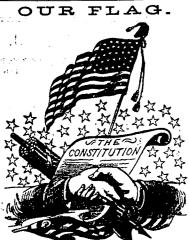
GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., OCTOBER 20, 1863. AGE 8. M. PETTEREILI, & CO.'S ADVERTISES AGENCE, 57 ark Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston. S. M. PETTEREILI & CO., are Agents for The Lossoster Milligeness, and the most influential and largest circular Rewardscape; in the United States and the Canadas—are surfaced to contract for us at our lowest rates. Amorr, No. 285 Broadway, New York, wanthorised to receive advertisements for The Intelligence, at our lowest case. no our rewest faces.

Jones Westran's Advertising Agenty is located a North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized a Savettisements and subscriptions for The Lancaste

S. B. Niles, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bosto our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &



CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND

#### The City Result.

HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

By reference to the returns it will be perceived that, while Judge Woodward's majority in the city is only 49, the majority for the County ticket is considerably more-ranging from 56 up to 158. The Democratic vote is heavier than ever polled before, with one exception, in 1856, when Mr. Buchanan had one-half of the Republican vote was cast for him on personal grounds.

Our friends, therefore, throughout the county need have no uneasiness about the city. There were scores wards, who never had a residence this, money and corrupt appliances occurred. of every kind were used without stint. If an election for Governor were to take place to-day, the Demojority.

#### The Rubicon Crossed.

The die is cast, and the people of Pennsylvania have decided that they will sustain the National and State Administrations in all their acts. the election of Judge Woodward a particle of truth to rest upon. was absolutely necessary to the salvation of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, to avert the calamity. And if the Union and the personal liberties of of the false God of Abolitionism, the Democracy of our noble old Commonwealth may well say:

"Shake not thy gory locks at me— Thou can'st not say I did it."

## A Tremendous Vote.

The whole vote of the State polled on Tuesday probably exceeds half a nearly or quite 250,000. In Lancaster county the whole vote is about 21,000, or about one thousand of an excess over any previous poll. The Democratic vote is 7,650, by far the largest vote ever cast in the county for a Democratic candidate, except President Buchanan who received hundreds of votes on personal grounds.

All things considered, the Democracy of Lancaster county made a noble fight, and did fully as well, if not better than any other county in the State-having increased their aggregate vote about 1100 over the vote of last year. Had the Democracy every where else did as well, Judge Woodward would now be the Governor elect by a large majority.

## The Latest War News.

The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says that Gen. Meade has fallen back to the defences in front rebel invasion of Maryland is apprehended.

# The State Legislature.

The next Legislature, judging from the returns received, will probably stand: Senate, Abolitionists 17; Democrats, 16. House, Abolitionists, 51; Democrats, 49. Abolition majority on joint ballot, 3.

## A Fraudulent Vote.

It is believed at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, that the recent election is a fraud-not merely in false voting, but in manufactured returns, which it is said were held back till it would be known what it was necessary to make them. An investigation of the matter is contemdifferent townships, wards and boroughs in the Commonwealth are requested to report any fraudulent their respective districts. Will our friends in Lancaster county attend | csn, appears to be blocked 0.00 friends in Lancaster county attend | War Democrat, by 15,000 or 20,000. to this matter at an early day and report to the Chairman of the County Committee.

Col. J. W. Fisher.

This gentleman, it seems, seeks notoriety through the columns of the Express. That he is a brave warrior we never had a doubt, and, therefore, if his object is "pistols and coffee for two," we beg leave most respectfully to decline the encounter. We were many years ago, it is true, somewhat in the military ine, and served a campaign in the elebrated Buckshot War; but since that time we have been a man of peace, and cannot look upon blood and carnage with any great degree of composure. For that reason we must decline the polite offer of the redoubtable Colonel, and shall remain at home to watch just such Abolition orators as himself, who, instead of being with his Regiment, (where every man is needed at the present time,) has been stumping the county for CURTIN at the expense of the tax-payers of the Nation.— Whether he draws half pay or full nilitary officers at the expense of the orators for advancing the interests of any political party.

But the gallant Colonel denies the Democratic meeting in Colum- whose usurped authority, sustained by cused the young man wrongfully, we regret the occurrence, as we REASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZdoing wrong to any human being, whether he be the son of a Colonel This much by way of retraction. about 1200 majority, but then about appearance of the Colonel's card in MURDERS, ROBBERTES AND ARSONS ter from Columbia, giving the names of two respectable citizens who were present at the meeting and witnessed the disreputable conduct of the of Curtin voters at the different young men concerned in the outrage. These gentlemen could hardly be in this city, but they swore them- mistaken in the guilty parties, and selves through, got their votes, and they are willing, if necessary, to are now non est inventus; and besides make affidavit to the facts as they

In conclusion, will Col. FISHER point out the "treasonable utterances" we made in our speech on cratic candidate would carry Lan- that occasion? We are not concaster city by not less than 300 ma- scious of anything of the kind; but, if we did, the law is open to him, and we are willing to waive our legal right in a case of slander, and permit him to prove his allegation against us. Until he does this, we pronounce the charge false and unfounded from beginning to end-a We were honest in our belief that | base and malignant slander, without

## The Election is Over.

We now trust, says the Patriot of and so believing we labored with Union, that the political waters, which all our might to assist in bringing have been lashed into such violent about the desired result. But we turbulence, will quietly subside, and were not without our misgivings that a calm more conducive to reflecduring the progress of the cam- tion will follow. The Republicans We well knew the corrupt- have got their victory; they will ing influence of money, and the enjoy it with their accustomed entremendous powers of the National thusiasm, while the Democracy, now Administration which were brought quiescent, will look forward to the to bear against the Democracy at future, when they will roll back deevery step; still we almost hoped feat and obtain in its place a subagainst hope that, notwithstanding stantial and permanent triumph.—these obstacles, the great mass of To our Democratic friends we say, the people were proof against all then, be up and doing; while you these things, and would assert their submit to the will of the people, you manhood and independence through | can look forward with confidence to the ballot-box. The result shows the sober second thought which will that our hope was futile, but we succeed the deliriousness of passion have the proud consciousness to that has just spent its force, and cheer us that we did what we could upon its correct wisdom the fabric of Democratic ascendency will be built. The Democratic party is only obthe citizen go down before the shrine scured by a temporary cloud, and will soon blaze out with refulgent lustre. You have polled a vote throughout the State that is enormous by far the largest you ever gave-and in that fact, and by your firm, compact, and solid organization, you have won the respect, if not the fear, of your opponents.— When more than half the legal voters million, of which the Democrats have of the State march in solid column to the ballot-box and deposit their votes for Woodward and Lowrie, it is high time that venal and unscrupulous men should cease their clamor about traitors and treason. If they keep it up after that demonstration, they will simply expose themselves to contempt and derision.

The New Conscription. The President has made a call for 300,000 more troops for three years -volunteers to be accepted until the first of January next, and the balance then found wanting to be drafted. This will show the people how much reliance is to be placed on Republican promises. Before the election the Republican papers and orators assured the people that no draft would be necessary unless the Democratic party was successful. Mr. STEVENS, in his stump speeches, intimated that if his party was triumphant, arms enough would be put of Washington, and that another to speedily crush out the rebellion, into the willing hands of the negroes and that no more white men would be needed; and yet the election returns, which announce a great Abolition triumph, are hardly footed up until a proclamation is issued calling for 300,000 more! So we go!

Well Done, Lancaster County Several of the districts in the county did remarkably well for Woodward at the recent electionamongst others we may mention Brecknock, Ephrata, Clay, Elizabeth, Manheim, West Hempfield. Colerain, Little Britain, Bart, Eden where did well, as the large Democratic vote shows, and Lancaster county more than exceeds the most plated, and the Democrats of the sanguine expectations of our friends previous to the election.

Both candidates for Governor in Iowa, were voting which may have occurred in War candidates and in favor of suppressing their respective districts. Will our the Rebellion by force. Stone, the Republication of the Republi can, appears to be elected over Gen. Tuttle

> OHIO. The latest news from Ohio shows that VAL-LANDIGHAM is defeated by fifty thousand!

LOYALTY THEN AND NOW. The friends of the Administration brand

every man as a traitor who contends that the Constitution is amply sufficient to suppress the rebellion and re-assert the majesty of the law—that the military should be made subservient to the civil power-that the accused has a right to a speedy and impartial trial by by his peers-that the people should be secure in their persons and property-that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law-that no law shall be made abridging freedom of speech or of the press. Such language as this is deemed traitorous by the Shoddy patriots of the day; and yet strange to say, we can find it almost word for word in the platform of the Abolitionists who nominated Fremont, in Philadelthe very men who are to-day denouncing the Democracy as "traitors" and "Copperheads." It seems that what was the highest type of is the resolution: "Resolved, That while the Constitution of

the United States was ordained and establish-Whether he draws half pay or full ed by the people, in order to form a more pay is not material. The law does perfect union, establish justice, insure do not contemplate the employment of mestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protect country, to become itinerant stump tion of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory that his son was in any way conhas been invaded by an armed force-spuri cerned in the outrage perpetrated at executive officers have been set over them. by military power of the government, tyrannical bia, on the Friday evening preceding the election. We are sure the Colonel would not approve of such conduct, but our local editor made the oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nacharge upon what he deemed to be ture have been imposed as a condition of the charge upon what he deemed to be right of suffrage or holding office—THE reliable authority—the information RIGHT OF AN ACCUSED PERSON TO A of several respectable gentlemen of SPEEDY AND PUBLIC TRIAL BY AN that Borough. If they were mista- IMPARTIAL JURY HAS BEEN DENIED ken, and through that mistake ac-secure in their persons, Homes, would never be guilty of knowingly URES HAS BEEN VIOLATED—THEY doing wrong to any human being HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIB-ERTY AND PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW—THAT THE FREEin the army or a private citizen.— DOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS
This much by way of retraction.— HAS BEEN ABRIDGED—THE RIGHT TO But it is proper to say that since the CHOOSE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES HAS BEEN MADE OF NO EFFECTthe Express, we have received a let- HAVE BEEN INSTIGATED AND EN-COURAGED AND THE OFFENDERS HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO GO UNPUN-ISHED.-THAT ALL THESE THINGS HAVE BEEN DONE WITH THE KNOW LEDGE, SANCTION AND PROCURE-MENT OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRA-TION; AND THAT FOR THIS HIGH CRIME AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION AND HUMANITY, WE AR-RAIGN THE ADMINISTRATION, THE PRESIDENT, HIS ADVISERS, AGENTS, SUPPORTERS, APOLOGISTS AND ACCESSORIES, EITHER BEFORE OR AF-TER THE FACTS, BEFORE THIS COUN TRY AND BEFORE THE WORLD; AND THAT IT IS OUR FIXED PURPOSE TO BRING THE PERPETRATORS OF THESE ATROCIOUS OUTRAGES AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES TO A SURE AND CON-

DIGN PUNISHMENT HEREAFTER." OFFICIAL RESULT. Below we give the official majorities at the recent election, so far as received. They indicate a majority of from 10 to 15,000 for

Curtin:		
	WOODWARD.	CURTIN.
Philadelphia		7.081
Lancaster		5,691
Berks	6,632	,
Montgomery	1,251	
Schuylkill	2.041	
Northampton	2,893	
Cumberland	641	
Fulton	261	
Carbon	577	
Lehigh	1.830	
Delaware	•	1,673
M:fflin		83
Lycoming	451	
York	2,559	
Adams	228	
Dauphin		1,190
Montour	355	•
Centre	344	
Blair		897
Chester		2,490
Allegheny		7,655
Luzerne	2,786	•
Wayne	941	
Bradford		3,768
Westmoreland	1,087	•
Truth	Well Snoken	-

Truth Well Spoken.

Speaking of the result of the retriot & Union says:—"We believe ducted by a Pennsylvanian. The statement that if the power of the Government is: was in the hands of the conservative of the South would be encouraged | during the past week or two for the purpos the heresy of secession, and restore the Union; but we do not believe it ever will be restored until that event takes place. Hence we say again, we deeply regret the defeat of the Democracy on Tuesday last. We do not despair, however, of ultimate results. We only regret the time lost. We know that a healthy reaction of the public mind must come avenging Nemesis always overtakes the wrong doers, and we feel assured that one year from to-day, we shall have the pleasure of announcing the triumphant election of a Democratic President, and in a few months thereafter rejoice in the blessings of a re-

stored Union." . A majority of the people of Pennsylvania have decided that war, bloodshed, desolation and taxation shall go on, and we bow to the debe the responsibility—not upon us. If the Union is to be permanently ty wash their hands in innocency of all blame in the matter. If the county, but their efforts were unavailing, and they now say to their political opponents-go on, gentlemen, in your own way and restore the Union after your own fashion; the Democracy will interpose no obstacles | Minnesota, seems to have been much like his to your progress in the work. If it benefits in common with you—if Indians, and that they believe they were vicotherwise, we shall all suffer alike. torious—a belief which is very reasonable in We hope for the best, but fear the view of the fact that our forces hastily reworst for our beloved country.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF RAILROAD CONDUC-TORS-ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF LARGE SHAR or Money .- Quite a sensation was created in and Pequea townships, and Marietta Borough. Indeed our friends every where did well as the large Demo. the Reading and Philadelpnia rainroaus, the Reading and Philadelpnia rainroaus, charged with having, at several periods, while rich. From the first to the last it has been a running their trains, embezzled large sums of marvel of corruption—of open, indecent favorities and plunder. There are men who two money. Other arrests were made at different points on the road, including baggage masters years ago were bankrupts, and as much the points on the road, including paggage match and conductors, who are all implicated in the same charge. It appears that the company have had in their employ a number of detections who have been traveling on the different up around our city splendid palaces, which trains, in cog, noting the number of passengers who were in the cars, the distance which they traveled, &c., and on the returns made by these detective officers, when they were ompared with the returns made by the con ductors themselves, the evidence of embezsle ment is derived, and the arrests in question have been made .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

GEN. McCLELLAN FOR WOODWARD. An Abolition Stander Refuted.

ORANGE, N J., Oct. 12, 1863. To Hon. Chas. J. Biddle, Chairman Demo cratic State Central Committee: DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia Press, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and if I voted or spoke it would be in favor of Gov. Curtin,

and I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my express endeavor, heretofere, to avoid any participation in party politics. I had determined to adhere to this course, but it is obvious that I cannot longer remain in silence under such misapprehensions. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter or maintained any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia Press. I desire to state that having some days phia, in 1856. This platform was adopted by ago had a full conversation with Judge Wood-WARD, I find that our views agree. his election as Governor of Pennsylvania as called for by the interests of the nation. I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor 'loyalty" then, is "disloyalty" now. Here of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States, until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that while the war is carried on with all possible decision and energy that the policy directing it should be in accordance with the principles of humanity and the Christian world, not injuring private rights and property, not demanded by military necessity, and recommended by military law among civilized nations. And, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country. Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge

> I am, very respectfully, yours, GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

THE EXTREME DESTRUCTIVES EMBRACE EACH OTHER. The Mobile (Ala) Register, in the course of an article on the position of parties and

Woodward my voice and vote.

temper of the people of the North, holds the following language:

only, and we, on the other hand, will come up in solid column for freedom and independence which we will be certain to achieve, with such assistance as we may now confidently expect before the Democrats of the North get in power again, and come whispering in our ears,
"Union, reconstruction, constitution, concession and guarantees." Away with all such
stuff! We want separation. Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stevens and Chas, Sumner. They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we. And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and tock place. the "accursed Constitution," let them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the the "accursed Constitution," let them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North; then they shall never be troubled by county. The whole vote polled for Governor was 20,991, us with such whining about the Constitution

and the Union as they are sending up.

These are the feelings and this the spirit with which the rebel leaders at the watch the coming contests between Radicalism and Conservatism-between Abolitionism

and Unionism—in the great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Washington has been occupied since early in 1861 by a large force from Pennsylvania, unarmed but irresistible, who went thither to sap, mine, and carry the treasury of the United States. Gen. Cameron, who was tha year in charge of the War Department, put no serious obstacles in the way of this persistent and strong attack. Two or three Assistant Secretaries of War, &c., from the same State, executed divers flank movements and heavy diversions to the same end. Broken down horses, shoddy, and all that sort of thing. have been freely used in the attack. The besiegers did not stop to construct parallels, but provided themselves with the proper contracts in lieu of sap rollers, and went straight at the work. Pennsylvania yet has a great show in the War Department, and able supporters near the treasury. To show the numbers of this force, it is but necessary to quote a recent statement in the newspaper which is called cent election in this State, the Pa- the "organ of the War Department," con-

FOR CURTIN -The friends of Curtin and men of the North, the Union men the Union who have less this city and vicinity to join hands with them to put down of voting the Republican ticket number over nine thousand, exclusive of the soldiers."

Notwithstanding this heavy reinforcement "for Curtin," the forces yet remaining in the city are held ample to invest the treasury with positive results, and on the return of the nine thousand, fierce and bungry, it is expected that the attack will go on with renewed vigor.

The late disastrous battles in Northern sooner or later. We know that an Washington. Gen. Rosecrans was ordered to Georgia were the result of dictation from advance into Georgie, in the face of a superior force, and the consequence was defeat, disaster and retreat. The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, describing the signs and incidents at headquarters the night before the first battle, says:

I shall never believe that Rosecrans or Thomas entered into the first battle of the Chickamanga with that degree of confidence which should have been felt by them. There appeared to be something over which Rosecrans had no control, urging him to battle, and the knowledge of it made Thomas, who blanches at nothing, look black. That invisible somecision. Upon the dominant party thing took shape that morning, and more than one looked upon Dana, of the War Department, as a bird of evil omen, who had brought with him ill-timed orders from men at Washdisrupted through the policy of the Administration, the Democratic parknew that, on the 7th of September, after having suggested to Gen. Rosecrans that he ought to form a junction with Burnside, Gen. try is to be irretrievably ruined the Halleck had declined to "assume the responsifault is not with them. They tried bility" of ordering Burnside to join Rosecrans, bard to avert the threatened calamithe advice of Gen. Rosecrans, who proposed concentrating at Chattanooga, to order him forward to pursue and destroy Bragg.

CGRRUPTION EVERYWHERE.—The late cam paign of Gen. Pope against the Indians in other military operations. The St. Paul Pioresults favorably we shall reap the neer represents that no harm was done to the treated, after two or three skirmishes. But in other respects the expedition was quite successful. The plunder obtained by means of it-from Uncle Sam-was enormous. The Pioneer savs:

What then has the expedition accomplished? It has been the means of making a few men rich. From the first to the last it has been a are pointed at by the common crowd as monupartment, he has not shared its fruits.

#### LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE VOTE OF THE CITY.—Below will be found the official vote of the city at the election on Tuesed aty last. Abolitionists in roman; Democrats in utilical Independent in EMALL CAPS. The table will be useful for future reference:

1	Governor.			J	G-11.71	100.	•
1	Andrew G. Curtin	493	371	306	293	1463	IJ
ľ	George W Woodsnowl	443	336	329	404		٠.
ı	Judge of Supreme Court	950	336	349	404	1512	c
į	Dental Acres	495	369	807	291		.~
	Daniel Agnew					1462	
	Senatora.	442	338	330	406	1516	t
						1	l l
	Benjamin Champneys	494	370.	307	291	1462	8
	J. M. Dunlap	492	369	307	292	1460	8
	Henry Shaffner Edward McGovern	441	339	333	406	1516	1
	Lawara MeGobern	411	340	331	406	1518	¥
	Assembly.		ŀ	l	ļ		n
	E K. Smith	- 93	368	306	291	1458	!
	Esaias Billingsfelt		371	307	292	1466	n
	Nathaniel Mayer	194	370	307	292	1463	۱F
	H. B. Bowman.	488	363	305	1 291	1452	۱ ـ
1	H. W. Gara	441	338	332	406	1517	n
	Fmanuel P. Keller	447	340	331	406	1524	8
•	JOSEDA N. Keener	443	339	330	406	1518	1
	Isaac C. Weidler	443	342	331	406	1522	I
	! Sheriff !						ŀ
	F. Smith	465	844	292	298	11399	g
	Henry A. Hambright	456	355	335	411	1557	
ı	CHRISTIAN SHENE	19	1		18	37	b
	Prothonotary.	1	1	1	1 10	04	l la
	J Beldomridge	495	259	299	285	1438	1 -
٠	John Eshleman	444	344	333	407		ĮP
	Register.	1 323		•••	F01	1528	8
•	Kmlen Franklio	489	358	295	282	1424	1
	John H. Duchman	450	342	332	410		
,	Recorder.	1 3600	02.5	355	410	1534	ļ d
•	S. Leaman	493	356	SOL	186	1.400	f
•	P. Martin Heitler	440				1436	-
	Clerk of Quarter Sessions	446	347	331	408	1532	t
•	J. H. Zellar	400	257		200		l i
•	William N. Gibson	496	357	301	286	1440	١.
ı	Clerk of Orphans' Court.	444	345	332	408	1529	į
	John C. Baldwin		000		l	!!	d
	J Willes David	495	355	303	286	1439	t
	J. Miller Raub	445	347	330	408	1533	ľ
ı	County Treasurer.		1	l	1.	ll .	I
٠	Samuel Hess		360	301	284	1443	ĺс
l	James Bones	443	313	330	406	1519	١.
	County Commissioner.	!	. 1	1		1	ì
•	T. C. Collins	498	350	301	285	1444	I
,	Philip Oldweiler	441	343	330	408	1522	4 -
f	Poor Directors.		1	1	1	11	t
c	John K. Reed		363	303	286	1448	۱t
L	John W. Clark	497	360	302	286	1442	8
•	R. G. Sherman	412	342	329	408	1521	1.
	Isaac Zeu	442	241	331	408	1522	į t
	Prison Inspectors.	1		i		i i	l t
L	P. W. Housekeeper	495	359	302	236	1442	١,
	A. Ranek	495	358	302	286	1441	ļļ
•	Jacob E. Cross	411	844	330	408	11526	i t
	George G. Worst	443	313	330	408	1524	f
	Coroner.	1	1	1	1	11	1 -
	A. Bixler	488	358	302	285	1433	C
	J H. Hegener, Jr	450	345	331	409	1535	1
	Auditor.	1	1	1	1	11	I
	B. Book	495	359	302	286	1442	8
•	M. S. Heiser	415	344	339	408	1527	1
f	A MAGNIFICENT M	EETI	NG.—	The	most	mag-	1.2
Ĺ	nificent demonstration we	have	HVOT 6	oon in	Polto	H	h
ı	took place on the Monday	evenir	or nric	r to +b	na alaat	ion -	١,

took place on the Monday evening prior to the election—
It is estimated that 1200 persons were in attendance, and
we never before saw the hall so perfectly jammed. On the
arrival of the Democratic Central Club, the meeting was
called to order by Hon Isaac E Hiestra, upon whose
motion Gen. Grosge M. Striman was selected to preside
The General, on coming forward. The Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it. The North is not less set on a purpose of final separation than we are. The Republican party are not fighting to restore this Union any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded. The Republicans are fighting for conquest and dominion, and we for liberty and Independence. There is only one party in the North who want this Unions restored, but they have no more power—legis lative, executive or judicial—than the paper we write on.

As long as the Republicans hold power they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand, will come up party in the North hand, will come up only, and we, on the other hand, will come up and the benceratic central Club, the meeting was called to order by Hon. Isaac E. Hitester, upon whose scaled to present the stream of the before or

> BRUTAL ASSAULT .- Mr. HENRY SCHAUM, BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Mir. HENRY SCHAUM, Street Commissioner of this city, was britally beaten in front of the Exchange Hotel. East King street, ow Wednesday evening last. He was so hadly injured that he lay in a critical condition for two or three days at his residence in Manor street. Complaint was entered at the Mayor's Office against Jacob Simpson, Michael Flynn and John Dittow as the partics who committed the assault, and they were each held in \$200 to answer at Court.
>
> Later in the evening a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel for the purpose of seeking revenge for the brutal treatment of Mr. Schaum, but Mayor Sandansow shortly afterwards appeared, and appealed to the crowd to disperse, which most of them did, and no disturbance tock place.

ıĺ	and for Supreme Judge 21,022, which is the highest. The	1
	majorities are as follows:	į
	For Andrew G. Curtin	f
	For Daniel Agnew 5 686	П
,	For Benjamin Champneys 5 664	ı
•	For J. M. Dunlap5.663	ı
-	For Assembly (average)	ı
1	For Frederick Smith, over Hambright	į.
	" " over all	i
,	For John Se'domridge5022	ŧ
	For Emlen Franklin	ı
	For Samuel L. Leaman	ı
	For John H. Zellar 5 617	f
	For John C. Baldwin	i
7	For Samuel Hess	П
1	For Thomas C. Oellins 5.621	П
,	For Directors of Poor (average)	į
	For Prison Inspectors (average) 5 604	i.
)	For Absalom Bixler	ļ
	For Famuel Book 5 625	ŀ
9	Average of State ticket	L
t	Average of County ticket 5 564	ı
-	Average of whole ticket	1
		1

MANHEIM .- A few days ago, says the editor the Moravian, we had occasion to visit Manheim; not a varitable city on the Rhine, with its immense red adsone ralace, once the seat of the Elector Palatine

the veritable city on the Rhine, with its immense red sands one ralace, once the sast of the Elector Palatine Charles Philip, but the stardy, independent little borough of Lancaster county.

The affertoon was beautiful. From wood and thicket and creepers covering the farm house's gable flashed crimson and gold, and all the tints of autumn's regal garment. Slowly ascending a lofty hill, we came to a point whence we could look far over the landscape. To the right lay the Farnace Mountains, flooded in reseate light, a rich valley extended from their base, and at the end of it which was nearest to us stood Manbelim.

It is one of the many places of interest with which Lancaster county abounds. The majority of American towns have only an ordinary early history. Manheim's ancient records, on the contrary, are extraordinary.

About the year If60, an eccentric character, a German nobleman, Baron William Henry Stelgel, purchased a tract of two bundred acres of land, and founded a town which be called Manheim, after his native city on the Rhine. The first house was what he intended to be a 'astle' for himself Its exterior presented nothing very remarkable, but the interior was arranged after a fashion peculiarly its own in some respects, and in others in luntation of old baronial residences of Germany. The wills of the principal rooms were covered with painted tapestry, representing a party bunting with falcous; curiously figured titles of porcelsin ornamented the fire places; in the servicer distress gave evidence of the odd notions of the proprietor lite and an interest in the Elizabeth Iron Works, and whenever he returned themes to his seat at Manheim, he was received—so says tradition—with a salute of cannons and instrumental music. In order to attract settlers to the incipient fown he erected of less Works, where the manufacture of glass was successfully carried on for a number of years, and gave employment to many persons. These laborers constituted his congregation when he preached in his saloon.

The Glass Works

JACOB E. GREYBILL, Esq., held a sale on his farm, near Marietta, on Thoraday last, at which he sold some of the very best breefs of blooded cattle. The large attendance and spirited bidding attested the fact that the

attendance and spirited bidding attested the fact that the farmers of Lancaster county appreciate good blood.

The prices of the Cows ranced from \$40 to \$100 per bead.

The Brills brought from \$40 to \$130 per bead. Our friend John P. Staman bought the spiended Bull. '2d Liberator.'' for \$105; his equal is, perhaps, not to be found; also a spiendid Heifer, 'Gariand." for \$70. The county; also a spiendid Heifer, 'Gariand." for \$70. The county; also a spiendid Heifer, 'Gariand." for \$70. The county; also as plendid Heifer, 'Gariand." for \$70. The county also as the spiendid Heifer, 'Gariand." for \$70. The young Bull 'Gladiator' for \$10, and Cow 'Lasbells' for \$70.

A good feature of the sale was the abrence of all underbidding; 27 heads were offered and every one sold, realizing in the aggregate from \$1.500 to \$2,000.

An el-gant repast was served at one of-lock, also at six of-lock, with a cordial invitation to all present to dip freely into estables and drinks — Saturday's Columbia Spy.

Discrepance and Saturday's Columbia Spy.

DISTRESSING AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-On

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Monday week a lit-FATAL ACCIDENT.— On Monday week a lit-tle by, three years of age, son of Mr. CHRISTIAN SINA, who re-ides near Highville, in Manor township, accidentally fell into a well 43 feet deep, striking on his head, fractur-ing his skull, causing instant desth. The well was in an unfinished condition, dry at the bottom, and covered by loose boards, and it is supposed that the child, who had been out of sight but a very short time, undertook to peep into it and accidentally fell in. His lif-less body was soon afterwards recovered, and an inquest held over the same by A. R. Witmer, Justice of the Peace, and a verdict ren-dered accordingly.

SHICIDE.—A young man named John Lemon, 22 years of age, son of Mr. Icase Lemon, residing about a mile routh of the Martic Force, in Martic township, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's stable on the evening of the 3th inst. Falling health is the cause assigned for the rash act. LITERARY .- Godey's Lady's Book for Octo-

LITERARY.—GOGGY'S LAGGY'S BOOK for October is a model number. Its engravings are beautiful, its fashion and pattern plates numerous and invainable to the ladies; and its reading matter numsually good. Godey may be iruly said to improve with every number. Now is the time to begin to make up clubs for 1864. Peterson's Magazine for October is at hand. The engraving entitled "Children playing at Herses" is very pretty, the fashion plates are the very latest, and the reading matter is excellent. Peterson gives his subscribers a superior Magazine for only \$2 a year.

HOMEOPATHIC.—The Homeopathic medical HOMEOPATHIC.—The Homeopathic medical society of Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster counties, held their annual meeting in West Chester on Tuesday last. The inflicors elected for the ensuing year were President, Dr. W. B. Fahnestock, Marietta; Vice President, Dr. D. R. Hudman, Cochranville; Secretary, Dr. J. E. Jones, West Chester; Treasurer, Dr. R. O. Smedley, West Chester.

DON'T COUGH AND CRY 89, CHILDREN. ments of public plunder. How it has fared ten minutes after use, cure your sore throat with Major General John Pope in the general and hoarseness, give tone and compass to cution. Three others indirectly connected with the murder were sentenced to imprison-Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will relieve you in we have no means of knowing. He has borne your voice, and teave you in perfect singing with the murder were sentenced to imprison-bardly to be credited that, with dishonesty handful in your pocket, and then bid farewell the were sent to Nashville under guard to-Co. 25 cents a box.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN POLAND. One Lieutenant Sigismund, late of the

United States army, who fought with the insurgents, narrates, in a letter to the London Times, some of the terrible cruelties practised by the Russians. On one of his journeys the | |X.WW | K.E.W | 8.E.W. | 8.W.W | | Tot. Cossacks searched the carriage, and frequently slapped ladies in the face. An insurgent amp was surprised at dinner:

Those who were mounted made an attempt to cut their way through, and about eighty succeeded in doing so. I received a blow from a Cossack, and was thrown off my horse, but was taken up by some of my companions, who made for the woods. In falling from my horse my left leg was hurt, but not dangerously.— From the wood we sent out a small detachment to learn the result of the engagement, and was informed that the Russians had left. We then rode back to the place where we had left more than eighty of our companions en-gaged; but, good God! who can describe the orrible scene that met our sight? There lay seventy-three mutilated bodies, stripped perfectly naked, some of their heads almost severed from their bodies, others with their imbs cut off, all evidently having met with death in his most terrible form. One poor fellow, a youth of about seventeen, had his throat cut, and his tongue torn out and hangng down from his mouth. About twelve of them were not yet quite

dead. From them we learned that seeing they were surrounded by such overwhelming numbers, and that all possibility of escape was cut off, they had fired off their pieces and then nquired of the Russian commandant, Gen. omeranzoff, whether, if they had laid down their arms and surrendered, they would be treated as prisoners of war. They were answered in the affirmative, and accordingly, they grounded their arms; but the moment they had done so and their arms were no longer in their reach, Pomeranzoff ordered them all to be cut down to a man. A dreadful massacre ensued: they were first shot down by the infantry and then hacked to pieces by the sabres and lances of the Cos-

Both of the insurgent leaders, one of whom was a Russian by birth, and had previously been an officer in the Russian service, and the other a native of Posen, named Unruth, an excellent and heroic officer, were killed .-After having stripped the dead of everything, these demons in human shape, returned to Wielun, where they made a triumphant entry, carrying one of their wounded, which they said was all they had lost. We subsequently found, however, thirty five of their dead concealed in the corn, which was then very high As for their commandant, who had taken the lead in all these atrocities, he was promoted immediately afterward to a generalship for his bravery!

LATE FROM EUROPE. St. John's, N. F., Oct. 13.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 3d, struck near Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Monday night, but arrived here safely 2 2 100ck this afternoon. The vessel is hadly damaged. She orings advices to the 3d instant.

The Daily News says that Bragg's victory over Rosecrans is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new military policy of the Rebels in combining their forces to arrest the advance of the Federals. The honors of the battle belong to Bragg, but he must do more than he has hitherto done if the Confederate cause is to gain any solid advantage from his

The Rebel loan had advanced 12 per cent.

under the influence of the news from Tennes.

The Paris Siecle argues that if Mr. Stephens visits Paris with the expectation of procuring the recognition of the South, he will return disappointed. The time for that has passed off, if it ever existed. The South, by arming the negroes, shows that its resistance is ex-

Prince Maximilian answered the Mexican deputation that he would be ready to accept the throne on the free spontaneous expression of the population, and a guarantee for the integrity and independence of the country. Paris Bourse closed heavy; Rentes

The news received by the Scotia of the defeat of General Rosecrans created considerable sensation and caused a rise of five per cent. on the Rebel loan, but the advance was not fully sustained, and the loan closed at about 25 per cent. discount.

The Times thinks that General Rosecrans was defeated by superior strategy rather than mere fighting, and says that it is evident that the Federal troops contested the field obstinately, and rallied when broken and formed again and renewed the engagement repeat edly. They seem to have done all that bravery and determination could effect, but the greater skill of the Confederate Generals in combining their force which made the attack ensured

their victory.

The Herald looks on it as the most decisive battle fought in the Western States. The Morning Post points to the continuance of the peculiarity of this great war that neither of the belligerents should be permitted for any protracted period to follow the path of victory The Army and Navy Gazette attempts to show the dangerous position of Rosecrans, but suggests that the Federal prospects may be brighter than the depatches make out.

#### FROM WASHINGTON. WORK ON THE WASHINGTON DEFENCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. One thousand men from the Convalescen eamp were detailed to-day to work on the fortifications south of the Potomac. THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

From what can be accertained of the real tate of affairs at Charleston the rebels have effectually closed the channel to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage, however, to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock against the enemy. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of too formidable a nature to justify a hazardous attempt by our iron clads to penetrate further into the harbor and within range of the rebel guns. Under these circumstances the best engineering and strategetic skill be comes necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and water forces to make a throughly successful demonstration upon Charleston. Such a result is not considered doubtful, but time is necessarily required for the consummation of their plans. GENERAL AUGUR IN COMMAND AT WASHINGTON

Yesterday Major General Augur assumed mmand of the Department of Washington. It is reported that this change is only a temporary one, caused by the illness of General Heintzelman, and that the latter will resume command as soon as his health will permit, His staff remain in the performance of their duties at headquarters

GEN. SCOTT ON THE GENERALS .- Agate. of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a recent letter from Washington, writes:

Gen. Scott was encountered the other day by a leading Washington official, with whom old veteran fell into a very unreserved talk about generals. It will not surprise any one to know that he pronounces Lee the greatest general of the war, thus far, Gen. Grant's operations he spoke of as displaying more military skill than any other general had exhibited on our side; and he was more surprised and mystified at it, as he could only remember him in the Mexican war as a young lieutenant of undoubted courage, but giving no promise whatever of anything beyond ordinary abilities. If he had remembered that Gen. Tecumseh Sherman was Geo. Grant's right hand man, his mystification might have been diminished.

NEW BEDFORD WHALEES.-The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury says: "The profitable voyages lately closed by vessels from this port, and the good news from the Hudson's bay and North Pacific whaling grounds, coupled with the high prices of oil and bone, have infused new spirit into the leading busi ness of the city, and quite a number of vessels are now fitting out for the northern fishery, and others will doubtless be fitted out during the winter, to proceed to Hudson's bay in the Some of our wharves are already bustling with activity, and we hope that all will assume the busy appearance of former years."

THE BECKHAM MURDER. - Three negroes concerned in the murder of the Beckham family, were hurg at Columbus, Miss., on the 8th inst. Detachments of the Sixteenth and Fourteenth ainting every branch of the service in his de- to coughs, colds, &c. For sale at Kaufman & Three were sent to Nashville under guard to

A WARNING AGAINST INFIDELITY
IN THE CHURCH.

Pastoral Letter of the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Bishop of the Diocese of Ver-mont, Presiding Bishop of the Protes-tant Episcopal Church in the United States.

To the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, of the Dio-cese of Pennsylvania, and the Seceding Clergy of Philadelphia:

cess of Pennsylvania, and the Secoding Clergy of Philadelphia:

I have seen, with great amaxement, a protest against my letter on the "Bible View of Slavery," signed by you and along list of your elergy, in which you condemn it as "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," as "an effort to sustain, on Bible Principles, the States in rebellion against the Government in the wicked attempt to establish, by force of arms, a tyranny in the name of a Republic, whose corner-stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the African," and as such you say, that it challenges your "undignantreprobation."

Now, my Right Reverend Brother, I am sorry to be obliged to charge you, not only with a gross insult against your senior, but the more serious offence of a false accusation. My letter was first published in January, 1861, more than three months before the war began, at a time when no one could antiolipate the form of Government, which the Southern States should adopt, or the course which Congress might take in reference to their secession. And when I consented to its publication, I did not suppose that it would be used in the service of any political party, although I had no right to complain, if it were so used, because the letter, once published, became public property. But in its present form there is nothing whatever in it which bears on the question of "rebellion," or of the "perpetual bondage of the African," or of "tyranny under the

became public property. But in its present form there is nothing whatever in it which bears on the question of "rebellion," or of "tyranny under the name of a Republic," or of "tyranny under the name of a Republic," of which slavery should be the "corner-stone." On the contrary, I referred, on the last page, to my lecture published in Buffalo in 1850, and to my book called "The American Citisen," published in New York in 1857, where "I set forth the same views on the subject of slavery, adding, however, a plan for its gradual abolition, whenever the South should consent, and the whole strength of the Government could aid in its accomplishment." "Sooner or later," I added, "I believe that some measure of that character must be adopted. But it belongs to the slave States themselves to take the lead in such a movement. And meanwhile their legal rights and their natural feelings must be respected, if we would hope for unity and peace."

With these facts before your eyes, I am totally at a loss to imagine how even the extravagance of party ceal could frame against me so bitter a denunciation. The whole object of my letter was to prove, from the Bible, that in the relation of master and slave there was necessarily no sin whatever. The sin, if there were any, lay in the treatment of the slave, and not in the relation itself. Or course, it was liable to abuse, as all human relations must be. But while it was certain that thousands of our Christian brethren who held slaves were treating them with kindness and justice, according to the Anostice's But while it was certain that thousands of our Christian brethren who held slaves were treating them with kindness and justice, according to the Apostle's rule, and earnestly laboring to improve the comforts and ameliorate the hardships of the institution, I held it to be a cruel and absurd charge to necuse them as sinners against the Divine Law, when they were only doing what the Word of God allowed, under the Constitution and established code of their country.

der the Constitution and established code of their country.

I do not know whether your band of indignant reprobationists ever saw my book, published in 1857, but you read it, because I sent you a copy, and I have your letter of acknowledgment, in which, while you dissented from some of my conclusions, you did it with the courtesy of a Christian gentleman. In that letter there is nothing said about my opinions being "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," and nothing of "indignant reprobation." But tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis. Yes! the times are indeed saily changed, and you have changed accordingly. For many years you have met in brotherly council with these Southern staveholders. You invited them to the hospitalities. of your house, and paid them especial deference. The new light of Eastern Abolitionism had not yet risen within our Church, and if you then the other themet as consequent think. tailties.of your noise, and paid them especial deference. The new light of Eastern Abolitionism had not yet risen within our Church, and if you then thought as you now think, you took excellent care that no man amongst your Southern friends should know it. Moreover, your favorite Theological Seminary, only three years ago, was the Virginia school at Alexandria, raised to great prosperity by Bishop Meade—a slaveholder—and I am very sure that nothing at variance with my Bible view of slavery was ever taught in that institution. Yes! we may well say of you, as of many others, quantum mutatus ab illo! How changed is the Bishop of Ponnsylvania in three years from his former course of conservatism, peace and Scriptural consistency!

But the Word of God has not changed; the doctrine of the Aposties has not changed; the Constitution of our country has not changed; the great standards of religious truth and real civic loyalty remain just as they were; and I remain along with them, notwithstanding this bitter and unjest assault from you and your clergy. I do not intend to imitate your late style of vituperation, for I trust that I have learned, even when I am reviled, not to revile again. I respect the good opinion of your clergy, and am not aware they I have decentation. vile again. I respect the good opinion of your clergy, and am not aware that I have done anything to forfeit it. I respect your office, your talents, your personal character, and the wisdom and success with to tortest it. I respect your office, your talents, your personal character, and the wisdom and success with which, for many years, your Episcopate has been conducted. But I do not respect your departure from the old and well settled rule of the Church, and from the Apostolic law of Christian fairness and courtesy. I do not believe in the modern discovery of those Eastern philanthropists who deny the Divinity of our Redeemer, and attach no importance to the Bible except as it may suit themselves. I do not believe that the venerated founders of our American Church were ignorant of the Soriptures and blind to the principles of Gospel morality. I do not believe that Washington and his compatricts, who framed our Constitution with such express provisions for the rights of slaveholders, were tyrants and despots, sinners against the law of God and the feelings of humanity. But I do believe in the teachings of the inspired Apostles, and in the Holy Cathollo (or universal) Church which you and your clergy also profess to believe. I know that the doctrine of that Church was clear and unanimous on the lawfulness of slavery for eighteen centuries together; and on that point I regard your "protest" and "indignant reprobation" as the idle wind that passes by.

I wish you therefore to be advertised that I shall.

passes by.
I wish you therefore to be advertised that I shall Twish you therefore to be advertised that I shall publish, within a few months, if a grasious Providence shall spare my life and faculties, a full demonstration of the truth "wherein I stand." And I shall prove in that book, by the most unquestionable authorities, that slaves and slaveholders were in the Church from the beginning; that slavery was held to be consistent with Christian principle by the Fathers and Councils, and by all Protestant divines and commentators, up to the very close of the last century, and that this fact was universal among all Churches and sects throughout the Christian world. I shall contend that our Church, which maintains the primitive rule of catholic consent and abjures all progetics is bound by her way Constitution.

I shall contend that our Church, which maintains the primitive rule of catholic consent and abjures all novelties, is bound, by her very Constitution, to hold fast that only safe and enduring rule, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and dessend to the level of those who are "driven about by every wind of doctrine." And I shall print your "indignant reprobation," with its list of names, in the preface to my book, so that if I cannot give you fame, I may, at least, do my part to give you notoriety.

That the nineteenth century is a century of vast improvement and wonderful discovery in the arts and sciences I grant as willingly as any man. But in religious truth or reverence for the Bible, the ago in which we live is prolific in daring and implous innovation. We have seen professedly Christian communities divided and subdivided on every side. We have seen even our venerable Mother Church of England sorely agitated by the contagious fever of change, on the one hand towards superstition, and on the other toward infidel rationalism. And we have heard the increasing clamor against the Bible, sometimes from the devotees of geological speculation, sometimes from the bold deniers of miracles and prophecy, and not least upon the list, from the loud-tongued aposites of anti-slavery. We have marked the orators which cry "Down with the Bible, if it maintains the lawfulness of slavery."—We have heard the boasted idetermination that the Union shall never be restored until its provisions for the protection of slavery are utterly abolished. And what is the result of all this philantropy. The fearful judgement of God has decended to chastise the multiplied acts of rebellion against this divine Government, and what the final catastrophe shall be is only known to thim who seeth the end from the beginning.

is only known to Him who seeth the end from

the beginning.

After forty years spent in the ministry, more than thirty of which have been passed in the office of a Bishop, I can look back with humble thankfulness Dianop, I can look back with humble thankfulness to the giver of all good for this, at least, that all my best labors have been directed to the preservation of the Church from the inroads of doctrinal innovation. At my ordination I promised "so to minister the DOCTRINE and sacraments and discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same"—and certain it is that "this Church" had not received the modern doctrine of nitra. Abolitionize at the time of the same of the contract of the same of nath received the same"—and certain it is that "this Church" had not received the modern doctrine of ultra Abolitionism at that time, as I trust she never will receive it, because it is contrary to the Sacred Scriptures. I also promised "with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word," and I made those promises in the true sense which the venerable Bishop White, my Ordainer, attached to them—I believed then, as he believed, that our Southern brethren committed no sin in having slaves, and that they were men of as much piety as any ministep-in our Communion. I believed, as he believed, that the plain precepts and practice of the Apostles sanctioned the institution, although, as a matter of expediency, the time might come when the South would prefer, as the North had done to employ free labor. Those promises I have kept faithfully, to this day—and if when I am drawing near to the end of my career I am to be condemned and vilified by you and your clergy, because I still maintain them to the utmost of my slender ability, be assured, my Right Reverend Brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your account than en my own.

Brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your ascount than on my own.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I feel no resentment for the grossly insulting style of your manifesto. The stability and unity of the Church of God are the only interests which I desire to secure, and I am too old independence to be much moved by the occasional excesses of human infirmity.

JOHN H. HOPKINS, 6

BUBLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 5, 1853.

THE DECISION.

FORNEY made a speech to the Philadelphians on the night of the election, in which he said: You have declared in favor of the entire colicy of the federal administration. have declared in favor of that much maligned and misrepresented draft. You have declared favor of the splendid financial policy of Mr. Chase. You have declared in favor of the vigorous, honest, and intrepid management of the War department by Mr. Stanton. You have declared that whether in the administration of the federal government or out of it, no man that belongs to the Republican party shall dare to set himself up against the federal government, or against the policy of that party. Whether that man be a ward politician or a cabinet officer, you have, by this great vote of to-day, declared that he who is not with us is against us.