to self-government. We renounce it, if we cannot abide the discrepancies of party. This principle is the foundation of our institutions; without it we have no country, for the idea of one's country lies in the sentiment, not in the geography. We should have no Past, and should be obliged to make another beginning for a new nation, even while the nation is yet new. When the Pilgrims came to New England their country was still the old one, although they lived and expected to remain in the new one, till they made this their own by their deeds and remembrances.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 29. A destructive fire took place here this afternoon. Some teamsters were cooking their dinner under the trestle work in the vicinity were being unloaded from the cars. The flames communicated to several hundred bales of hav, and soon enveloped twenty-four cars. trestle work. It being feared that the burning cars would communicate the flames to the bridge, a locomotive was attached, and they were hastily run across to the Maryland side, where they were soon burned up. Up-wards of 500 feet of the trestle work was destroyed, but the bridge was saved. This is fourth time that the extensive trestles here have been destroyed during the war.

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, Wednesday evening, 10 30 P. M. and corn, was burned to-day, at Harper's Ferry, under the following circumstance. space under the trestle work on the Virginia side of the river is used sometimes a depot for hay. The engineer of the forage train, in passing over the treatle work to-day, left the ash pan open, sprinkling a line of fire its whole distance, which was mmediately fanned to a blaze by a high wind. In backing his train over the flames t also caught fire, and in order to save the bridge it became necessary to run the train to the Maryland side where it was entirely con-

About two hundred and fifty feet of the restle work was destroyed. No trains have been able to proceed beyond Sandy Hook. Workmen are now busily engaged in removing the rubbish, and the trains will probably be able to run to the ferry to-mor-

death of Baron John B. Steinberger, at St. Louis recalls to mind his former career in this part of the country, where he must be remembered as one of the boldest operators and most hospitable of men. At one time he joined Nicholas Biddle in cotton speculation, in which they cleared \$3,000,000. Afterwards he attempted to buy up all the beef in the country and monopolize the market, but was defeated by the New York and Philadelpha dealers, and he was ruined. He then went to California, and, after experiencing the various fortunes of a large speculator, he became reduced, and went to St. Louis at the time fremont arrived, being sent by a party of heef contractors at \$200 per month. In a beef contractors at \$200 per month. In a short time he was abandoned, and he died in extreme indigence. At one time he owned a large interest in Biddle's bank, and could check for \$100,000 at a time. He was a man of noble character, stately mien, and elegant bearing.—New York Sun.

THE LATE BLECTIONS PERSONNESS OF THE BORDER STATES. The Louisville Journal, in announcing the great conservative victory in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, save : " We do so with a

lighter heart than we have carried in our bosom for many weeks." HURRA FOR THE PROPLE

If the conservative party North have not won the victory everywhere, they have given radicalism a shock that will prostrate

The Union men of this State will hail the esult with unalloyed satisfaction. It is just what they wanted. Radicalism seemed to be rampant and dominant. We could hardly foresee what wild, impracticable and sanguinary measure would come next. If the conservatism of the North did not assert itself, the darkest clouds hung all round the horizon. Even then this Union could not be dissolved permanently; but it would have provided for indefinite campaigns of blood, and the expenditure of oceans of treasure that may be saved. The Disunionists per se need take no comfort from this; indeed, they will not. They understand it too well. They have not been deceived. The Richmond papers, in their croaking, have found out and announced that the conservatives of the North are fighting the battles, not the radicals. The latter stay at home, riot in spoils and power, and abuse the Generals who fight the battles, and strive to divert the war from its legitimate purpose to accomplish party ends. They hear now what the millions at home say, and if the soldiers were at home to vote, radicalism would not have had room to lay its pestilent head. The result means that the war is to be conducted to restore the vitality of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof in all the States, and when this is accomplished that the war shall cease.

This was the promise made at the beginning of the contest by the President and by Congress. The rights of the States are not to be overridden.

The Disunionists per se, the men whose ambition demands a seperate Government in the see in the result any day-light for their projects in these elections. Notwithstanding the party lie, these men elected in opposition to the Republicans or Abolitionists are the true Union men. They will demand of the seceded States obedience to the Constitution and laws. They will accept no compromise, but that .-The people of the South will see, however that they have mistaken the North. now under the most unpropitious circumstances demand the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is -Louisville Demo-

THE POPULAR REVOLUTION. HALLELUJAH !- The wisdom, the judgment and the patriotism of the people—their ability to govern themselves—has again been asserted in the result of the recent elections in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; and we have a right to shout HALLELUJAH! The people have engaged in a revolution which is to work out heir political salvation, and to bring back all the States to a glorious Union-first in discarding, as they are doing now, the faithless servants who have brought these monstrough croubles upon the country, and putting in their places men who will seek assiduously to aid the President in the adoption of such measures as will ensure the restoration of Peace and the Union of the States.

No political revolution has ever been accomplished under equal adverse circumstances and yet no revolution was ever more thorough and astonishing than that which was achieved marshaled in the field against the rebel hosts could have hoped, in its most sanguine moments, for so splendid a victory; a victory, too, achieved without the loss of a single life --without any extraordinary excitement-without expenditure of hundreds of millions of money-but simply by the BALLOT-BOXthat mute instrument to which we have been referred by General McClellan for the settlement of all our political and sectional differ Southern Congressmen had been true to them-selves and the Union, the appeal would not have been made in vain! The votes of the States last Tuesday show it-the votes to be given on the fourth of November will confirm it. Revolutions commenced under such aus pices never go backward ! - Missouri Repub-

From the London News of Oct 6th THE COTTON PROBLEM

The day was sure to arrive when the general nability to believe in a supply of cotten from other sources than American Cotton States must give way before the facts. The day seems to be near at hand. At the end of last week the cargoes from India began to arrive. Upwards of 10,000 bales from Bombay came in during three days, and the quantity from that one port actually at see and at Liverpool was found to be 397,000 bales; so that Mr. Villiers, whose promises were held to be rash when he spoke of 400,000 bales appears to be fully justified in the hopefulness of his tone. The next disclosure was, that we have a prospect of a supply, in 1863, of 1,630,000 out of the 4,000,000 which is the largest quantity desired at the ordinary rate of price. This amount was just double the quantity used per week for the last three months; and thus it would seem that the worst must be

At the recent high prices, the weekly average taken by the trade has been 15,278, and the promised supply, independent of any change in American affairs, will yield 31,346 bales per week. The sources of this supply are India, the Brazils, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy; chance cargoes from America, and "other sources." These "other sources" are credited with only 25,000. Considering that the West Indies are included under this head, it is reasonable to hope that the supply may turn out to have been underrated even for the coming season. The reports from Jamaica are in the highest degree encouraging, both as to the flourishing condition of the growing crop and the rapid increase of the area devoted to cotton. In Guiana and Demerara the proprietors are setting heartily to work to procure the requisite labor, which may proba bly be supplied from the United States .-Agricultural machinery of the highest order has been sent out to Porto Rico, which is exof the Point, where immense quantities of hay pected to supply a large quantity, not less than the produce of 2,000 acres, next year, and the quality of the West Indian cotton is declared scarcely short of the highest rates of America. Already we see that, as time pssses on, we find ourselves under the process of being weaped from our obstinate reliance on the slave States, and from month to month we shall learn to give up the irrational hope of any settlement in America which can restore the old state of affairs.

The Saints at Salt Lake have received large additions to their population the past summer. There were on the plains last month, en-route for Utah, upwards of 5,000 emi-A train of twenty cars laden with hay, oats, drawing grants, carrying with them 640 wagons, and corn, was burned to-day, at Harper's 4,000 quadrupeds, and more than 100 tons of machienery. The Mormon agents in Europe, since April 16, 1861, to May 19, 1862, a period of thirteen months and three days, chartered no less than twelve ships for this emigration-all arriving at New York. Seven of the ships sailed from Havre, and a few others came by "miscellaneous ships." Of nationalities, there were 2,612 English, 251 Scotch 309 Welsh, 19 Irish, 1,515 Swedes, 115 Norwegians, 180 Swiss, 3 Italians, 21 Germans, French, and 11 Americans, making a total of 5,556. These figures exhibit that England still keeps the lead in furnishing disciples to the new faith, and Scandinavia is close after it. Of course both of these countries have a larger supply of mi-sionaries than the others, propagandism having full swing there—while in France and Italy it is almost certain banishment to attempt " the spread of the work," besides there is a magnificent lot of priests and monks in both these countries, and those DEATH OF A NOTED SPECULATOR .- The gentlemen, with all due respect to them, are everything but the patrons of innovations.

WORDS OF PRUDENCE. The Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper, says:

To our minds the elections just taker place are a popular condemnation of radicalism; they are a warning to party leaders; they are a declaration in favor of a restoration of the country to what it was originally, and they are a vote in favor of peace at the earliest hour it can be had on reasonable terms. If the Republicans will read the writing upon the wall, and being warned, reject ultra leaders, and measurs of doubtful utility to say the least, they will yet stem the tide and keep in their own hands the adjustment of the present questions that must The people are capable of self-government. and if they cannot do that one way they will another. The people will have the Constitu-tion and the Union, and everything else will have to bow before that object.