Lancaster Intelligeucer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1884. "The printing presses shall be free to every "The printing presses shall be free to every beroon who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no haw shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nay freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of off-cera, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."-Constitution of Pennylounia.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

The first number of the Daily Intelligencer will be issued on Monday next. Let such subscription lists as have not been already forwarded be sent in at once. We shall start with a large circulation which will increase rapidly.

BATIFICATION MEETING !!

On the evening of the day when the news of the nominations at Chicago reaches this city, A GRAND MASS **RATIFICATION MEETING**, under the direction of the Young Men's Democratic Association will be held in Centre Square. This may be Tuesday evening. The time will, however, be duly announced in the Daily Intelligencer. and by bills posted. Able speakers will be present to address the people. Let their be a full turn out.

AN APOLOGY.

The present number of the Weekly Intelligencer is printed on our own steam press in our own office. Its beautiful appearance will attract the notice even of the most unpractised eye. After weeks of unremitting labor we are at length fairly afloat. Some delay in the present issue was beyond our control, but we are sure our friends will overlook this under the circumstances The Daily, long looked for, will certainly make its appearance on Monday evening, and, if we are not mistaken, will be one of the handsomest little papers in the State. We are sure it will be well sustained by the gallant Democracy of Lancaster city and county.

THE ABOLITION PRESS.

One of the most noticeable features of the times is the weakness of the newspapers which support Lincoln, and their entire want of spirit. But for the envenoned malice which still exists in them they would be completely lifeless. They still cry "copperhead," and indulge in vulgar personalties, but, in all that constitutes strength or excellence in political journalism they are wanting. Their subdued tone is a sure indication of that depression which always foreshadows, as it precedes, defeat. We do not wonder at this. During the last three years they have had no other occupation than to cry war, and, now that the hearts of the people are all anxiously yearning for peace the occupation of bolition editors is gone. They have lived by lying, but an overcredulous public at length refuses to be hum bugged any longer. A substantial victory or two might infuse some life into

them, but even with a renewal of good fortune on the field the people would demand a rational discussion of the great questions now at issue. The numerous and noted disaffections

existing among our opponents, the rs have done much to bring about the many denunciations of Lincoln and of his policy, both by leading abolitionists present unfortunate condition of our ountry, and their garments are red and conservative republicans, are enough to dishearten even the most ento repenting of their sins " in sackeloth thusiastic. It is no wonder abolition due 2 fiel may possibly extend

"WHICH ARE THE WORST ?" WAR PREACHERS Would any man believe that inter Since this war began there have been ly loyal sheet the Examiner could find many foolish and ignorant talkers many foolish and ignorant tankets is to an steet the Laborator could have been also be which did not abound in the nost glar-ing and untruthful misrepresentation. Lying prophets have abounded, and fools, if we should judge them from their utterances, have been the most noted orators. But from no class of the community have so large a number of "zanies" rushed unthinkingly upon the political rostrum as from among the intensely "loyal" of the clergy. These fellows, fresh from their polemics, have almost invariably made sad havoc of

Believe, in the ranks of its own corrupt and decaying party. After enumerating "the outright brazen Copperheads, "the mixed race who assume an air of candor and moderation," and a certain other sect of democrats whom it-denominates "our cold blooded philosophers," it declares? " All these could be met and defeated." But, it continues in undissembled alarm, "there are others more difficult to deal with, and more dangerous in their perfidy and folly," Who, in King Abraham's name we political truth. Many of them have so ask, who are these worse than Coppercompletely distorted the facts of history heads? "Are they rank rebels, the men as to leave one doubting whether they in arms? Not so, indeed! They are most excelled in ignorance of what was of the loyal, abolitionists every one of truth or in reckless disregard of it. They them, or republicans if you will .-have uttered falsehoods without num-Says our agitated, and much distressed

The im

ARE

large.

among the masses, and of their detern tion to hurl from power the corrupt

MOVING! It was well that the tent

had been provided, as no hall could have

held one-fourth the numbers present. A preliminary meeting was held in the

tent on Monday evening, which was ad-

dressed in effective speeches by Col. A. W.

Johnson, of Belfast, J. C. Madigan, Esq.,

Over 400 towns were represented by

nearly one thousand delegates. Hon. Jone

Smith, of Westbrook, was made chairman

While the Committee on Resolutions was

out, the Convention was addressed by

Messrs, Clay of Gardiner, Stanborn and

Boynton of Bangor, Kimball of Portland,

Hon. Joseph Howard, of Portland, was

nominated by acclamation as a candidate

for Governor. Hon. Wm. P. Haines, of Biddleford, and Hon. Adams Treat, of

Frankfort, were nominated for electors at

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That the Democratic party is, and has ever been, the true Union party of the country. Under its conservative pinciples and enlightened policy the United States have hitherto been preserved in con-cord and in strength; our territory has been extended, our resources developed, our wealth increased, the rights of the States and the people maintained, public peace and doncestic tranquility secured, and the respect of the world for our free Gov-ernment established, and, God helping us, this Union we will maintain initact, and

this Union we will maintain intact, and hand it down, as a priceless heritage, toour

rights of the States, the elective franchise

and in direct violation of the most solen

pledges of the President, when he entered on the duties of his office, and of the unani-

voice of Congress, when it resolved

nd Bion Bradbury of Eastport.

of Houlton, and others.

ber, whether intentionally or not we neighbor: "A fair example of that must leave their own consciences to deapostate class (how apostate?) may be termine, inasmuch as we have had no seen in Mr. Thurlow Weed and his means of judging either of the extent New York School." No wonder the of their information. or of their moral Examiner is disturbed, and the soul of sense of the criminality of lying, other its editors disquieted within them. Mr. than by their utterances. It seems to Thurlow Weed is really a most dangerus that they can scarcely be so entirely ous opponent to Mr. Lincoln, since his ignorant, even of recent events, as most New York School comprises the whole them seem to be, and yet we would not onservative element of the republican wish to do them injustice by accusing party in the Empire State. But, bad them of asserting for truth what they as these men are, and dangerous as they know to be false. We are sorry so promise to be, they are not the worst in many of them have abandoned their professional care of souls to rush into the estimation of the Examiner. There s another set whom it regards as the theatre of excited political discus-"more hurtful still." Who think you, sion, only to cut so very sorry a figure reader, can these be? Who leads this there. Not a few of the most disgustguerrilla band? Who, but the arch ing exhibitions of political insanity apostate, John W. Forney? This is which the country has unhappily witmore than the *Examiner* can bear with nessed since this war began have been complacency, but certainly not more made manifest in the wild ravings of than it should have expected. It is 'war preachers." These fellows have silly when it asks: "Is the editor of ranted with the most excited zeal from the Chronicle and the Press afflicted Sabbath to Sabbath. They have turned with softening of the brain "" Surely their pulpits into political rostrums, no man so familiar with the rank aposand have attempted to dictate to the tacy, and the utter political depravity-Almighty in blasphemous bellowings of Forney ought to be surprised at indimade from bended knees. They have

cations of his "ratting." He sees how een, not messengers of peace, whose the tide is setting, is getting ready to coming should make glad the nations desert the sinking fortunes of "Old of the earth, but ministers of blood, and Abe," and this is rather an evidence of stirrers up of the bitterest strife. Their his usual selfish sagacity than of any voice has been heard, not pleading for mercy, but hounding on others to in-discriminate slaughter, in which they "softening of the brain.", But it is surely the unkindest cut of all." When friends of human kind forsake a man his dog were only kept from mingling by cowgenerally "sticks to his heels," but it ardice and considerations of personal seems clear from the printed admission ease and comfort. They have disgraced of the leading abolition organ of Lantheir calling, and brought contempt caster county that even "the Presiif not upon the Christian religion. upon the various christian associations dent's Dog" is ready to turn upon the master who fed him. No wonder the to which they have professed to belong. Examiner is alarmed. No wonder that They have been a pest to society, and a when contrasting these men with Coppublic nuisance. For the true minister perheads he asks "Which are the of the gospel, when he fills his lofty Worst." The cause of Lincoln is enalling in the spirit of his divine mastirely desperate, and his disgraceful ter, every man of right feeling must entertain the most profound respect .-defeat as well assured as any future event can be. We are glad to observe When from the holy place he rebukes as for our sins we feel that we are re- | that the Examiner has sense enough to

uked indeed; when he prays God's see it. MR. BUCHANAN AT BEDFORD AND IN EUROPE AT THE SAME TIME.

The malice of the abolition press gle the robes of his holy office in th just now its chief characteristic. Driven filth and mire of partizan politics, and from the field of fair argument it resorts oneyfugles round with pot-house poliwith more than its accustomed verifion icians to secure the election of some to vulger personal abuse. No one seems favorite candidate to office, he disgraces to be safe from its lying accusations. his cloth, and becomes an object of scorn Decency is entirely disregarded, the and contempt. The abolition preachprivacy of domestic life invaded, and even a lady's sex no longer secures that protection which no gentleman would refuse to extend. Some anonymous seribbler, who would doubtless be re-all its integrity, and of an honorable peace with blood. It is high time they took refuse to extend. Some anonymous fused admission into any respectable | at the earliest practicable moment.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. THE DEMOCRACY IN MOTION. mense and Enthusiastic Meeting at the Bangor Republicant, a contract of the state. Clearfield.

Clearfield. The Clearfield Reputation comparts us a this week with a detailed account of the largest mass meeting ever held in that county. It thus speaks of It:-It is no exaggeration to may that the Meeting in this place on Saturday has was by far the largest gathering of men-able-bodied, intelligent, thinking men-ever held in this or any of the adjoining counties. It was emphatically an outpouring of the nded the Democratic State Convention a Bangor, on Tuesday, was most significan of the great change that is taking place corrupt and wicked cabal at Washington. Even as early as Monday, they began to arrive from dis held in this or any of the adjoining counties. It was emphatically an outpouring of the whole county. To show with what-una-nimity and spirit, the people rallied, we need only state a single instance: a town-ship polling about ninety Democratic votant places, and on Tuesday morning they come came in crowds from every direction. The steamer Ludy Lang brought about eight hundred-thousands came by the railship polling about ninety Democraters, left but three of their number --all having to travel not less than left but three of their number at hom roads and by private carriages. The assem twelv blage numbered Ten Thousand Persons. So numerous were the delegations Marshals were totally unable to miles. S that the When it is remembered that the gather ing was spontaneous, that no efforts were perfect their order of reception, and the id made to bring out the people, beyond what resulted from the folly and bigotry of the of a grand procession and display of the for midableness of the host had to be abandon ity government in refusing the use of City Hall-the great concourse can have but one interpretation, which is that THE PEOPLE

midableness of the host had to be abandon-ed. Delegations began to arrive about ten o'clock, and from that until one o'clock, look in what direction you would, you could see the approach of wagons, carriages and buggies, filled with the sturdy veoman-ry of the hills and valleys of Clearfield, to-gether with a creditable representation from wome of the adjoining complex. ome of the adjoining counties. It would be idle to attempt a full descrip

It would be idle to attempt a full descrip-tion of this demonstration. It was success-ful in every respect—and but a single pur-pose animated every heart, and that was that some plan might be devised to savo our country from the dangers that now threaten it. It was not simply a partisan display; but a demonstration of the people to con-vince our rulers that their present war pol-icy is condemned, and that if they would carry out the popular will, they must recarry out the popular will, they must re-sort to peaceful negotiation as the only hope of averting final and irretrievable ruin. of averting final and irretrievable ruin.— And we rejoice that a respectable portion of Republicans had the nerve to disregard the dictation of their leaders, and identify them-selves with this movement. They are not Abolitionists, and when they see clearly— as they cannot now fail to see—that all this precious blood and treasure is shed in a valu precious motor and treasure is shed in a valu attempt to place the negro on an equality with the white race, many more of them will array themselves with the old National Democracy, whose high mission it is to re-store the decomment of the statement.

Democracy, whose high mission it is to re-store the Government to its orginal sim-plicity, purity and dignity. The best of order prevailed throughout the day. The speeches were all excellent, and were listened to with cager attention, and were organize come and the precha and when evening came, and the parched earth and heated air refreshed and purified with a gentle shower THE MEN OF CLEAR with a gentic shower The MEN OF CLEAR FIELD repaired to their distant homes, feel-ing that they had devoted *mother day* to their country; and hoping that they had many more such left, and that their fellow countrymen throughout the entire Union worklow excerts in the middly work of reyould co-operate in the mighty work of re toration.

hand it down, as a process many, posterity. *Resolved*, That the existing fratricidal and calamitous war is the result of the political ascendency in power of fanatical and fac-tious extremists; that the deliberate inva-sion by the national administration of the solution of the States, the elective franchise, The meeting was organized by the appointment of D. B. Hall, Esq., as Presdent, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The vast assemblage was addressed by Fxrights of the states, the electric matchine, the freedom of speech and of the press, and the personal security of the citizen, and its avowed purpose to prosecute this war for the abolition of slavery, or until that insti-tution shall be abandoned, exhibits a policy at once unconstitutional and revolutionary, and m, direct violation of the most solenum Governor Bigler, Senator Wallace, Dr. T. Jefferson Boyer and others. We have no room even for a notice of the speeches of those able and eloquent champions of Democratic truth. Suffice it to say that they did credit to their deservedly wide spread reputation, and amply vinmous voice of Congress, when it resolved that this war was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for overthrowing or inter-fering with the rights or established insti-tutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dig-rity found rights of the several dicated the cause of the people. The following resolutions were unanimously dopted as the sense of the meeting; WHEREAS, It is not only the constitution

WHEREAS, It is not only the constitution-al right but the duty of the people peacea-bly to assemble together to express their opinions on all questions touching the pub-lic welfare; and whereas none but a tyrant would attempt to interfere with the free ex-ercise of those rights; therefore we, a por-tion of the citizens of Clearfield county, sol-emnly re-avoving our fealty and obliga-tions to the laws and the constituted author-tives, do now and here declare—

and to preserve the Union with all the dig-nity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are attained the war ought to cease. *Resolved*, That the only ground of hope for the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, and of maintaining the rights of the people and of the States, and of se-curing an honorable peace, is by expelling from power the present corrupt, imbacile and revolutionary administration, and sub-stituting in its place an administration ies, do now and here declare— First. That the Government of the United states, administered in accordance to the states, administered in accordance to the several amendments 'onstitution' and the several amendments stituting in its place an administration which will conduct the Government accordhereto, is the best ever devised by human

ing to the requirements of the Constitution, and protect all parties in the full enjoyment of their Constitutional rights, privileges and Resolved, That the administration, by its corruption and imbecility, has shown itsel incapable of a successful prosecution of th war, and from its levity, tergiversations re-established by the sword, Fourth. That the most effective means for the restoration of the Union, are a ces-sation of hostilities, intercourse, reason and and bad faith is manifestly incapable of ne

gotiating an honorable peace. Resolved, That we stand where the De negotiation. Fifth. That the ultimatum of Mr. Lincoln. addressed "to whom it may concern," es-tablishes the fact beyond all controversy, t the war is now waged for the overthrow

The Seven-Thirties---What are They ? We trust that a large portion of our read s have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fee

anden, our new Secretary of the Treasury, the humort of it is that the People of the Initial States, Action as a Gay through their agent the Gogmment, wish individe the totend them two hundred millions of folling forthree years, al seven and three fourthe per cent, sinual interest payable of reasons in reality, inter drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart, if not in act,

nnly pledged. Appeal is addressed not merely to a Is solemnly pledged. The Appenl is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon-which this loan is asked are from \$50 up-ward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from pa-triotism and the duty which all owe to their from the part in the sole of the sole of the sole of the triotism and the duty which all owe to their triotism and the duty which all owe to their triotism and the duty which all owe to their triotism and the duty which all owe to their triotism and the duty which all owe to their triotism and the duty which all owe to their triotism and the duty which all owe to their triotism and the duty which all owe to their triotism and the duty which all owe to the triotism and the duty which all owe to the sole triotism and the duty which all owe to the sole of the so untry, no investment is so desirable as

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual pay-ment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than

earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high price and constant demand for labor, we have earned more "than ever be-fore. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total val-uation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was 316, 159, uation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,159,-000,000, of which \$10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cush value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 125 per cent, or an average of 12.6-10 per cent. per annuum. In three, years of the war we of the United States have cer-tainly carned 3000 millions more than we tainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out. No other investment can be so easily con-

The man who has a Treasury vertible note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into

note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, cini turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and nortgage, or in railroad stocks. The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and converti-ble investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are af-ived five "coupons" or interest fixets. fixed five "coupons," or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply half-year. The holder of a hole has simply to cut off one of the coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due to work this one point, and our men began to drop here and there. It seemed that we were being surrounded, for both thanks

for both flanks were upon the eve of being crushed back, when Colonet Hoffman led up the 2d Brigade of Cutler's Division and when due, to money. Thus, while this loan presents great adup the 2d Brigade of Cutler's Division and strengthened Gen. Ayres' left, which was fast being overpowered. It was now their turn to suffer. The Purnell (Maryland) Legion fired a very opportune volley into the swarming rebels, when they were hesi-tating whether to retreat or advance. They then fell back, suffering a repulse. vantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a afe and profitable investment of small say safe and profitable investment of small sav-ing. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive hey must deduct large-ter bar he arganess of the Bank of Their pa-The Rebejs Attack US. Five o'clock came and the rain began to shower down afresh. On the right a few shots are exchanged. Our cavalry are at-tacked and forced back upon Wilcox's Di-vision of the 9th Corps, butthe men seemed glad of the assault, as it relieved them from the dest of discussion of unstabulated which they receive they must deduct large-ly for the expenses of the Bank. ~ Their us-ual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums of \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1,000 in a private Sav-ings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year inter-est; if he deposits the same sum in this Na-tional Suvings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. tional Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, conveni For those who wish to find a safe, conveni-ent, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, thero is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan. It is convertible into a six per cent, gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7,30 Joan has the option of accenting nayment in full

as the option of accepting payment in full of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent, in the New York mar-ket, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent; and hesides, to make the in-Indicator is the loss of the trister by infinite Second. That to restore that Government to its original simplicity, purity, and digni-ty, we are willing to submit to any sacrifice. *Third.* That a war of more than three years' duration, and of unparalleled mag-nitude, should be sufficient to convince all rational minds that the Union cannot be the per cent; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from State and municipal taxation. Could Shylock and money Was patriotism ever so liber ally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*^{*} ask more?

[From the Patriot and Union.]

theo W Cass of Allegheny Count

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

FROM ATLANTA.

WAR NEWS THE ABMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Fight on the Weldon Railwoad-Fed at Loss in Friday's Hattle Stated at 500, Including 1,500 Primorers.

Theory Including 1,500 Princeters. TELLOW HOUSE, AUGUST 19, A. M.-About five miles, from 'Betersburg stands the Yellow House, Attom approach the infinite field of the stands of the stands Warren now uses the place for this head-quarters. Not twenty yards distant is the Weldon Railroad, which enters Petersburg from the south. At one time we thought from the south. At one time we thought this main artery of the Confederacy had been completely destroyed, and again it was reported to have been covered by the 6th corps, but one thing is sure, the rebels did not less the use of this valuable line of Internal communication for a greater period than one week. Here is a beautiful clearing. From the

narrow woodland road we emerge into a circular glade, and the Vellow House is the centre. The Weldon Railroad, running directly north and south, divides it in two

directly north and south, divides it in two semi-circles. Our earthworks extend along the road a short distance, and meeting the rebel batteries turn off to the right. In this field on an easy rise of ground oc-curred the conflict. The rebels wished to preserve their railroad intact, and our aim was to make them relinquish all hold moon it until such time as we thought upon it until such time as we though

bels back from the railroad.

The Rebels Attack Us.

proper. Heth's Division of Hill's Corps, number-Heth's Division of Hill's Corps, number-ing perhaps between three and five thous-and men, guarded this point. How came we upon them so suddenly? This has been a subject of wonder to me. It would be to any one who had ridden over the ground torn up at intervals of ten or twelve feet to form shelters for pickets and sharpshooters, The distance traveled was not more than The distance traveled was not more than five or six miles, but the effect of the exer their stead. five or six miles, but the effect of the exer-cise and heat was apparent in the inčreased number of those suffering from sun-stroke. A short distance this side of the railroad our advance cavalry met the enemy's pickets. That instant they were driven in, but soon the reserve rallied and a sharp skirmish ensued, and our infantry coming up orded this armscenatible, driving the

up ended this amusement by driving th As soon as our line was formed across the As soon as our line was formed across the track, Griffin's Division begun tearing it up. About noon, when the stragglers had nearly all rejoined their commands, and the men were regaling themselves upon coffee and green corn, the enemy opened upon our skirmishers. The 2d Division, command by General Ayres, was at that particular moment in a state of transition. The first buttle line was being relieved by the second. Avress might beyong confused. The first

Mayor Gunther issued the truth as also the sentiments of more than half the people of the Northern States who are sick, and more the Northern States who aroster, and most than sick, of the ministrations of these New-lights, who are seeking notoriety at the ex-pense of descented altars and scattered con-gregations, to say nothing of the eternal perdition of their own ambitious but petty Avres might become confused. The first and second lines began to be mixed into one. The first

> his man's conscience is given a little further on in his speech, in which he says: "The 'rittenden Compromise was offered and eated with scorn and contempt, and voted own by Southern men." Now it is a welltreated with secon and contempt, and voted down by Southern men." Now it is a well-known fact that the Southern statesmen were all in favor of, and willing to vote for that compromise, and while some did cast their votes for it, others stood aloof from doing so, only because they saw that their Abolition colleagues were determined not to vote. All the affirmative votes were cast by Democratic members of the Hause. The by Democratic members of the House. The

tify to his observance of, and that only in the *letter*, not in the *spirit*—viz;—be "all the *letter*, not in the *spirit*—viz:—be "all things to all men." His politics are a conthings to all men." His politics are a con-glomeration of all the different parties' prinheld in abeyance—as *impolitic for him* and unpalatable to the sensible residents of our for which things he cares not one "jot or title," only so far as a pretended interest in, and "bunkum" (speeches for them, will glorify his own scheming saintship. On tofore reported in this correspondence. The itumber of prisoners is now put down at 1,500. It seems that our troops were surprised, at the time trying to escape the heavy rain that had been falling for several hours previ-ously. The enemy first appeared about noon these he would ride into immortality, as he

for Vice President. ously. The enemy first appeared about noon on the right of the road in front of the 3d Di-The Democracy who adhere to the Constitution beg leave here to present the name

our lines.

and wounded.

ed patriot,

he Weldon road.

The Standard Intelligencer, State THE NEW GOSPEL.

MESSINS, EDUTORS 2-1 ' have' been in the table of attending the ministrations of the pulpit for many yours and always been ded pulpit for many years, and always teedfedfed profit and instruction from its teachings un-til since the imarguration of this diabolical Abolition war. Previous to 1861 the so-called embassadora of the meek/and lowly Saviour, as a general thing, confined their discourses to an exposition of the Scriptures of Divine truth and calling sinners, to re-pentance: They taught the blessed precept, of Christ, of "peace on earth and good will to men;" and prayed for forgiveness to our enemies, even as we (sinners that we are).

enemies, even as we (sinners that we are) hope to be forgiven-by-a merciful God in the great day of final accounts, But, alas

hope to be forgiven-by-a merciful God in the great day of final accounts. But, alas! with but rare exceptions; we no longer hear the pure, pacific principles of the Gospel ex-pounded by these men who "have stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in;" but, in its stend, 'our ears are saluted from Sabbath to Sabbath, and from day to day with insane exhortations in favor of war and desolation, and with wicked impreca-tions upon the heads of all, both North and South, who will not basely bow the knee to the newly installed Deity of Abolitonism, at whose shrine these traitors to their God (assuming to speak by authority of the great Jehovah) command all their hearers to fall down and worship. I have been led to this train of reflection, Messrs. Editors, by reading in the *Express* of Thursday hast a synopsis of the political hurangues made by two of these black-coated, hypocritical pretenders at a harvest home celebration held in Bart township a few days previous. War' and the Negro burdened their discourses almost from be-ginning to end. The plain, practical teach-ings of the Bible of our fathers were ignor-ed, and the hell-engendered doctrines of Greeley, Beecher, Summer and the whole horde of Abolition infidels substituted in their stend. One of these reverend (!!!) gentlemen had

One of these reverend (11) centlemen had One of these reverend (!!!) gentlemen had the presumption to call Mayor Gunther, of New York, to account for the very import-ant and appropriate advice given to war preachers in his Proclamation concerning the observance of President Lincoh's last Fast day, and wound up his eery clerical remarks upon that point, by pronouncing his Honor a "public har and slandter."— Pions, exceedingly! Now every reflecting and candid mind that has taken cognizance of the course of a vast majority of the North-ern clergy, will be apt to reverse the story and nail those choice expletives to the ut-terer of them.

terer of them. In that eminematly wise Proclamation The rebels taking advantage of the slight token in their favor, began to yell loudly and press our right vigorously. Heth seemed to concentrate his whole division at ouls. Another illustration of the elasticity of

by Democratic members of the House. The above *fact* is conclusive and damiing evi-dence against the Abolitionists, arraigning them as the sole instigators of the unholy war now convulsing our Union. This *pious* catterer would, doubtless, like to acquire a reputation as an expounder of Scripture. I would most respectfully sug-geststhat he also *practise its precepts*. There is but one divine injunction that I can tes-tify to his observance of, and that only in glad of the assault, as it reneved them from all thought of discomfort and wretchedness. With a hurrah they ran to meet the ad-vancing rebels, giving them a volley which admonished them to beware of a closer ap-proach. The gaps were soon filled up, and every sign of wavering disappeared from the gray obscure line of rebels, who were marching with determined heavery into the the gray obscure line of rebels, who were marching with determined bravery into the jaws of death. Now our cannon opened, and the thunder of the gray object of the form of the giomeration of all the inferent parties prin-ciples, and each separate doctrine is drawn out for ventilation to suit the opinions and prejudices of the society in which he is, for the time being, mingfing. Hence, his al-most total avoidance of the slavery question since his residence in Lancaster. That was held in elegenme-as impositie for him and Now our cannon opened, and the thunder of the great guns added to the fury of the beligerents. The Union troops hurrahed and were answered by the rebels with one of their prolonged, peculiar yells, and soon from right to left extended, until almost every portion of our line became enveloped in the smoke of battle. At every point their fleree assaults were repulsed. In a single night our men had thrown up substantial breastworks and the rebels soon learned this fact, and censed all imparation to the sensible residents of our city, and reserved for an occasion like that presented by the "*black*"-hearted gathering at Bart, in which an opportunity was of-forded him of attracting attention to his own pusillanimous self through the agen-cies of the Union, the war, and the Negro, for which things he carge not one "iot or rebels soon learned this fact, and ceased all vain endeavors to repossess themselves of Further Particulars of Friday's Fight ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21.—Our osses in the fight on the Weldon Railroad

newspapers are dull reading just now They have sense enough to see "the hand-writing on the wall." They feel and know that the ticket which they fly at the head of their columns i doomed to defeat. It is not strange that they lack vigor when they see the entire want of enthusiasm among the masses of their party. There is nothing to buoy them up or to infuse a particle of energy. Their's is the apathy and the listlessness of those who dread certain defeat while seeing their enemy mustering in force, elated by enthusiasm, and confident of a glorious and crowning victory.

Everywhere the hearts of the people are turning with eager solicitude to that good old party which ruled this nation so long and so well. They do not be lieve it to be a treasonable organization -they know it rather as a constant and unswerving friend of the Union, and they are ready again to trust the destinies of the nation in its hands. It is not strange that democratic newspapers present such a contrast to those of their opponents. They are sustained and buoyed up by a swelling tide of popular sentiment, which is the sure precursor of success. The people are ready to pass judgment upon the crude theories and the many misdeeds of the party in power. Lincoln has been arraigned before the bar of public opinion, and se numerous are the witnesses against pots has passed away forever. They him, even among those who were once know their rights under the Constitu his friends, that it is not strange ever his paid advocates are dumb. ard.

THE MASS MEETING ON THE 17TH. The Mass Ratification Meeting to be held in this city on the 17th of next month will be a monster demonstration. From all parts of the State we hear the people say "We are Coming." It has been rumored that such of the Union League of this city as have not gone to war, and that is about the whole of them, have given out an indication that Mr. Vallandigham will not be allowed to speak here. We beg them word-valorous, stay-at-home patriots not to be rash. They have kept themselves well out of danger so long that in would be a great pity for them to risk their precious carcases now. Let these wait till they see the democratic hosts assemble here on that occasion, and then, if their courage does not quite ooze out of their finger ends, let them "pitch in." The democracy love law and order, they will not seek a quarrel, nor thrust one upon any man or any set of men, but they know their rights. and are both able and willing to maintain them. No set of men living have the right to dictate to us as to who shall be the speakers at a meeting of the people. Let any who do not desire to hear Mr. Vallandigham stay at home, but whatever they do let them not attempt to interrupt or interfere with him.

"DECENCY."

We would like to know who it is that writes editorials for the Daily Express over an asterisk. He took us to account lately for a lack of decency in our columns. We are not aware of having inserted a single line of any thing that could be regarded as exceptionable, unless it might be the sworn affidavits of a trio of the harlots who infested the Treasury Department at Washington. for the Presidency. After able speeches But, strange to say, he does not refer to that remarkably disgraceful expose, which be it remembered has never been contradicted by any republican paper. It was one of the largest assemblages of With the Treasury building made a the kind held in that county for years. place for prostitutes to revel in with and gave unmistakable evidence that their paramours in high places, and a that the party is fully alive to the great President who is in the constant habit work before it. of polluting the atmosphere of the White House with jokes too obscene to

be repeated, we would respectfully suggest to the star editor of the Express that he belongs to the wrong party to talk to us about decency.

All kinds of rents are advancing, and Punch complains that the rent in his sum-mor Pantaloons grows larger every day, fied" in the west,

circle of society, in making an unwarsome mercy to them, but their countrymen can never forgive them.

blessing to rest upon us we feel that we

are blessed indeed ; but, when he comes

down from his lofty position to bedrag-

visitors who assembled at Bedford AN EDITOR INDICTED FOR TREASON. Springs, sought to give point to his malicious lies by coupling the names of Wm. H. Simpson, the talented editor and proprietor of the Republican Journ-Ex-President Buchanan and his accomal, published at Belfast, Maine, and one plished niece, Miss Harriet Lane, with of the ablest democratic papers in the others, Straightway, thereupon, we see country, has been indicted in the Disthe assertion flying the rounds of the alleged crime of "giving aid and com- his niece were prominent in the exfort to the enemy" by indulging in pression of sympathy with the rebelmeritedly caustic comment on the relion, &c. The whole story was a macent call of Lincoln and his order of licious lie, but, therefore, only especially draft for "500,000 more." When the well fitted to grace the columns of indictment was read he plead "not abolition newspapers. It is not true guilty," and demanded that the trial that either Mr. Buchanan or Miss Lane should proceed, but the United States ever indulged in any such utterances. District Attorney insisted upon a post-The whole story is as little worthy of ponement. Mr. Simpson's attorney gave notice that they would admit the clipped from the foreign correspondence publication of the article on which the of a prominent republican paper only indictment was founded, in manner and last week. It is of a piece with much form as alleged, and again reiterated that is now read in such papers, and the journed. the demand that the trial should prowriter in England was about as near ceed : but it was postponed, Mr. Simpright, and as worthy of belief, as he from Bedford. The following gem of son being admitted to bail on his own recognizance. Mr. Simpson, with his truth is from the foreign correspondent noted fearlessness, exposes the malice of the Philadelphia Inquirer: JAMES BUCHANAN REPORTED IN ENGwhich led to his prosecution, and re-JAMES BUCHANAN REPORTED IN ENG-LAND: It is announced here that Mr. Jas. Buchanan, formerly United States Minister at this Court, and afterwards. President of the United States, has been staying recent-ly, if he is not now, at Leanington, one of the English watering places, as the guest of Mr. Mason, the Southern Commissioner, a bare no score to doubt the statement fuses to be scared into abating one jot or tittle of his right freely to discuss any of the acts of the administration. The day when democrats can be awed into silence by any terrors of would-be des-

tion, and will maintain them at any haz-THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature have passed a Militia Bill through both Houses, authorizing the borrowing of three millions dollars for the purpose of raising and equipping fifteen regiments of militia for purposes in his various excursions about England. How inconsistently Abolition news of State defence; but they have put the whole matter in most objectionable papers do lie ! shape. The men are not allowed to select their own officers, and no provisions are made to prevent these regi the burnings of Chambersburg were ments being taken away from the de-Messrs. Hamsher and Keyser, of the fence of the Border at any time the President may see fit to order them elsewhere. Such a bill only imposes their books, and are destitute of the more tax upon the people without givmeans of starting the Spirit again withing assurance of the protection desired out assistance. They have, therefore, and needed. It will be remembered as been compelled to make an appeal for another instance of the folly and the assistance. They say :subservient baseness of the party in power.

On Thursday last the vote on the amendments to the Constitution : For First Amendment..... 100 950

something will be done in the matter times before the adjournment is had.

OLD NORTHAMPTON MOVING.

IRA C, MITCHEL, ESQ.

half will be duly appreciated." Any contributions that may be made A large meeting of the Democracy of for the purpose of again placing this gallant old Northampton was held on able paper in operation, may be left at the 15th inst. Hon. James Kennedy this office, and they will be faithfully was chosen President, and a large hum transmitted. ber of prominent men Vice Presidents

THE VALLEY SPIRIT.

and Secretaries. A series of very sound THE NEXT ELECTORAL COLLEGE. resolutions was adopted as expressive Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared of the sentiments of the party, and Geo. B. Clellan declared their choice in insurrection shall vote for President till re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the apfrom E. J. Fox, Esq., and Hon. Philip Johnson, the meeting adjourned with proaching Presidential contest are us folthree cheers for gallant " Little Mac."

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas

Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following States: Elec Maine New Hampshire... Elect Electo ales:

4 Michigan 6 Wisconsin 5 Minnesota 33 Iowa 7 Kansas.... 28 Kentucky 28 Kentucky 3 Missouri... 7 California 5 Oregon

We notice that the name of our friend. Massachusetts. Rhode Island... Ira C. Mitchel, Esq., so well known to the democracy of this State, heads the Electoral ticket in the State of Iowa ermont.... ew York ew Jersey..... ennsylvania. He removed from this, his native State the removal non- and we are glad to notice that he has so specify won hon-orable distinction among "the unterri-Varyland.

In the evening a mass meeting was holder in the tent, which was crowded to its fullest ranted attack upon a majority of the capacity. The lamps suspended from the supports partly illuminated the space, and om the speaker's stand the sea of faces stretched away on either hand until lost in the distance. More than seven thousand persons were present. Hon, G. L. Boyn ton presided, and opened the meeting with a brief but effective speech, denunciatory triet Court of the United States, for the abolition press that Mr. Buchanan and of the administration and Abolition party. He was followed by Hon, L. D. M. Swea who delivered one of his forcible, argumentative speeches of an hour's duration. The mention of Gen. McClellan as a candidate produced the utmost enthusiasm, the audience cheering loudly and repeatedly Mr. Sweat was followed by E. F. Pillsbury, Esq., of Farmington, who, for an hour and n half held the vast throng while he arraign the abolitionists for their many and mani credit as the following, which we fold sins, in one of the most effective speeches we ever listened to. It was half past ten when he finished, and the crowd was undiminished. The meeting then ad-

STARVING THE SOUTH.

We have heard many rumors of the starving condition of the rebel armies, and have had it predicted with periodical exactness that very soon, if not sooner, the people of the South would be compelled to succumb from shere want of the wherewithal to sustain life. The following extract from an exchange, if it be true, and we take it to be about as nearly so as most of the starvation have no reason to doubt the statement, stories with which abolition newspapers which has not been contradicted, and it would not be difficult to believe such an would not be difficult to believe such an assertion. Certainly nothing less could have been expected. Mr. Mason, I see, is no longer described as the "Southern Com-missioner," but as "the Agent of the Con-federate States." This is rather a letting down of his dignity, but I presume the poor man is satisfied with any title and any position under which he can lead a life of idleness, and amuse himself as a small lion among the Southern sympathizers he meets have abounded, represents our prospect of reducing the obdurate city of Charleston as more hopeful that it has been at any former period. It would be distressing to read the following, but for the fact that we must all admit that the rebels of that doomed city are entirely undeserving of the slightest sympathy. among the Southern sympathizers he meets The writer says :--

The seige of Charleston has been in pro three hundred and twenty-right people are in the last stages of starvation," "The hey have been reduced to the last turkey goldber and be into the last turkey lays ! " Charleston is almost taken. Prominent among the sufferers by gobbler, —and he is so tough and strong and the rebels so weak from hunger, that they have not got the strength to kill the fowl. They have for a number of weeks now been putting him within range of the Federal guns, in the hope that a shot may provi-dentially take off his head. But it is no go. It has been brought down to a fine point. It is either "hit the gobbler or starve." r --- and he is so tough and strong and Valley Spirit. They lost the whole of their fine establishment together with ----

TOM WOODS ON MUSLIN,-Tom Woods. f the Ohio Patriot, always writes to some

purpose. Hear him:

"Our loss is total, having saved nothing except our wearing apparel. In order to re-establish our paper we are compelled to call on you for assistance. We feel less hesitation in doing so in the belief that it MUSLIN.—There has been considerable joking upon the words "raising of muslin," but it has now got so high that those words are about played out and people who don't will be a pleasure to you to aid us. It is our intention to resume the publication of vant to white-wash and go naked, will compelled to raise something else. Un-bleached muslins are selling at seventy-five cents in New York. During the latter part our paper as soon as we can get material from the city, and in order to get a refit, cents in New York. During the latter part of last week there was a grand rush at the stores for cotton goods, in the fear that there might be still more extravagant advances. It will not be long till it will take a poor man two days work to get a yard of muslin. By this time the brains of the people should begin to act. They were paralyzed for a while, but time enough has elapsed for the thinking substance to recover. Under the thinking substance to recover. Under the old Democratic rule everything was cheap and times were prosperous. War is the cause of hard times and high prices. Stop the var. blot out the debt, and in two years in normety can bring back prosperity. If u want shirts, vote the Democratic ticket, you don't vote right, you will show you a shiftless fellow, and your wife will be

PATRICK M'EVOY.

We observe that a number of our Democratic cotemporaries throughout the State have the name of the nomince for Elector in this district wrong. The gentleman's name is PATRICK M'EVOY. not M'Avoy. Will our friends make the proper correction at once?

NEWSPAREB CHANGE.

The first num-We the editorial fraternity of the State, but extend his successor a cordial welcome.

of slavery, and not for the restoration or

servation of the Union or the enforcereservation of the laws, nent of the laws, *Sixth*. That slavery, being exclusively a ment of the laws. Nizth. That shavery, being exclusively a State institution, a war waged for the pur-pose of compelling its abandonment, is no less revolutionary and violative of the Con-stitution than was the act of secession itself. Secenth. That so long as the war was waged for the purposes of fully, 1861, the num-ber of volunteers of July, 1861, the num-ber of volunteers exceeded the demand, and no heartless conscription was necessary. Eighth. That the subsequent abandon-ment of these purposes by Congress and the President, so detracted the people of the North as to make conscription and draft the only means to fill up our depleted armies; and, after two million of soldiers have been sent to the field, and Mr. Lincoln had called for 500,000 more meen, he enunci-ates a purpose of the war that is utterly unstitution begieve here to present the hame of Geo. W. Cass, of our own great and pow-erful Commonwealth, for Yice President of the United States. The National Conven-tion which is soon to assemble at Chicago, will be looked to by the people as a body equal in importance to the Patriots who as-ambled to form the Declaration of Indeequal in importance to the Patriots w sembled to form the Declaration of pendence. They will have a duty to perpendence. They will have a duty to per-form almost as important to the country as the immortal band who proclaimed the "prople Free and Independent." The bet-ter way to do this will be to bring out the best men of the country; men fresh from the ranks of the people themselves—not your stale political hacks, who would be a drag on the party of progress. What the masses desire are true patriots; men who love the Constitution, and will adhere to it in all its purity; men who will guard the henor and fame of our common inheritance. Then, with your permission, I, in comates a purpose of the war that is utterly unawful and revolutionary. Ninth, Inasmuch as it has been shown Then, with your permission, I, in com-non with others, would like to see nomi-nated, with General McClellan, our own that the restoration of the Union was the

that the restoration of the 1 mon was the pretended, whilst the destruction of shavery was the real purpose of the war, may we not reasonably fear that Mr. Lincoln has in store other deceptions, through which he designs gradually to assume the powers of nated, with General McCaellan, our own sterling Democratic friend, George W, Cass Pennsylvania and New Jersey will come booming into line with a united voice tha will speak terror to evil doers. Gen, Cas is the nephew of that distinguished patriot to the tore of a united with entropy how the second terror. Dictator ! Therefore-Resolved, That, in view of the foregoing

Resolved, That, in view of the foregoing declarations, we, confessing and acknowl-edging our obligations to the laws and in-stitutions of our country, and sincerely de-sirous of preserving and transmitting them unimpaired to posterity, do solemnly pro-test and remonstrate against being required to contribute another main or another dollar towards the prosecution of the prosent war; and further, that in view of the fact that overtures for negotiation and settlement Lewis Cass-a name well and favorably known throughout the land. The subject of this notice was born in our The single of this hold own in the prime of life, being about tifty years of age, strong in mind, and strong with the people, for he is emphatically a man of the people. The General is an accomplished gentleman in every reintion of life, possesses a well stored mind, and is a ripe scholar, matured under the teachings of masters of better days, and indeed better times. The olevation of a man of such noble qualities, true and lofty patriotism, would be an honor to the pub-lic conneils, where once presided the great and powerful minds of the nation. We must bring the country hack to the palmy days when to be known as an Anierican citizen was a passport all over the world !--Ahs! we have fullen on evit times, with evit mean in power, when the country is cursed sister State, Ohio, and is now in the prime settlemen overtures for negotiation and have been repeatedly made by the so-called Confederate States authorities, and as ofter rejected by Mr. Lincoln, we insist that a thus affording an opportunity for the intro-duction of propositions for settlement and

Resolved, That as it is evident from the policy of President Lincoln, that no settle-ment of the difficulties between the North and the South can be effected whilst he ocmen in power, when the country is cursed with those who are the scoff of mankind, eupies the Executive chair, it becomes the solemn duty of all men who desire the pre-servation of a Republican form of Governand who, from their conduct, are more to

servation of a Republican form of Govern-ment, to unite their energies to prevent his re-election. *Resolved*. That evidence to prove the ten-dencies of Mr. Lincoln to usurpation is to be found in his suppression of the public *Press*, in his suspension of the writ of *habe*-*as corputs*, in the arrest, imprisonment and hanishment of citizens without due process of haw, in his interference in elections, and timally. that no injustice be done to any part of our confederacy of States, and the people at the ballot-box should demand it. The enemies finally, in his attempt to re-elect himself through his rotten borough system of a one tenth vote of the rebel States, to accompliwhich he boldly assumes to ignore a solemn law of the last Congress, and which act is characterized by Senator Wade and Repre-sentative H. Winter Davis (both Abolitionists) as "dictatorial usurpation" that must

ists) as "dictatornal usurpation" that must be remedied. *Resolved*, That, "peace upon the basis of the Union as formed by our fathers, is now the heartfelt desire of every true lover of our institutions, and all other political ob-jects should be made to yield to its attaincountry.

ment; and we solemnly protest against, and utterly repudiate all dogmas at vari-ance therewith, and denounce the manifesto of Abraham Lincoln addressed 'To whom

of Abraham Lincoln addressed '10 whom it may concern,' as revolution in sentiment, contrary to law, and subversive of the Con-stitution; and we affirm, that a servant of the people who has thus placed hinself above the law, has forfeited all claims to our hority for stating that when troops were drawn up the other day, pre-pared to give Early battle near Strasburg, confidence, respect and obedience. Resolved, That while we are obey all laws enacted in accorda the Constitution, we hold it to be the right of freemen to disregard all edicts and pro-

pared to give Early battle near Strasburg, a peremptory order was sent to Sheridan from Washington commanding his retreat to the Potomae. This is precisely similar to Wright's case a month ago. He was or-dered to retreat through Snicker's Gap to-wards Washington, by the Administration, and the defeat of Hunter and the burning of Chambersburg were the consequences. However Sheridan's retreat may have been caused, he is now on the. Potomae, near Harper's Ferry. The enemy are about five miles from Harper's Ferry. On Sunday there was heavy skirmishing between the outposts, resulting in a loss of about one hundred on each side. There was a general retreat of the entire Federal line towards the Potomac. Averell, at Williamsport, is on the northern bank guarding the fords. clamations that have no higher claim to our bservance than the despot's plea of ary necessity." Resolved. That the only hope of escape Resolved, That, the only hope of escape from the evils that now afficit our common country, and puLif stop to the shaughter of husbands, fathers' and sons; an end to heartless conscriptions, most odious in their discriminations in favor of the rich and against the poor; cause the sacking, burn-ing and spoliation of eities, towns, villages, hamlets and other property, to cease; lead to a reduction of debt, a diminution of tax-es and restoration of Constitutional cur-

to a reduction of debt, a diminution of dax-es, and restoration of Constitutional cur-rency; and finally to the 're-establishment of freedom of speech and of the press—is to be found in a speedy return to peace and the benign influences which will, thereby, be brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of the prepuls in all sections General Sherman seems to have given up any further attempts either to reach the hearts of the people in all sections. Resolved, That the doctrine of States Rights—now so much derided by those who Macon Railroad or to get into Atlanta. His troops are idle, and remain in their works

Rights—now so much derided by those who seek to subvert our present system of Gov-ernment—is one of the main pillars upon which the frabic of Union was erected by the fathers of the Republic; that the depart-ure therefrom brought upon us our present woe, and that a return thereto would leave, the Southern States no pretext to remain out of the Union. without risking any contests. The correspondents of the newspapers are despondent. Many have left the camp. They state that Sherman has stretched his line out until he has reached twelve miles southeast of Atlanta, and still he finds the enemy on the out of the Union. Resolved, That the course of Senator

Wallace and Representative Boyer, meets our most hearty approbation, and deserve the appellation of "well done, good and faithful servants." ASTEMA OF PHTHISIC .- A spasmodic at fection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are

carinot outflank them. Sherman is now entrenching the north bank of the Chatta-hoochee, and it looks as if he contemplated a retreat to that side of the river. There is inything but exultation in his camp. The Federal cavalry have cut the railroad lead-ing from Atlanta to Montgomery, about twenty-five miles from Atlanta. They have withdrawn, however, and the rond is repair-ed. Sherman's communications with the North wereinterrupted for about, four days. They are now re-opened. covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm,-Brown's Bronchial Troches" will in cases give immediate relief.

regretted that he did not remain in that "everlasting" land, (to which he never tires referring,) for, in that case, our goodly city would have been saved the infliction of his vision of the 4th Corps, but this was evi-dently a feint, or for the purpose of feeling resence and ministry (111) To those who active a femily of for the purpose of identify our lines.
About 3 P. M., they charged in heavy force between the 5th and 9th Corps, and succeeded in turning the flank of the former, capturing a large number of prisoners.
This part of our line was forced back some distance, when the 9th Corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of the 2d Corps, came on the field and opened a fire, checking the enemy's advance and taking a few prisoners.
A heavy column at the same time charged on the left of our line west of the railroad. it under the droppings of his sanctimoni-us lips. I beg leave to offer my heart-felt ympathies.

sympathies. In the course of his remarks, he makes the following startling announcement.— "Grant has beaten Beauregard, Johnston, Bragg, andcan whip the Southern Confed-eracy, Maximilian, Franco, England, the Pope, and the *Devil* to boot." Astonishing culculation! If more than three years has not been sufficient to insure the North from not been sufficient to insure the North from invasion and its capital from capture, how many centuries will be required to whip the Confederacy with all the other powers and rulers mentioned above? I am afraid that our brave General himself—with all his untiring perseverance—will grow pale at the tremendous job set before him, and re-sign in favor of this boastful ecclesiastic, who could, without doubt, accomplish the task in *mixed diases*! At all events, the Ad-A heavy column at the same time charged on the left of our line west of the railroad, held by the 2d Division, General Ayres, which they broke, and here also they took 500 or 600 prisoners from the regular brigade. This brigade was commanded by CoL or Gen. Hays, who is believed to be a prisoner, as he cannot be found. Our whole line was thus forced back with a heavy loss in killed and wounded who could, without doubt, accomplish the task in *ninety days*? At all events, the Ad-ministration ought to make him a Briga-dier General, or recognize his military abil-ities in some way, for he has pledged him-self (from his own pulpit, it is said,) to go to the war, if drafted, even should he "not be able to carry his gun a mile." (Why does this "*patriot*" wait for a draft? His coun-try calls him now.) Right speedily turn the wheel, Mr. Provost Marshal, and give him a "first chance." The enemy, however, suffered more than we did in this particular, his men lying thick all around the field. Before dark our men were reformed, and, being reinforced. desperate charge was made to recover our ost ground, which was successfully accomplished, so that we held at night the line which had been taken from us in the after-noon. Col. Earle is reported a prisoner, as is also Col. Hartsteene.

a "first chance." But I am wearying your patience, as well

The Situation. Gen. Warren's Corps still holds the in-trenched position on the Weldon Railroad, south of Petersburg. The enemy, since the severe battles of Friday and Saturday, have made repeated attempts to drive Warren off, but have failed. On Sunday 50 prison-ers were captured from them; Warren's loss was one hundred and fifty, most pris-oners. Unapode's Corps and one division loss was one hundred and fifty, most pre-oners. Hancock's Corps and one division of Parker's Corps have reinforced Warren. On Monday there was a contest in which the Confederates were again repulsed. The losses ar-inot reported. On the north bank of the James nothing has occurred. Birney keeps close in his camp at Deep Bottom.

The Situation.

LINCOLN TAXATION. One of our exchanges comes to us with

be pitied than despised. The people will not be deserving of real the following lines which if not very good poetry, are most abundantly true:

Ma, PhINTER: I wish you would make a note of my state at the present time, and give it to the public in your paper. The people wanted a change four years ago, and they got it.— Then I could support my funily—now I can't. Then I had comparatively no taxes to pey-mow I unit nay.

to pay—now I must pay Taxes on my bread, Taxes on my butter, of the Constitution might as well attempt of the constitution inglit is well attempt to extinguish the sun in its natural course us to defeat the uprising of the people in rescuing the Government from the hands of the present faction. The election of the nominees of the Chi-Taxes on my bread, Taxes on my butter, Taxes on my salt, Taxes on my supper; Taxes on my tea, Taxes on my coffeo, Taxes on molasses, Taxes on my barley; Taxes on my popper, Taxes on my spice, Taxes on tobacco, Taxes on my snuif, Taxes on tobacco, Taxes on my snuif; Taxes on cigars if I would take a puff; Taxes upon cheese, Taxes upon fish, Taxes upon mutifon, if I take a savory dish; Taxes upon beef. Taxes upon veal. rage Convention, providing they be National men, bearing aloft the Constitution and banner of the country, will be a blessing to the aution. Such Democrats as McClellan banner of the country, will be a blessing to the nation. Such Democrats as McClellan and Cass, would at this time, indeed, be "a ministration of Heaven's mercy" to the Taxes upon beef, Taxes upon veal, Taxes upon pork, enough to make it squeal; Tax upon my coat, Tax npon my pants, ministration of Heaven's mercy" to the country. CANDOR.

Tax upon my coat, Tax upon my phus, Tax upon my drawers, all paid in advance; Tax upon my shirt, Tax upon my shoes, Tax upon my bots, and Tax upon my hose; Tax upon my hat, Tax upon my bitters, Tax upon my knife, and Tax upon the scis-It is stated now that the retreat of Sheri-lan up the Shenandouh Valley was not aused by Early's movements, so much as by the Administration. A staff officer, high sors; Tax upon my shaving-brush, Tax upon my n position in Sheridan's army, is our authe Federal

razor, Tax upon my soap, and Tax on what I pay,

sir; Taxes on my medicines, Taxed if sick or

Taxed on all I have to buy, Taxed on all I sell; Taxed for my children, Taxed for my wife, Taxed am I for every means of life; Taxed whether at work or unemployed,

Taxed for a stamp or a receipt is void ; Stamped and taxed, and Taxed and stamp-

ed, Screw'd and twisted; scourged and clamped

ripted, and taxed the bounty to pay, CODE Taxed with life if I go, and taxed if I stay. Oh God, of our fathers pray grant us re-From this Lincoln War, and restore us to

peace; store us the old time-Thy powerful hand Can alone save us from the corrupt shouldy

band; Who tread down the poor while lovalty cry, Leave widows and orphans to suffer

die; Destroy this fair land, its Union sever, And makes slaves of us whites, to rais

And makes surver the nigger. Yours, A WORKING MAN. A WORKING MAN. A JOKE ON LINCOLN.—The Boston Tran-script relates the following joke on "Old Abe," which is vouched for by Setchel, the comedian, who was present at the White House when it was perpetrated: "An old farmer from the West, who knew President Lincoln in days gone by, called to pay his respects at the Presidential mansion.— Slapping the Chief Magistrate upon the back, he exclaimed: 'Well old hoss, how are you?' Old Abe, being thoroughly Democratic in his ideas, and withal rolish-ing a joke, responded: 'So, I'm an 'Old hoss, am I? What kind of a hoss; pray?' Why, on old draft hoss, to be sure,' was the rejoinder." alert, and protected by strong works. He cannot outflank them. Sherman is now

as paying too much attention to an insig-nificant personage, who would be unworthy of notice outside his solemn office, and it as paying too inten attention to all misg-inficant personage, who would be unworthy of notice outside his solemn office, and if he did not dare "lift up" un-"holy hands." in our very midst. He and all his ilk will soon receive their just due, for thanks to a kind and over-ruling Providence, there is a day of retribution coming. The people are beginning to get their eyes opened to the dreadful realities of the hour--to the awful gulf of ruin towards which they are being driven with lightning-like velocity by the whole shoddy crew of clerical and hay dem-agogues. And when the light of that day fully bursts upon the country a deceived, betrayed and outraged people will execute summary vengence upon the perpetrators of the terrible wrongs under which the land has groaned for the last three years. The churches which the yave distracted and divided will cast them off as unworthy ser-vants, and they will be driven in disgrace (if a *balter* does not encase their necks.) from the companionship of every patriot and christian in the community. We shall then, once more, have a pure Gospel dispensed to us, and our pulpits will be dilde with men who will preach "Christ and Him cruci-fied" to lost and perishing sinners, instead of holding up the horse-thief, John Brown, his aiders and abettors, as exemplars of purity and worthy to be deified. May Heaven speed the day when all these trai-tors to God and humanity will be driven from the presence of whitre American cit-zens, and consigned to the more congenial fellowship of the ×EoKo whom they so much admire and for whom their affinities are so very strong. Against all such would be assumptionists

much admire and for whom the action of the second s

AN ABOLITION HUMBUG EXPOSED.

As ABOLITION HUMBLE EXPOSED. We have been asked to notice the pro-ceedings of the Working-men's Democratic Republican Association, and will do so. We hereby warn working-men and Democrats, therefore, that the organization is a fraud upon the community. It is not composed of either Democrats or working-men, and is deliberately intended to deceive both. We are informed that it comprises some half is nentretately intendent to decerve both. We are informed that it comprises some half dozan persons—is in the interest of the so-called 'Loyal League, and that the active members are custom-house officers. The secretary of the concern is in the navy agent's office. These people levy contribu-tions on wealthy Democrats to print doc-uments addressed ostensibly to working-men, full of the most absurd radicalism. The Commercial Advertiser of last evening was deceived into noticing one of the stupid pamphetes of this swindling concern. We warn Democrats not to be humbugged by the custom-house officers who compose the "Working-men's Democratic Republican Association." This is the same impudent set who went to Washington some time since, and told LINCOLN that he was the choice of the working-men of New York for President, when the fact is that not one laboring-man in a hundred, in this city, would look at a beliet that hed LINCOLN

laboring-man in a hundred, in this cit, would look at a ballot that had LINCOLN name upon it.—N. Y. World.

A CASE OF MISCEGENATION.

We clip the following notice of a case of discegination from the Indiana Democrat,

published in Indiana borough, this State published in Indiana borough, this State: A good deal of excitement has prevailed here for several days in, reference, to the marriage of a young and inexperienced white girl to a "free American of African descent.". The parties are Charles Sunder-land, the hostler at the "Black Horse Hotel" and a white girl named Dunlap, employed as a domestic in the same house. employed as a domesuc in the same house. The marriage ceremony was, performed by Andrew Hall, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for White township, and a firm believer in the odlous and repulsive doctrines of amal-gamation. Andy, ought, in the figure, to ave a monopoly of this busin

"The Mentor" heretofore published by J. Alex. Fulton, Esq., has changed ands, form, and name. ber of the "Sentinel," the new paper edited by J. W. Rohrer, is full of promise. Mr. Fulton gained a desirably high reputation as a polltical writer while in charge of "the Mentor." are sorry to lose him from the ranks of

Anything you may do for us in this beare a shiftless fellow, and you pretty much in the same fix.