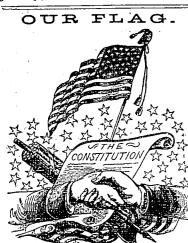
PAT S. M. PETTENGELL & CO.'S ADVENTENCE AGENCY, ST PATK ROW, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston. S. M. PETTENGELL & Co., are Agents for The Lancation Intelligence, and the most inducatial and largest circula-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.— They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates. S.—Mather & Arbort, No. 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelli-pence, at our lowest rates. S.—Jores Weisster's Advertising Agency is located at No. 50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancauter Intelligence.

LANCASTER, PA., MAY 5, 1863.

S. R. Niles, No. 1 Sectlar's Building, Court St., Bo is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements,

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent

E. corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphis



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.

From Virginia.

A great and decisive battle is impending beyond Fredericksburg, if it has not already been fought. Gen. Hooker's splendid army crossed the Rappahannock on Wednesday last in two grand divisions, above and below the town. The two wings were, it is reported, about thirty miles apart, and, at the latest accounts, were preparing to move upon and enclose the enemy. The 122d Penna. Regiment (Col. Franklin's) was in the advance. It is also rewas in the advance. It is also reported that General Stoneman's Cavalry Division has got between the rebel army and Richmond and cut off their communication with their capital. Stirring news may therefore, daily, if not hourly, be expected from that quarter.

Col. Hambright.

This brave and accomplished officer left home to join his Regiment, on Thursday afternoon last. At the denot there were hundreds of our citizens waiting to bid him good bye, and many a "God bless you" and "God be with you" were audibly ejaculated as they took the gallant soldier by the hand, and when the cars moved off three hearty cheers Hills. Col. H. is, beyond all quesis a burning shame that his merits have men who do not possess the first turn to the service of the Government. have not seen the one-tenth part of cannot be aware of these things, or his merits would not have been so long overlooked. Instead of being only a Colonel he should at this time be a Major General, and if long and gallant service and unquestioned qualifications were made the test for a Division instead of a Regiment.

THE GATHERING TEMPEST. The insurrection in Poland, which was not ended by Langiewicz having abdicated his Dictatorship, proceeds with unabated fury, and has so far baffled all the efforts of Russia to put it down. The amnesty proclaimed by wholly to the imagination, has been rejected by the patriots of Poland. The time in which Four of the leading Powers of Europe-namely, England, France. Austria. and Italyhave severally remonstrated with Russia, giving significant hints that, very possibly, their interference will not be confined to words. Sweden is also opposed to the Russian policy towards Poland. As the Poles are chiefly Catholics, it may be expected that the Catholic Indeed, at this crisis, Russia has only one ally. and this is Prussia, itself in a condition which threatens the deposition and expulsion of her war are in agitation, and require a mere breath to fan them into a conflagration.

A NEW DISEASE.

We see it stated in the Philadelphia correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette, that a disease has recently made its appearance at Manayunk, which closely resembles the spotted plague of Eastern countries. The disease, it is supposed, has been introduced here by the large importations of wollen rags recently made for the manufacture of shoddy. Rags have been for years imported from Smyrna, in Asia Minor, for making paper, but the material has been different, and the strong acids in which they were steeped for the purpose of extracting all coloring matter from them served to neutralize and destroy all deleterious influences which might, by chance, be lurking in any portion of them. The rags now im ported, however, are woollen rags, and they are not subjected to the action of strong acids They are torn to shreds, and then worked up into shoddy blankets and cloth.

If the fact, then, (says the same correspon dent) of the appearance of the plague be true, as there is reason to believe that it is, from the number and character of the cases which have proved fatal, the matter is one of the most serious importance, and it is impossible to say where its consequences may end. We see it stated that a similar disease has

made its appearance in the vicinity of Washington city.

METAL-TIPPED SHOES .- Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with Metal tips never wear-out at the toe, and it is safe to say that on an average one pair with them will more than out-wear three pairs without them. We believe all the shoe dealers keep them.

LETTER FROM HON. C. L. VALLAN-DIGHAM.

Visit to Lancaster. The Junior editor of this paper, at the request of the "Democratic Central Club of the City and County of Lancaster," a short time since addressed letter to the Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. nviting him to address the Democracy of this city nd county. A reply has been received, in which t will be seen that it is more than probable our riends will have the pleasure of listening to that toble champion of the rights of the people during the present or coming month, and should he come his reception will be a glorious one. We subjoin ome extracts from the letter:

DAYTON, Ohio, April 24, 1863. * * * * * * * * *

My engagements in New York precluded me from accepting your invitation and addressing you previous to my return West. I expect to go East about the 12th of May or 16th of June, and, if I do, I will, if possible, visit Lancaster going or coming, and address your Democracy. Indeed, it will give me great pleasure to comply with your invitation.

dress your Democracy. Indeed, It will give me great pleasure to comply with your invitation.—
Should I be able to come, I will advise you in time. Meanwhile let me say that every thing depends on keeping the Democratic party up to the full measure of principle and sound policy, true to the Constitution, faithful to the Union, steadfast to the Jovernment which they constitute, and devoted to Liberty at the hazard of life itself. Truth and overnment which they over the head of life itself. Truth and teason, applied to these high and sacred objects, are he only powers or agencies left to the Democracy, and by a bold and manly use alone of them can we succeed in the elections. Every thing else is in the hands of the Abolition party—the Administration. Through the press, but especially by public meetings and open and courageous organization, this use is to nd open and courageous organization, this use e made. Good men individually upon our tid will not be enough. The people are not now voting for men, but for ideas, principles, policies. No public man is worth a rush now, unless herepresents some-thing besides candidacy for an office. Enthusiasm is power-a greater power, especially among the masses, among working men and a rural population, than any agency which this Administration can bring to bear, whether it be corruption or force; but there can be no popular enthusiasm for any one above all just in these times of powerful commotion nless he is the embodiment, or at least a represen tative, of some great principle or cause. And to be effective it must be antagonistic to some other and

effective it must be antagonistic to some other and opposite principle or cause; and the stronger and more direct the antagonism, the better. This is essential now. Last summer and fall the Administration was unsettled, ostensibly at least, in its policy, and its party therefore more or less divided. Not so now. It has a policy, and means steadfastly to adhere to it. Whoever supports the Administration now, supports its policy. All apology for temporizing by the Democratic party is utterly gone. The Administration-Abolition party is thoroughly consolidated, and unquestionably it is now contending solely for UNITY AND A STRONG CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT THROUGH WAR, and, failing in this, then Dis-THROUGH WAR, and, failing in this, then DIS-UNION. And it will rally to its support all men who from any cause, sentiment, or interest, are in favor of either the object or the means. Now the direct antagonism of all this is, UNION AND CONSTITU-TIONAL LIBERTY THROUGH AN HONORABLE PEACE.

"PATRIOTISM" OF THE UNION LEAGUE. We have recently been looking over printed list of the originators of the League. The examination has afforded us some amusement. There are in all the names of two hundred and fifty-three persons, headed by Judge Joseph Allison, closing with a Captain Young. Who the latter is, we do not know, as we were not granted the favor of his Christian name.

Of this quarter of a thousand men-who cry aloud for the blood—the subjugation and the extermination of the South, and who call in question the motives of Democrats who desire the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, but two have ever been near the theatre of war.

George H. Crossman, a Quartermaster General in the regular army, who served during the year 1861, about three months, and who has, since that time, been stationed in this were given for the hero of Chaplin city, principally engaged in making contracts, and keeping the dishonest contractors up to Hills. Col. H. is, beyond all question, one of the finest officers and best their agreement, is one of these. No doubt, the contractors of the League, (which the list disciplinarians in the service, and it shows to be immensely strong in numbers,)

ave never yet been appreciated by Fairman Rogers, who served in the City the Administration, whilst scores of Troop for three months, and who did not re quality of a commander, and who of it, Reader! This long list of Union Leaguers, who inaugurated this secret conclave, and whose names were published to the service that he has, are promoted inveigle Democrats, and who assemble nightly over his head. Surely the President at the "Kuhn House" to listen to preachers of the Gospel pray for and encourage a continuance of war-recommend the murdering of defenceless women and children, and the burning of cities and towns-while they sit by, sipping their champagne and sherry, smoking their pipes and chewing their toin cushioned chairs-this long list has furnished but a single volunteer to the army of the country, and that only for a period of promotion, he would now command three months an average of about four Hours to each one of these patriots. shame!! on such infamy, hypocrisy and cow-

> In addition to the swarm of contractors (the list of which would be too long for our crowded columns to-day,) we find the names of Dan. Dougherty, Esq., John W. Forney, John C. Knox and George Plitt.

Mr. Dougherty they say made a good arrangement in swapping his poor clients in the the Czar, pardoning all political offences, and Criminal Court for \$500 fees from the League promising indefinite reforms at a period left to make a few stump speeches in Connecticut. In instice to him we are bound to say, that we believe Mr. D. acted entirely from principal. Mr. Knox is now the recipient of a comvague promises could amuse them has passed. fortable position from the Administration "ruling passion strong in death." He was an inveterate cormorant for office while a Democrat, and only remained with them on that account-a fact which he has acknowledged in substance.

The remaining two of the quartette named acted, in 1856, as the Chairman and Treasurer, respectively, of the Democratic State Committee. We recommend them to the "League" for similar positions in their associations, with Powers will actively sympathize with Poland. this injunction, however, that they have their books and vouchers insured against fire. It would never do-when John Covode came around to audit the accounts of the Leaguethat Mr. Plitt, as Treasurer, should say to King. The elements of a general European him that "the records are all destroyed!"-And then, again, during that canvass they spent the money freely; and, like Oliver

Twist, always cried for "more.' Democrats, Republicans, and all good citizens, the Union League of Philadelphia, out of two hundred and fifty men, has fernished ONE volunteer in the army during the two years of this rebellion. Such is preaching and such is practice. This fact speaks volumes.—Philadelphia Evening Journal.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Justice Strong, in the Philadelphia Court Justice Strong, in the Philadelphia Court all the civil and political liberty enjoyed by the white people, said Mr. Douglass. This is the the case of Mr. Hodgson, proprietor of the only solid and final solution of the negro question. Westchester Jeffersonian, who had obtained a verdict against United States Marshal Milward for damages caused by the suppression save the nation. Destroy the negro, and you of the newspaper referred to in 1861, but in which case no judgment had been entered, should be removed to the United States Court.

Adaptive the nation. [Applause.] Take the negro into the national family, and in that way only can we have peace. Mr. Douglass looked should be removed to the United States Court, under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1863. The Judge decided that a case arising under this act can be thus removed at any stage of audience. its progress. He also stated that he could not perceive that the act referred to is a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, but held that the right of removal was exerci- try, but the United States was, and here he sed in the judiciary act of 1789, and it has been acted under ever since, without being called in question.

The Republicans of Rhode Island elect. ed for Attorny General a man who declares that "this war has lasted long enough, and I am in favor of letting the South go,' and defeated a candidate who is in the army fighting for his country. Where does the "copper' crop out here? asks the Boston Post.

"The Age"-the new Democratic Daily in Philadelphia—has been materially enlarged, and now ranks, in point of size, among the largest journals in the country. It is also a first-class paper in all respects. Its commercial, literary, news and political departments, are conducted with vigor and ability; and it fully meets the expectations of all who were solicitous for the establishment of a high-A bale of cotton grown in Kansas has toned, enterprising, bold, live Democratic organ in

MR. SEWARD'S BELL.

There are two questions of Home mystery that bid fair to rival the authorship of Junius, Eikon Basilike, and the Iron Mask. Who were the New York Democrats who "waited on" Lord Lyons, in November last-and did Mr. Seward ever say to his Lordship what We have nothing to say just now as to the first, but our interest in the last is revived by strange "contradiction," which we cut from a corner of the Press of yesterday: A CONTRADICTION.

Mr. Sanderson, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, re-ently charged to the Secretary of State's diplomatic prespondence the following "most remarkable and isgraceful sentence:

correspondence the following "most remarkable and disgraceful sentence:
"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Oho. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York, and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"
This the Lancaster Daily Express positively contradicts by the following:
"Although we were satisfied that Mr. Seward never wrote anything upon which such an infamous

never wrote anything upon which such an infamous fabrication could be based, we are aware that there is a class of men who would believe anything which Sanderson prints, unless the ovidence disapproving it is the very highest accessible in the case. That there might be no doubt in the matter, we addressed the following note to Mr. Saward, enclosing the g note to Mr. Seward, enclosing the ve extract from the Intelliger

above extract from the Intelligencer:

LANCASTER, Pa., April 22, 1863.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

Dear Sin:—The enclosed slip I cut out of Mr. Buchanan's home organ, (the Lancaster Intelligencer), of this week. Not being able to find any such language in your "Diplomatic Correspondence," as published, I take it for granted that the extract has been either manufactured for the occasion, or grossly garbled.

garbled.
Will you be kind enough to inform me whether there is any foundation for it, and if so, refer me to the original, that I may see the context. The "Copperheads" here are seeking to use it to the disparagement of the Administration, and I would like to be able authoritatively to set the matter right.
This extract appearing with an editorial endorsement in the ex-President's home organ, causes an importance to be attached to it which it would not otherwise possess, and which is my excuse for thus

otherwise possess, and which is my excuse for thus intruding upon your time and patience.

Very respectfully yours, J. M. W. Grist. To-day we received the following note in repy, which will speak for itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863.

J. M. W. Geist, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of 22d, enclosing extract from the Intelligencer, has been placed in my hands. No such passage is to be found in Mr. Seward's correspondence.

That you may satisfy yourself, I have sent you the volumes by this day's mail.

Your obedient servant, Geo. E. BAKER.

We pass by the ungentlemanly reference to Mr. Buchanan, but her our readers to observe DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

Mr. BUCHANAN, but beg our readers to observe that this is a practical admission of the truth of the charge. Mr. Seward does not denv having said what is imputed to him. not even deny having written it. He never misses a chance of writing a letter, or answering a letter. He reminds one of Madame DE SEVIGNE, as described by the French cook-'a person who wrote letters all day and all night." There is not a little club, or a political organization, to which he does not write. writes to the New York Times to contradict what the Tribune said about the President not seeing his dispatches. He writes to Mr. Hugues about Pennsylvania Democracy. He is especially fond of writing to Synods, Conferences, and New England dinners-but when the editor of a rabid Abolition journal in Lancaster writes him an earnest letter. calling his attention to a specific and most damaging accusation-neither Mr. SEWARD, senior, nor Mr. Seward, junior, nor Mr. Hun-TER, chief clerk, no one properly in confidence answers,—but a person named "George E. Baker," replied, that the published correspondence contains no such passage, and sends copy of the tremendous book. But one the editor puts, is not yet answered. After stating the accusation, he says, and the italies are his, not ours: "Will you be kind enough to inform me whether there is any foundation for it?" To this question we say no answer is given, and we undertake to say negative answer cannot be given. had any doubts before, this contradiction removes them, and Mr. Seward stands convict-

rage on decorum and public duty.— $Phila.\,Age$ THE LOYAL WOMEN:

Newburyport Herald addresses ruly loyal women of the country,-not those who take part in public meetings, and who are more conspicuous for words than for good deeds, as follows:

ed before the American people of a new out-

"And it is a shame that while indebtedforeign treachery and trickery are draining the veins of our men in the field and in the navy-self-exiled and daily subjected to sufferings and privations which no amount of money would tempt them to meet-we say it is a shame that under such circumstances, the women of the loyal States still flaunt in foreign fabrics and sparkle foreign jewelry The country demands intervention, and intervention by discreet wives and daughters; and only outlandish hucksters, monopolists and intriguers will object, and when fairly inau-gurated the clouds will break.

It is but a few days since a million and six hundred thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent, was sent to Europe in a single steamer; and a few days before a little short of a million took the same direction, and s it is to a greater or less extent with every Now why should not these sum steamer. Why should not the curremain at home? rent change its course, and instead of sending gold out of the country why not have it flowing in upon us from Europe? The answer is obvious to every one. A great debt is owed in France and England, and because we will have their nice broadcloths, elegant silks, sating, laces, and a hundred other articles which we can dispense with, and save our money. But there is a worse feature in these war times than is ordinarily seen in large importations. When the \$1,600,000 was sent to London, gold was at a premium of 70 cents. It cost then here, in Boston or New York, \$1,120,000 as premium to buy the gold, so that the shipment stood the debtor \$2,720,-000 before it left the wharf. With the other expenses incident, the party thus remitting was subject to a loss of probably not a dollar less than seventy-five per cent., to enable him to pay an honest debt, at the rate of an hundred cents on the dollar. This, then, is the

principal working of foreign indebtedness-in other words, of large importations." NEGRO EQUALITY. FRED. DOUGLASS, (Negro) who is quite a favorite with a portion of the late Republican party, has been in Philadelphia a few days ago making a speech to his colored brethren and those who delight to associate with him and them, in which he makes use of the following remarks, which we copy from the "Press." As they are unaccompanied by any comments, according to the doctrine proclaimed by the Express and its correspondents, the Press must

approve of them: 'That basis is the adoption into the great family of America the entire negro race.— Make US, black and white, ONE. Give us tion. The prosperity of the nation demands this. The negro and the nation must survive and perish together. Save the negro, and you at this question in the light of abstract justice. Another theory, that of colonization, met with no endorsement either from the speaker or the The colonization scheme he held to be little better than a dream. How the negroes could be got to Africa-there's the rub, and it will continue to be the rub. Africa was not his native counwould remain. [Applause.]"

It is astonishing that there are white men and women who will applaud such monstrous doctrine as amalgamation.

A "COPPERHEAD."

We have found out at last what a "Copperhead" is. The New York Post, speaking of a Kentucky candidate for Congress, says he is an opponent of all the radical measures of the administration—otherwise a copperhead." Here, then, we have the definition of the term: Copperhead is "an opponent of all the radical measures of the administration;" and their name is legion, embracing a large majority of the American people.

A Frenchy tragedy occurred in New York last week. A deserter from the U.S. Army poisoned himself and his sweetheart .-The poison worked violently upon him, but been sent to market. It is thought that five hundred bales will be grown this year in the country where it was raised.

| A Dais of cotton grown in Mansas has been sent to market. It is thought that five hundred bales will be grown this year in the country where it was raised.

| A Dais of cotton grown in Mansas has been sent to market. It is thought that five had less effect upon the girl. He tried to strangle her, but his death struggles weakened him, and he died, wihle she recovered.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

RECEPTION OF THE RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

The City Councils held a special meeting on Wednesday evening last, and adopted the following preamble and recolutions, in reference to the reception of the 122d Regiment, (Col. Frauklin's), and a portion of the 135th Regiment, in which there are four companies from this boundy:

WHERMANS, It is the duty of patriotic citizens, whenever an opportunity offers, to give expression to their feeling; of gratitude towards the men who have goes fourth in response to their country's call, cheerfully exchanging the comforts of home for the disease; and hardship of the camp and the dangers of the battle field, prompted by no motive but patriotism and a stern devotion to the government of our fathers; r fathers; AND WHEREAS, A large number of the gallant men who

AND WHEREAS, A large number of the gallaut men who thus patriotically responded, and whose time of service will expire on the 11th of May, are about to return to their homes in this city and county;

Be il Hexheed, That the City of Lancaster receive the 122d and 135th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers in a manner suitable to the occasion, and that a committee of four from each Council be appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

In accordance with the above resolution the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee of Arrangements: Select Council—Messrs. S. Rathvon, Charles F. Bengier, Robert A. Byans, Adam Trout. Common Conneil —Messrs. Philip Deichler, Anthony Lechler, Philip Fitzpatrick, A. Z. Ringwalt.

This is right and proper. The City Councils are the representatives of the whole people, and the reception should not be made a party one, as is attempted by the Union League. We have no doubt the proceedings, under the direction of the Council committees, will be conducted

FAST DAY SERMONS .- The Fast Day recom mended by the President was very generally observed in this city—business of all kinds being suspended, and a Sabeath stillness religing in the streets. The sermon of Rev. John W. Navin, D. D., in the First German Reformed Church. East Orange street, is spoken of by these who had the pleasure of hearing it, as one of the ablest and most interesting discourses of this eminent Diviso. minent Divine.

Rev. I. S. Damund, pastor, filled the pulpit of St. John's lerman Reformed Church. Duke and Orange streets, and reached an able and patriotic discourse to a large congrepreached an able and patriotic discourse to a large congregation.

Rev. Walter Powill, pastor, preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Rast Orange street, one of his characteristically able discourses.

Rev. G. D. Carnow, pastor, preached an able and appropriate discourse in the Duke Brest M. B. Church.

The pulpit of St. Jamos' Episcopal Church, Orange and Dake streets, was filled by the pastor, Rev. J. I. Momrat. In Trinity Lutheran Church, Duke street, the pastor, Rev. F. W. Conrab, delivered a discourse on the "Nation's Heister,"

Rev. F. W. CONRAD, deliverou a discourso.

Idolatry."

10 Zion's German Lutheran Church, Vine street, Rev. Mr., Sevalucex, pastor, delivered an appropriate discourso.

In 8t. John's Lutheran Church, West Grange street, the pulpit was filled by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Wederkind.

In 8t. Mary's Catholic Church, Vine street, highly inter-In St. Mary's Catholic Church, Vine street, highly inter-cating and theoply solemn services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, late of Roston, now the very able Assist-ant of the venerable Father Kernan. Similar services were also held in St. Joseph's Gorman Catholic Church, St. Joseph's street, by the paster, Rev. Mr. Swarz.

In St. John's Free Church, (Episcopal.) Chesnut and Mulberry streets, the pulpit was filled by Rev. Francis D. Hoskins, paster. HOSKINS, DASLOT. Rev. Grosge Figler, paster, preached an able sermon in the Union Bethel, Grange and Prince streets. Rev. E. T. Sensenen, paster, delivered an appropriate and elequent discourse in the Moravian Church, West And eloquent discourse in the Moravian Cauca, orange street.

In the Salom Evangelical Church, Water street, interesting religious services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. L. Lenen.

Wa have not learned whother services were held in any of the remaining churches in the evening a Union Prayer Meeting was held in Trinity Lutheran Church, which a very large congregation was present. Addresses

EDUCATIONAL.—The annual election for school Directors, for this city, takes place this afternoon it the City Hall, north side, between the hours of 1 and 7

o'clock.

At a meeting of citizens, held in the Common Council
Chamber, City Hall, on Saturday evening last, the following ticket was placed in nomination to be supported at the election to day:

Rev. Walter Powell, Rev. William T. Gerhart, Hon.
Henry G. Long, James Stewart, Dr. John Levergood, William P. Brinton, William Carpenter, Gen. George M. Stein-

ing ticker was placed in nomination to be supported at the election to-day:

Rev. Walter Powell, Rev. William T. Gerhart, Hon. Henry G. Long, James Stewart, Dr. John Levergood, William P. Brinton, William Carpenter, Gon. George M. Steinman, Henry Franke, Charles F. Rengier, Samuel H. Rey-nolds, David King.

On yesterday the School Directors of this city and county met at the Court House, and re-elected Prof. David Evans County Superintendent for the ensuing three years. COMPLIMENTARY .- The Philadelphia Age

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Philadelphia Age, in speaking of the sermons delivered in that city on Fast Day, pays a just and well-merited compliment to a native and former revident of Lancaster, Rev. J. H. BOMERGE, B. D. D., a son of the late Grozce H. BOMERGE, Eq., whose decease was noticed in our columns last week. The Age prefaces a synopsis of his truly able, elequent and appropriate discourse by the following remarks:

"Among the sermons of the morning there were many which displayed deep thought and reflection, whilst others were mere political harangues, which would have been well enough upon the public rostrum, but which were descerations of the sacred odliers in which they were uttered. The "irrepressible negro" would raise his curly head, and some preachers of God's holy word so far forgot their sacred calling as to deliver mere anti-slavery orations instead of sermons. We give the following synopsis of the sermon preached by the Rev. J. H. BOMERGER, D. D. on this occasion, as being at once one of the most excellent and mest practical, at the same time pertinent to the day and appropriate to the church. It was delivered in the First German Reformed Church of this city, of which he is the pation."

May Day Parties .- The weather on Friday last, the lst iost, was truly delightful, and it was taken advantage of by several May Day parties, who proceeded to different places on the banks of the Conestogs, and en-

SAD ACCIDENT .-- A Mrs. Jones (wife of SAD ACCIDENT.—A MITS. JONES (WHE OF John Jones) of West Coeslico township, was so bally burned on yesterday week, from her clothes taking fire while engaged in preparing the dinner for the family, that she died on Friday. She was about 25 years of age, and leaves several small children to mourn their bereavement. serving ice to his customers in this city. He receives it from the Knickertocker (N. Y.) Ice Company, and has made ample arrangements for u full supply during the

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB,-The stated meeting of the Democratic Central Club will be held at the Hall, Centre Square, on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Several addresses may be expected.

Spring and Summer Clothing .- See advertisement of John A. Erben in another column. He has supplied himself with a large and varied assortment of

A New Post Office has been established

in Little Britain township, this county, to be called "Lit-tle Britain," and John Gibson appointed Postmaster. SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCHOOL LAW.—The fol-SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCHOOL LAW.—The following act, relative to the term of office of School Directors, was passed at the last session of the Legislature:

Be it enacted, dc., That the term of office of School Directors, trom and after the first of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, shall commence on the first Monday of June in each and every year.

Provided, (That) the term of office of School Directors, now in office, shall severally be extended until the first Monday of June of the year in which their term of office expires: And provided further, That the organization of each Board of School Directors as provided by the twelfth section of the act of the eight of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall be within ten days of the first Monday of June in each year. And provided further, That the organization and before the first of July of each year: That the provisions of this act shall not be levied until such organization and before the first of July of each year: That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the City of Philadelphia, nor to the County of Allegheny, no to the Cities of Reading and Lancaster.

NUMBER ONE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIA INCHMER ONE NATIONAL DANKING ASSOCIATION OF MARIETTA.—The citizons of Marietta and vicinity have orranized a bank under the national law, with a capital of \$80.000, and elected the following officers:

John Hullinger, Barr Spangler, Jacob E. Kreybill,
Benj. F. Hiestand, F. S. Eagle, A. H. Musselman, James Mehafiley, John Musser and John Haldeman.

STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION. - The State STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION.—Ine State Medical Society of Pennsylvania will meet at Philadelphia on the second Wednesday In June. At a meeting of the Lancaster County Medical Society, held on Wednesday week, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to represent Lancaster county in the Convention, viz: Drs. John L Atlee, Sr., John Eeam, John M. Duolap, Henry Carpenter, John Levergood, A J. Carpenter, P. Cassidy and Samuel Parker.

THE CONSCRIPTION .- The following persons have been selected as the Board of Enrolment for this Military District: Provost Marshal—Capt. A. W. Bolenius. Commissioner of the Board of Enrolment—Eli Overdeer. Examining Surgeon-Dr. Patrick Cassidy

REINSTATED .- Col. James M. McCarter, of this city, has been reinstated to the command of his old Regiment, the 93d, and left on yesterday week to resume his duties.

LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of

Common Pleas, commencing on Monday, the 25th day of May, 1863:

Clarkson Cook, Fulton.
Leonard Clendenin, Leacock.
James Duncan, Eden.
William S. Davis, Colerain.
William S. Davis, Colerain.
William S. Davis, Colerain.
Samuel Eby, Upper Leacock.
Klias Eby, Mount Joy township.
Samuel Rebriy, Ciay.
John S. Gable, City.
Henry Girvin, Paradise.
Samuel Hoover, Jr., Salisbury.
Benjamin Harnish, Pequea.
Rhhraim Hostatter, Penn.
Levi Huber. West Lampeter.
Henry Eaufreth, West Rart.
Moses Light, Penn.
Jacob M. Mayer, Drumore.
John Musselman, West Lampeter.
George W. Mebaifey, Marietta.
Levi S. Relst, Warwick.
Mathew M. Strickler, West Hempfield.
Joseph C. Bnyder, City.
Jacob Sides, Jr., Manor,
Henry H. Shirk, Conestoga.
Thomas R. Torr. City.
Abraham R. Witmer, Manor.
George Yeiley, City.
William Yoder, Cernaryon.

George Yelsley, City.
William Yoder, Cærnarvon
A. H. Zook, East Lampeter
David Huber, West Lampet

n Plaas, commencing on Monday, the 863:
Jacob Buch, Warwick.
Jacob Buch, Warwick.
Jacob Buch, Warwick.
Jacob Buch, Warwick.
Lenry Bear, East Hempfield.
Beolamin Baker, Upper Leacock.
Lenry Per Wown, Drumoro.
Scorpe Dehavon, East Farl.
Hens K Bentlinger, Leacock.
Beolamin Entlinger, Leacock.
Beolamin Christopher Graham, Bart.
Christopher Graham, Bart.
Daniel Garman, East Cocalico.
John Lemaker, East Donegal.
Jacob Leisey, West Cocalico.
John Lomett, City.
Christian R. Landis, Upper Leacock.
George D. Miller, Manheim Borough.
John C. Martin, Earl.
George Martin, City.
Moess Miller, Elizabeth.
John Nagle, Providence.
Daniel Orerholtzer, Earl.
William F. Rea. Badsbury.
Peter Rohrer, East Hempfield.
Isaa Row, Sallsbury.
Levi Sensenig, Earl. Peter Rohrer, East Hempfield.

1-sac Row, Salisbury.

Levi Sensenig, Earl.

Daniel W. Witmer. West Hempfield.

John H. Zellers, Mt. Joy township:

por Jurons to serve in the Court of Common
eing on Monday, the lat day of June, 1863:

Bonjamin M. Bare, Jr., Peques.

Bonjamin M. Bare, Jr., Peques.

Franklin S. Bryan, Rilsabethtown bor.

Levi B. Brubaker, Warwick.

John R. Brubaker, Warwick.

John R. Brubaker, Earl.

Josiah Burges, Providence.

Benjamin Cutler. Drumore.

Clarkson Cook, Fulton.

Leonard Clendemin, Leacock.

James Duncan, Eden.

PASSENGER AND MAIL SCHEDULE .- The dif-

erent Passenger Trains on the Penterve this city as follows: Past Mail

Mount Joy Accommodation

Past Line

lows:

ARROLS.

Through Mail from the East—1 21 a. m. and 2 23 p. m. Through Mail from the West—3 30 a. m. and 2 25 p. m. Way Mail from the East—10.55 a. m. Way Mail from the West—9 a. m. and 2 25 p. m. Southern Mail from Baltimore and Washington, 2 25 p. HOURS FOR CLOSING MAILS.

Sastern Through Mail, for Philadelphia, 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m. Way Mail: East, for Philadelphia and intermediate offices

at 8 a. m. New York and Northern and Eastern States, 1.30 p. m. For Harrisburg, and Cumberland, Franklin and Perry or Harrisburg, and Comberland, Frankin and Perry countles, at 10 a. m. aud. 8 p m. forthern Contral, Junista and Western New York, at 10 a.m. 'ay Mall West-Por Landisville, Salunga, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Highspire, Hempfield, For Columbia, York, &c., at 10 s. m.
For Baltimore and Washington, D. C., at 130 p. m. and

or Columbia, York, Marietta and Harrisburg at 10 a.m.

PROMOTED.-By the re-organization of the ENDMOTED.—DY UND TG-OFFENDIALION OF the First Pennsylvania Reserves the following Lancasterians have been promoted: Company B-First Licutenant William L. Bear to be Captain; First Sergeant Milton Woldler to be First Licu tunnit; Second Sergeant Philip L. Sprecher to be Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant.
Company E.—First Lieutenant P. I. O'Rourke to be Cap-tain: Recond Lieutenant William T. McPhail to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant, vacant.
Company D.—First Lieutenant William G. Wasson to be Omisin; First Bergannt William M. Trapuell to be Pirst Lieutenant; Serond Lieutenant, vacant.

" A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL."-A friend "A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL."—A friend wishes us to inform him why it is that the "Union Leaguers" have two places of meeting? The "upper ten" meet in a back room above a cortain hardware store in N. Queen street, and thure concect the plans, &c., which their deluded followers, who meet in the League Building, are forced to carry out. None but a select few are admitted into this back chamber. There is no secrety, of course, in the movements of these interned loyal patriots of the Gopher Gelet school. None whatever, atthough a Western contemporary is wicked enough, in comparing the "Union Leaguers" to the Know-Nothings, to say that "it is the same old skinck in a new dress."

Fire on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Destruction of Turke Cars, &c —On Friday evening last, about 9 o'clock, the stillness of the city was broken by the alarm of fire, which was discovered to be in a northeasterly direction. On arriving at the spot of conflagration our reporter was surprised to find three cars on fire—two of which were loaded with coal oil, the third with valuable bones. There are a great many suppositions as to the origin of the fire, but as near as be could learn they are as follows: The train was on its way east, and when a short distance below the Lucomotive Works, the axle of the tank broke, throwing several of the cars off the track. The cars were dragged some distance, the coal oil barrels tumbled about, and finally the cars went over the bank. The coal oil is supposed to have spilled out, and ignited from the friction caused by the jarring of the barrels.—Two of the cars went down the embankment and were soon enreloped in itness. There being a south wind at the time, it was found impossible to save the third car, which was soon on the Spt. as exerction of the one belonging to the train and the citizens the other two, which were on the track, were saved. Several of the fire companies were also on the spot, and were of much assistance.—The fire presented a beautiful appearance, and was witnessed by a large number of people. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. FIRE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE LATE CAPT. NEFF .- At a meeting of officers of the 122nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volum rs, held April 24th, 1863, a comultice of the commander companies were appointed to draft resolutions, express their sentiments and feelings upon the death of Can Netf. Co. Q, who died at Division Hospital, Potoma tein Neff. Co. G. who died at Division Hospital, Potomac Creek, Pa., April 22nd, 1863, of typhoid fever. The committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, Captial defersion N. Neff is dead; therefore, Resolved, That we deplore the fruth again confirmed, "Death loves a shining mark," for his were the nublest qualities of head and heart.

Resolved, That we cannot but mourn at the death of our brother in arms; for we have lost a genial companing and true friend; there is a name stricken from the roster we cannot replace; a seat is weant around the bivouac we cannot till; and our country has lost one of its best soldiers in the canno and on the battle field—one of its trustiest swords is sheathed forever.

Resolved, That we mingle our sorrow, as sympathy, with

red, That we mingle our sorrow, as sympathy, with the walling of those so near and dear to him—the aged mother, her wounds still fresh from the loss of her other patriot boy, and the young wife so sorely smitten. But let them not mourn as those who have no hope, for we trust

or publication.

Jesc. M. Franklin, Co. A,

Jamitol W. Rowe, Co. B,

Jan. F. Ricksecker, Co. F,

John P. Kilburn, Co. G,

Lewis C. Audeuried, Co. H,

William F. Duncan, Co. K,

Illenry W. Gars, Co. 1.

END OF A NOTED CHARACTER-SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT —Timothy Gordon and his wife Mary Ann Gordon have heretofore filled a large space in Lan-caster locals. We had missed them for some time past. It appears that Timothy was culleted in the 614 63th New sinful story is thus told in the Trenton Guette of yester

painful story is thus told in the Trenton Gravite of yester-day:

"FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yester-day at the oil State street d-pot, on the body of a woman, atout 45 years of age, named Gordon. It uppeared in evidence that deceased was the wile of a former member of one of the New York regiments, who was weunded and discharged, and that he, in company with his wife, was on his way to New York city. They both started to walk from Bordentown to this city, and the husband being lama, the wife walked on, and at the time of the accident, was about half a mile shead. The wind was blowing directly in the face of the travellers, and this rendered it more than usually difficult to hear the noise of a train approaching from behind them. The husband said in his testimony that he did not hear the train until it was very near him. behind trem. The husband said in his festimony that he did not bear the train until it was very near him.

"Mrs Gordon had reached a point near Lock No. 2, when the train from Eordentown struck her. The engineer did not see her until too near to stop the train: he blew the whistle to put down the brakes and reversed the engine, but it was too late; the woman was struck by the engine, knocked down, and instantly killed. As soon as the train could be stopped, the men employed upon it went back, and found the body upon the track. She had fallen upon her face with her usek across the rail, and the head was her face with her usek across the rail, and the head early severed from the body. One am was also broke itslocated. The jury after examining the husband of leceased, the engineer of the train, and Mr. J. J. John passenger, found a verdict in accordance with these facts, and exonerated the persons in charge of the train from Timothy arrived in Lancaster yesterday with the langled remains of his wife. Although their life has been an exceedingly discordant one, owing to the machination of the demon rum, they still clung to each other's fortunishe having recontly travelled from York to rejoin him New Jersey, there to meet a terrible doath.— Nednesda

DRIMORE DEVOCRATIC NATIONAL CLUB. DRUNGRE DEMOGRATIC NATIONAL CLUB.—
The Corresponding Socretary, Mr. J. S. Jordan, sends us
the following account of the proceedings of the organization of the Drumore National Democratic Club:
MISSIS. EDITORS: The Democrats of Drumore met at
Drumore Centre, April 4th, for the purpose of forming a
Township Club. The meeting was quite a large one, the
spirit that prevailed was really graftlying, and spoke fair
for what may be expected of them at the fall election. It
was very praise worthy on the part of some of the opposition who associated themselves with us, requesting their
names to be attached to the Club declaring their intor-

they had herotofore belonged. There was one exception, however, to which the correspondent of the Express refers, the "good Union man" that was among us without our knowledge, but who we were well aware at the time was acting the part of reporter for the Black Spakes. By the way he is a perfectly harmless little snake, and, being alike true to his species, manifests a greater degree of assurance than spirit.

The meeting appointed a committee to select officers to govern the Club. They reported the following persons, who were present and took their respective positions:—President—William W. Steele, Esq. Vice President—William Lee, Daniel Lefover. Recording Secretary—William Haslings. Corresponding Secretary—U. S. Jordan.—Tressurer—T. N. McSparran. Committee of Vigiliance—William J. Hess, James Cain, Choney Pressy, H. Eckman.

venrs. — Caucasian. William J. Hess, James Cain, Cheney Persey, H. Eckman William J. Hess, James Cain, Cheney Persey, H. Eckman Yours truly, J. S. JORDAN. N. B. The name of the association is, "Drumore Demicratic National Club." J. S. J. tion:)

FROM EUROPE. The steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Queenstown the 19th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday. Her dates are three in very slowly. It now appears probable that days later than the Edinburgh's. The Paris Judge Dixon will have a majority against him New York on Saturday. Her dates are three Moniteur makes the following significant remark : "The growing hostility of the United States toward England is exciting uneasiness increasing irritation." A letter from Mr. Adams, the American minister, to Admiral Dupont, exempting a certain ship bound for Mexico from England had excited a most bitter | at the result, but have no remedy. feeling. The Daily News says that "there can be doubt that the irritation between England and the United States is gradually increasing." Notice had been given in Parliament of an intention to call attention to the seizure of the gunboat Alexandra at Liverpool. Investigation showed that large amounts of ican treasury notes had been issued at Sheffield. The English, French, and Austrian dispatches were presented to the Court of Russia on the 17th. The Polish question and another, another, and the two camps then threatened to assume greater complications.— fighting it out! The Roman citizens at The Courts of Italy and Poland had conveyed to St. Petersburg their adhesion to the notes of the three powers. Great excitement regarding Poland existed in Sweden and Nor-

THE CANAL .- The Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania canal is now in excellent ndition and the boating business is more brisk than it has been for years past. Immense quantities of coal and lumber pass this city daily for the south and east. Owing to important repairs the lower Juniata is not yet in a boating condition. It is now so far com-pleted, we believe, as to permit the water to be let in from the Millerstown dam to the Junction. There is a very large amount of grain deposited in warehouses along the line of this division of the canal, awaiting shipment to the eastern cities. We anticipate a heavy business to be transacted the present season,—Patriot and Union.

THE FAMOUS ORDER NO 8--HOOK-ER'S DISMISSAL RECOMMENDED.

It will be remembered by our readers, says the Harrisburg Patriot, that in the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War allusion was made to an order, No. 8, which and so the order never was published. Soon. after the report of the committee appeared in print, Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, who held a command under Burnside, wrote and part he took in defeating a movement which Burnside had planned and had very much at heart, by representations to the President, which induced him to countermand the order Order No. 8, it "dismissed from the service and relieved of their commands twenty general officers of the army of the Potomac, who this stood the significant name of Gen. Joe noble deeds in the times that are past-HOOKER."

This annunciation somewhat startled the public, and much anxiety was evinced to see the order, but it was not to be seen. Some questioned the fact, so far as related to Gen. Hooker, because the President, when he relieved Gen. Burnside, put Hooker in his place at the head of the Army of the Potomac .-But now the cat is out of the bag-the New York Herald has, by some means, got hold of the order, or what is said to be the order, and published it. We give it as it appears in that paper of the 22d ult:

GENERAL ORDERS-No. 8 HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 23, 1863. * * * * *

First—Gen. Joseph E. Hooker, Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General of the United States Army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create listrust In the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present, when so much patience,

a crisis like the present, when so much patients, confidence, consideration and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.

This order is issued subject to the approval of the This order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United-States. Second—Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, commanding First Division Sixth Army Corps, for complaining of the policy of the government, and for using language tending to demoralize his command, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

the United States, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Thurd—Brig. Gen. John Newton, commanding Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Brig. Gen. John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, for going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of his commanding officer, are, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Fourth—It being evident that the following named officers can be of no further service to this army they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report in person without delay to the Adjutant General of the United States Army.

person without delay to the Adjutant General of to United States Army. Major General W. B. Franklin, commanding Left rand Division. Major General W. F. Smith, commanding Sixth

my Corps. Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Brigadier General Edward Farroro, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Brigadier General John Cochrane, commanding

First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Taylor, Acting Adjutant
General Right Grand Division. By command of Major General A. E. BURNSIDE.

Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General. WAAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM : This, by the by, reminds me that the General munanding is perplexed about the disposition of ses Noirs Americaines. Clouds of negro women Les Aours Americaines. Clouds of negro women and children are gathered within our lines and are burdens to the army. What shall we do with them? Rebels often send them to our outposts that we may take care of them, trusting that they will recover them hereafter. This ought not to be. In consequence of the heartless heater as a series of the heartless heater as a series of the series of the heartless heater as a series of the series of the heartless heater as a series of the series of the heartless heater as a series of the series of the heartless heater as a series of the heartless heater as a series of the series of the heartless heater as a series of the series of the heartless heater as a series of the s

quence of the heartless bigotry of people of the free States, General Rosecrans cannot send them North—even if he could ship them through Kentucky.—
The selfish demagogues of the northern States would ing short of physical force would subdue. creatures who would make a living in the tree North cannot live with their masters, because they would starve to death. Tell us, then, *Tribune*, what to do. Will not some gentle Copperhead venture a suggestion? The robels keep all the able-bodied negroes they can find to build fortifications. The women and children are launched upon our obstity Will not tax-payers make more money by receiving them North? Here they are expensive and value North, the women can make \$1,50 and \$2 per week, supporting themselves and their children.— But ignorance and bigotry must work their own cure.—Tribune Correspondent.

Well, we are "Copperhead" all over, and we will make a suggestion. Let them alone, leave them with their legal, constitutional and natural protectors, their masters. Let Mr Lincoln issue a proclamation to the people of the South declaring that his troops are sent there to unhold the laws instead of violating them, that he will defend and support the Federal Constitution as defined by the Su-preme Court, and administered by all his prelecessors; and if any of his agents or officials steal negroes or rob the people in any other respect, he will severely punish them; and if order of society by affilating with negroes, and leluding them with the monstrous r they are to onjoy "impartial freedom" and to be amalgamated with the white people, he will dismiss them from the service at once .-In short, let him pledge himself to carry out the Dred Scott decision and to maintain government of white men, and we predict he will have no trouble with "contrabands" nor much with "rebels." If, on the contrary 'rebel States" and the Federal Constitution as construed by the Supreme Court, are to be trampled under foot, and the whole social system of eight millions of white people beaten lown and destroyed in an effort to form a Union as it ought to be" with four millions of subordinate and semi-animalized negroes then we predict a day sooner or later, of awful retribution-more awful and more extended than the world has witnessed in a thousand

ANOTHER MILITARY ELECTION. We begin to see where we are going, by the following from the Chicago Tribune, (Aboli-

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Madison, Wis., April 18, 1861. The result of our recent election is not pretty well known, though returns have come on the home vote of about 4,000. It may be

less, but that is not likely.

The soldiers will give Dixon about 8,000 majority, or about five-sixths or six-sevenths in London. The last dispatches from the of all the vote. The soldiers voted much more Washington government have a character of generally and in a much more one-sided way than last fall, showing that they rejoice in an opportunity to exercise the rights of citizens, and to put themselves on record against th Copperheads. The Democrats fume with rage There is a whole GRANARY of food for reflec-

tion in these facts. The vote stands about-Home (citizens) vote—Cothren, (Dem. maj.) 4,000 Military vote Dixon, (Rep. maj.) 8,000

1st. Here we see a Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin elected in camp, under military orders! 2d. In spite of the vote of the citizens of counterfeit five, ten, and twenty dollar Amer | Wisconsin, the soldiers at a distance, in camp,

> Romans elected their Imperators, or Emperors, one camp sometimes electing one Cæsar. last tired of voting, as well as the Roman Senate, finally left the whole matter to the soldiers. Here are now two Military Elections we

> have been having:
> 1st. That in Connecticut,—3,000 picked soldiers from camp carrying that State.
>
> 2d. That of Wisconsin,—the soldiers in camp being used to vote down citizenest home. No wonder, then, as the Tribune writer

> says:
> "The Democrats are furious with rage; but THEY HAVE NO REMEDY."
>
> There is no remedy on earth for Military Despotism. The craven blockheads that covet. invite, or submit to it, soon become, in common with all others, the miserable victims.—New York Express.

> The Cincinnati Price Current, pub lishes the annual pork packing statement showing the total number packed at 4,069,000 being an increase over last year of 1,300,000

[From The Age.]

HOLT versus HOLT. GENTLEMEN: I enclose a letter which has historic value. It was written on the 30th of November, 1860, by the Honorable Joseph Holt, then a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet, to a friend in the General Burnside had drawn up, and held West, and is doubtless a faithful picture of Mr. ready to promulgate, with the assent of the Holt's heart at that time. In forcible feeling, and President; which, however, was withheld, elegant expression, it is the best of all the productions of that versatile pen. It has high claims to prophetic sagacity. It breathes the spirit of loyalty, but not of that unconditional, slavish and shameful loyalty which has brought Mr. Holt on his marrow-bones before the Ehony Idol which holds its published a letter in defense of himself court upon the ruins of our Constitution. "I am against reflections upon his conduct for the still for the Union" says Mr. Holt, "because I have yet a faint, hesitating hope that the North will do justice to the South, and save the Republic before the wreck is complete."

Let the Abolition brethren with whom Mr. Holt ow exchanges hugs, read this letter and profit by it for the marching of the expedition. In the | The apostacy of the man has not weakened the course of his defense, Gen. Cochrane said of truth or force of these warning words. We may mourn to see this Samson, who in his unshorn days, the days of his terrible strength, was the champion of our great and patriotic cause,

" Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves," had disturbed Gen. Burnside. At the head of but let us kindly remember his good words and

"Then pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame, Walk backward with averted gaze And hide the shame.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 27th inst., and thank you for your kindly allusion to myself, in connection with the fearful agitation that now threatens the dismemberment of our Government. It think the President's message will meet your approbation, but I have little hope that it will accomplish anything in moderating the madness that rules the hour. The indications are, that the movement has passed beyond the reach of human control. God alone can disarm the cloud of its lightnings. South Carolina will be out of the Union, and in the armed assertion of a distinct nationality, probably before Christmas. This is certain; unless the course of events is arrested by prompt and decided action on the part of the peuple and Legislatures of the Northern States, the other slave States will follow South Carolina in a few weeks or months. The border States, now so devoted to the Union, will linger a little while, but they will soon unite their fortunes with those of their Southern sisters. Conservative men have now no ground to stand uponno weapon to battle with. All has been swept from them by the guilty agitations and infamous legislation of the North. I do not anticipate, with any confidence, that the North will act up to the solomn responsibilities of the crisis, by retracing those fatal steps which have conducted us to the very brink of perdition, politically, morally, and financially.

There is a feeling growing in the free States which says "Let the South go!" and this feeling threatens rapidly to increase. It is, in part, the fruit of complete estrangement, and in part a weariness of this perpetual conflict between North and South, which has now lasted, with increasing bitterness, for the last thirty years. The country wants repose, and is willing to purphase it at any sacrifice. Alas, for the WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1860.

last thirty years. The country wants repose, and is willing to purchase it at any sacrifice. Alas, for the delusion of the belief that repose will follow the

overthrow of the Government.

I doubt not, from the temper of the public mind that the Southern States will be allowed to with-draw peacefully; but when the work of dismember-ment begins, we shall break up the fragments from month to month, with the nonchalance with which we break the bread upon our breakfast table. If all the grave and vital questions which will at once arise among these fragments of the ruptured Republic can be adjusted without resort to arms, then we have made vest progress since the history of arrace west that the Southern States will be alle arise among these tragments of the right sea Arepublic can be adjusted without resort to arms, then we have made vast progress since the history of our race was written. But the tragic events of the hour will show that we have made no progress at all. We shall soon grow up a race of chieftains, who will rival the political bandits of South America and Mexico, and who will carve out to us our miserable heritage with their bloody swords. The masses of the people dream not of these things. They suppose the Republic can be destroyed to-day and poace will smile over its ruins to-morrow. They know nothing of civil war. This march in the desert of the pilgrimage of nations has happily been for them a scaled fountain. They know not as others do of its bitterness, and that civil war is a soourge that darkens every fireside, and wrings every heart with anguish. They are to be commiserated, for they know not what they do. Whence is all this? It has come because the pulpit and pross, and the cowering, unscruptulous politicians of the North have taught the people that they are responsiand the cowering, unscrupulous politicians of the North have taught the people that they are responsible for the domestic institutions of the South, and that they can be faithful to God only by being unfaithful to the compact which they have made with their fellow-men. Hence these Liberty bills, which degrade the statute books of some ten of the free States, and are confessedly a shameless violation of the Federal Constitution, in a point vital to her the benefit constitution, in a point what to hear of honor. We have here presented, from year to year, the humiliating spectacle of free and sovereign States, by a solemn act of legislation, legalizing the theft of their neighbors' property. I say THEFT since it is not the less so because the subject of the despicable crime chances to be a slave, instead of a

horse or bale of goods.

From this same teaching has come the perpetual agitation of the slavery question which has reached the minds of the slave population of the South, and has rendered every home in that distracted land insecure. This is the feature of the irrepressible insecure. This is the feature of the irrepressible conflict with which the Northern people are not familiar. In almost every part of the South, miscroant fanatics have been found, and poisonings and conflagrations have marked their footsteps. Mothers there lay down at night trembling beside their children, and wives cling to their husbands as they leave their homes in the morning. I have a brother residing in Mississippi who is a lawyer by profession, and a cotthe machinations of the wretches to whom I have an-luded, and the consternation which reigns in the homes of the South, he says it is the unalterable de-termination of the Southern people to overthrow the Government, as the only refuge which is left to them from these insupportable wrongs, and he adds: "On the success of this movement depends my every earthly interest—the safety of my roof from the firebrand, and of my wife and children from the noison and the darger."

poison and the dagger. poison and the dagger."

I give you his language because it truthfully expresses the Southern mind, which, at this moment glows as a furnace in its hatred to the North because of these infernal agitations. Think you that any people can endure this condition of things? When the Northern preacher infuses into his audience the spirit of assassins and incendiaries in his crusade gainst slavery, does he think, as he lies down quiet-y at night, of the Southern homes he has robbed of sleep, and the helpless women and children he has exposed to all the nameless horrors of servile

I am still for the Union, because I have yet a faint, hesitating hope that the North will do justice to the South, and sare the Republic, before the wreck is complete. But action, to be available, must be prompt. If the free States will sweep the liberty bills from their codes, propose a convention of the States, and offer guaranties which will afford the same repose and safety to Southern homes and property enjoyed by those of the North, the impending tragedy may yet be averted, but not otherwise. I feel a positive personal humiliation as a member of the human family in the events now preparing. If the Republic is to be offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of African servitude, then the question of man's capacity for self-government is forever settled. The derision of the world will henceforth justly treat the pretension as a farce, and the blessed hope which, for five thousand years, our race, amid storms and battles, has been hugging to its bosom, will be demonstrated to be a phantom and a dream.

Pardon these hurried and disjointed words. They have been pressed out of my heart by the sorrows that are weighing upon it.

Sincerely your friend,
J. Holt. I am still for the Union, because I have yet a

LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY. These terms, naturally foreign to our language as well as to the spirit of our institutions, have become engrafted upon our common dialect by the constant repetition of them by the miserable abolition press-a press alter

nately fawning and bigoted. Since we are compelled to use this jargon borrowed from courts, by these malignant toadies upon power, let us consider what meaning has been attached to it by republican jacobins. It is a matter of some curiosity, if not of importance, to know what now-a-days corstitutes loyalty. After tolerably minute inquiry and observation, we are happy to be ble to gratify our readers, and we furnish a table of signs and symbols by which they can always tell a number one loyel man, is well as a disloyal wretch.

SIGNS OF LOYALTY. 1. Bellow about the negro at all hours and in all places. 2. Pocket as much money and as many fat offices as you can.

3. Gas about your patriotism vociferously, like the old Pharisee did about his piety.

4. Justify everything the administration does, and swear that every man's a traitor elected that Judge.

This is very much the way in which the who don't agree with you—even if all his sons are in the army while you are pocketing fat

5. Abuse democrats like pickpockets. 6. If there is any more money or plunder grab it a la Cameron. Grab more money Nigger! Nigger

9 More money. SIGNS OF DISLOYALTY. 1. Drawing a distinction between the government and the administration-sustaining the one at all times-approving the other when it does right, and rebuking it when it does wrong.

2. Asserting at all times that because the rebels have violated the laws of the land, it is no justification for us to violate them. 3. Fighting and furnishing means for the Union, the constitution and the laws, and ignoring abolition schemes for the negro.

4. Strenuously urging a policy that will make the re-union of the States possible, instead of fostering measures to widen the breach. These are the signs of loyalty and disloyalty furnished by the black republican jacobins

Cleveland Plaindealer