G. W. MULLIN, Uresson Springs, Cambris, co., Pa REST GROVE HOUSE MER SEASON, having been thoroughly set in the accommodation of visitors to Schooley's In Springs.

OR EST GROVE is a mest capacious House, deplocated, with wide-spreading lawns, and compared with wide-spreading lawns, and compared with the springs of the second and offers to visitors a quiet retreat from the said bustle of city life.

If the constitution is a spring of the first the second of the first the second of the first the second of the first the first the second of the first with the neighboring themses, is a feature which must common tiself themses, is a feature which must common tiself themses. this House, as ompared win the neignoring opques, is a feature which must commend isself which not families who do not desire to pay exply for a low weeks' recreation. TERMS_DOLLARS PER WEEK.

to the FOREST GROVE HOUSE will enjoy to the desire the sensor will the appear of easant drives, finest scenery, and the purest of waters, whist its accessibility to the cities among the most desirable of Iuland resorts, munications addressed to the undersigned will mpt attention.
P. MATHEWS, Proprietor.

BATHING IG BBANCH, MONMOUTH CO., N. J. METBOPOOITAN HOTEL, NOW OPEN. J. H. & I. W. COOPER, BATHING.

AN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Is now open for the reception of visitors.

ISBABL LAMING, Proprietor B HOTEL. (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO OITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

lages to Hire. iated on the most ressonable je20-3m IMBIA HOUSE TATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, ms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

BRIGANTINE HOUSE,
BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.
or the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Junthing being very superior,
wait guests at the inlet on arrival of trains,
k, \$5. P. O. Address, Atlantic City. BATHING. H. D. SMITH,

IDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC BY DAVID SOATTERGOOD.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifulthe foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

for visitors for the season.

ic20-2m

SATHING.

CAPE ISL ND, N. J.

TRE HOUSE is now open, and has superiortions. Terms moderate.

J. E. MEURAY,

Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY,
E. LEE, Proprietor.
aving been thoroughly renovated and en-ION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, lce. The bathing grounds are unsurpassed d. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of 10 will keep superior wines, liquors, and je20-2m LE HOTEL, ATLANTIO

week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m GE RETREAT, ATLANTIC ow open and ready for Boarders. A few can be obtained by applying soon. The ishes his table with fresh milk from his vogetables from his farm. ur hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel M. MCULHES, Proprieter.

ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC " N. J., a splendid new house, southwest NTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues,

DE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC J—At the terminus of the railroad, on the depot This House is now open for randent Visitors, and offers accommoda-by Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moid keep their seats until the cars ar-notel. je20-2m ER COUNTY HOUSE.—This

toarding House, corner of YOEK and nue, Atlantic City, convenient to the sentiful view of the Ocean, is now open The accommodations are equal to any and. Prices moderate.

J. KEIM, Proprietor. ATHING .- "The Clarendon," y Virginia House,) VIEGINIA AVENUE,
OITY, is now open for the accommodation
This House is situated immediately on the
from every room affords a fine view of the
je20-2m] JAMES JERKINS, M. D. THING.—UNITED STATES J. LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open, fifty yards from the seashore, central of the fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours ork. Steamer leaves Murray street twice, and 4 P. M.; theuce by the R. and D. B. ddress B. A. SHOEMAKER. tion from Philadelphia is by the Camden saliroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains.

R BOARDING. - BROAD-UNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a SIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops his, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Broad Top Mountain Bailroad from 10 House is one of the finest in the in-10 handsomely furnished, with all the re-fort and convenience—pure air, deli-

fing.
Der has kindly been allowed to refer to the flemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have of the Mountain House:
Ings. Esc., park Esc., et. Esc., thos. Caretairs, Esc., ph. Moore, and Esc., in the control of the

HOTELS.

RS' HOTEL, NEW YORK.

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. Hotel has lately been thoroughly ren PIRST OLASS HOTEL.

age of Philadelphians and the travelling the best accomodations and moderate H. L. POWEES, Proprietor. D.—THE UNDERSIGNED. in GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have com of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in They take this occasion to return to their

ONERY & FANCY GOODS. IN & QUAYLES TONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS E M P O B I U M, 50. 1086 WALNUT STREET, BELOW BLEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED

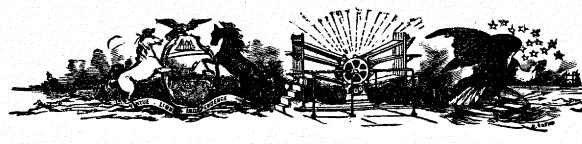
BINET FURNITURE. ET FURNITURE AND BIL-TABLES. DRE & CAMPION. No. 281 South SECOND Street, n with their ext naive Cabinet Business cturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES. ow on hand a full supply, finished with the CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, concurred by all who have used them to be thers. ty and finish of these Tables the manu

ity and limen or super to their numerous patrons throughous o are familiar with the character of their fe28-6m N SAIL DUCK AND CANnumbers and brands.
Awaing Twills, of all descriptions, for Awaing Twills, of all descriptions, for Trunk and Wagon Covers.
Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from I to 3 repailing, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

102 JONES Alley.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 4. 1862.

SPEECH OF COL. JOHN W. FORNEY

PARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. The following lots will be sold at a great sacrifice them out—viz: Iwo lets Black Silk and Wool Challies at 18%c, worth

Two uses Distances of the state of the pieces of the pieces plain Barege at 12 % o.

Five pieces plain Barege at 12 % o.

Also, a large lot of Shetland Shawls, at very low prices, splendid for travelling or at watering places.

At JUHN H STOKES', 1930

702 ABOH Street. TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES. 1,600 yards heavy Cassimeres, just opened.
Also, 1,000 yards all wool Tweeds, 62 t. 75 cents.
Summer and Fall Cassimeres, a full stock.
Men's and Boys' wear, our stock is complete.
DOMESTIOS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

DOMESTIOS.
Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
Bleached and Brown Sheetings.
Cotton Flannels, Domet, all wool, and Sacque do.
Cotton Goods, at lowest market rates.
HONEY-COMB QUILTS.
Marseilles and Lancaster Quites.
Hathing Flannels, Mosquito Nets.
Linen Table Damasks and Naphins. Cheap lots of 4 theavy Irish Liuens, OLOSING OUT. Silk Mandes, Thin Dusters, Lace Goods.

Sing Manusco, Third Dusgers, Lace Goods,
Boys' Summer Clothing.

Thin Dress Goods, Black Tamartines,
Challies, Mohairs, Mozambiquos, &c.
CO-PER & CONARD,
jy81-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET sts. CUMMER STOCK. During July and August we will sell Summer Dress Goods, such as Lawns, Organdies, Bareges, and their fabries, at very low prices to dear the stock. The assortments are still fair, and the goods of this season's proclass.

e.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS,

OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. jy19 1024 ORESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES Invites the special attention of Ladies whe intend spending the summer out of town to a very large assortment of MADE-UP GOODS just reved, in SLEEVES, SETS, HANDKERCHIRFS,

de., in every variety of material.
Also, a large assortment of MUSLINS, anitable of GARIBALDIS, &c., together with every variety of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LACES, Just opened per latest arrivals from Europe an invoice of very beautiful and eatirely new styles

PUFFED FRENOH CAMBRIC, for GARIBALDI'S, MODE GRENADINE VEILS, was and SWISS COLLARETTE RUFFLING for thimming thin Dresses, etc.—a new and very decisirable article. Also, an invoice of PUBE WHITE FRENOH PLAID

ORGANDIES. 1024 CHESTRUT STREET.

TAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co. 727 CHESTNUT STREET. WHOLESALE AND BETAIL.

WHOLESALE AND ESTAIL,

Very choice Goods of recent importation.

Black Silk Ohecked Gronadine, extra 'quality.

Boulard Filks, elegant styles and fine quality.

Black Silks, best brands.

Broche Barsge, Hernanis and Mozambiques.

8-4 Paris Fil d'Chevre.

Poil d'Unevre, all wool filling.

Grenadine Vells, in mode and other shades. WHITE GOODS AND LINENS
In great variety, at extremely low prices.

GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE. New York Mills Shirting. Wamsuttas, Williamsville. Whiterocks. Sheeting, Muslins, first quality. ing, Muslins, first quality.

EYEE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and AROH.

GOOD FLANNELS, UNSHRINKA-Welsh and Saxony Flannels.
Ballard Vale Flannels.
Magenta Colored Sackings.
EYBE & LANDELL,
jy12 FOURTH and AROH. NEW SPRING PRINTS, MERRIMAOS,
SPRAGUE,
ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.
A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
mhls-if N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Styles

NEW EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c.—Just opened, a general assortment of desirable French and Scotch Needle-worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, etc., at vary law perioas A full line of all descripti A rull mas or all descriptions of White Goods for Ladles' wear, of the most approved makes.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, je4 1008 OHESTNUT Street. GOOD BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Heavy-corded Dress Silks.

OD BLAUD DIVERS SIRE.
Heavy-corded Dress Silks.
Glossy Black Bress Silks.
Widows' Silks, without gloss.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ABCH. THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCES-SORS to CHAFFEES, STOUT, & CO., have THIS AY formed a copartnership, under the firm of STOUT ATKINSON, for the purpose of conducting the holesale Dry Goods business, such have taken the store,

J. W. STOUT,
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1882.

F. T. ATKINSON.
1922-1m*

NOTICE.—MR. WM. K. HEMP-HILL'S interest in our house ceased on the 31st
TWELLS & CO.,
Im 118 NORTH WHARVES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF H. C.
LANCASTER & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. H. C. LANCASTER is alone authorized to collect the outstanding debts, and use the name of the firm in liquidation.

H. C. LANCASTER.

JOHN G. FLEMING.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1862. The undersigned will continue the Grain and Feed business under the firm of J. B LANCASTER & SON, at the old stand, S. W. corner of Spruce street and Dela-

were Avenue, where he would be pleased to see his old riend and customers.

Bugl 4t

H. C. LANCASTER. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore a. existing under the firm of WANAMAKER & BROWN is this day dissolved.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NATHAN BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31st, 1862.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-SHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the several laws of the Commonweilth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is WANAMAKER & BR) WN.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing, purchasing, and selling of Olohing.

of Cloching.
That the names of the General and Special Partners, all of whom reside in the City of Philadelphia, are JOHN WANAMAKER, General Partner, residing at 821 Lombard Street; NATHAN BROWN, General Partner, residing at 33 North Fifteenth Street; and THOMAS BEOWN, Special Partner, residing at 1219 Spruce Street.
That the amount of Capital contributed by the said Special Partner, THOMAS BEOWN, to the common atock of the said firm, is Six Thousand Dollars, which has been actually paid in cash.

Acce of the said rim, its Six Thousand Dollars, which has been actually paid in cash.

That the said Partnership is to commence at the date hereof, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight five.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Seneral Partners.

NATHAN BROWN, General Partners.

JULY 31st, 1862.

aul 1t m6t THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore

existing under the firm of BIEGEL, BAIRD, & JO., is this day dissolved.

PRITER SIEGER, D. B. ERVIN, JACOB RIEGEL, H. S. FISTER, WM. S. BAIRD, JOSIAH BIEGEL, JOHN WIEST.

JUNE 30. 101.600 JOSTAH BIRGRAM jyl-6w NTOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER—
SHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that
they have entered into a limited partnership, agreeably
to the provisions of the several laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships.
That the name of the firm, under which said partnership is to be conducted is RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

That the general nature of the business intended to be
transacted is the importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods.
That the names of the General and Special Partners,
all of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia; are
JACOB RIEGEL, General Partner, residing at 527
North Sixth street; JOHN WIEST, General Partner,
residing at 322 New street; D. B. ERVIN, General
Partner, residing at 1515 Girard avenue; HENRY S.
FISTER, General Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; General Partner, residing at 717 North Righth street; WM S.
BAIRD, Special Partner, residing at the Continental
Hotel.

That the aggregate, amount of the capital contributed

Hatth, special Fataus, reasons the capital contributed by the Special Fatauers to the common stock is One Rundred Thousand Dollars, of which Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash has been so contributed by Peter sligger. Special Partner, and Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash has been so contributed by Wm. S. Baird, Special Partner, That the said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, A. D. 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of Junuary, 1865.

day of Junya. D. Acoz, and is to terminate on the day of January, 1865.

JAOOB RIEGEL,
JOHN WIEST,
D. B. ERVIN,
HENRY S. FISTER,
JOSIAH BIEGEL,
PETHR SIEGEL,

Syl-6w WM. S. BAIRD,
Special Partners.

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES
Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. FAIRBANKS' SCALES are maintaged to the original inventors. E. & T. PAIRBANKS' SCALES. so inform their friends and the public removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT.

THE ET WHABF, on the Delaware, it is they intend to keep the best quality of the properties of the pr

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862.

THE RALLYING CRY. Great War Meeting at Lancaster. HOW THE HOME OF BUCHANAN RESPONDS TO THE CALL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

BAPID PROGRESS OF THE RECRUITING. GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Speeches of Dr. Muhlenburg, Col. J. W. Forney, Morton McMichael, Esq., Rev. Al. J. Cookman, and others. ADOPTION OF PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

The war feeling in Lancaster county is intense determined and practical. The meeting held in Lancaster city on Laturday, in response to the President's call for three hundred thousand troops, was an evidence of this fact, but a still better evidence is the rapidity with which the quota of men required from the county is coming in. Now that harvest is over, all other business seems to have been laid aside, and with one common impulse the farmers are leaving their peaceful fields and taking up arms to serve their country in fields of strife and bloodshed. Already over five hundred men have enlisted, and long before the time expires it is expected that the regiment now raising in Lancaster will be on the march to the seat of war. Every street has its recruiting station, and the busy note of preparation is heard on all sides disturbing the usual tranquillity of the quiet eld city. On Saturday last one of the largest mass meetings that ever assembled in the county was held in Centre Square. The trains that came in from east and west during the day were crowded, and hundreds attended in their private conveyances. At one livery stable we noticed over one hundred vehicles, and at another over two hundred. The

In the middle of the square a great tent had been pitched by Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., Esq., who is raising a company, and on Saturday he obtained a large number of recruits. Mr. Stevens is the nephew of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the Representative in Congress for the district, who is offering large sums out of his private fortune to encourage enlistments. It is a noticeable fact that the most prominent actors in the great meeting were such prominent Democrats as the elder Muhlenburg, Hon. B. Champneys, James L. Reynolds, Esq., Col. W. B. Fordney, W. B. Wilson, Esq., and hosts of others, now heartily united in support of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and in opposiion to the traitors and their sympathizers. At two o'clock, the meeting was called to order by James L. Reynolds, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Dr. F. A. Muhlenburg was chosen to preside, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

city appeared in gala dress on the occasion, all the

stores being closed and flags flying in every direc-

citizen said : SPEECH OF DR. MUHLENBURG. It is scarcely necessary, my friends, that I should state the object of this meeting. This vast assemblage of the solid mate. It of the city and county of Lancaster is a conclusive proof that you value the institutions which were framed by your ancestors, who lived under them and enjoyed the greatest amount of happiness, and handed them over to you in trust to transmit to all future generations. You have accepted this trust, and I have no doubt are withing to earry out the conditions. The South governed this nation for fifty years, and while they had control of the Executive and the Senate, they were tolerably satisfied; but so soon as their power began to wane they became restless, and determined to repossess the power they were gradually losing. The first exemplification of this effort was the Ostend Manifesto, issued by gentlemen with whom you are well acquainted. That famous manifesto urged upon Spain the sale of the island of Cuba, and at the same time intimated that if she would not sell they would take it by force. Was not this modest on the part of our representatives to a friendly Power which had possessions in juxtaposition to

On taking the chair, that venerable and beloved

they would take it by force. Was not this modest on the part of our representatives to a friendly Power which had possessions in juxtaposition to ours?

When Spain would not sell or be frightened by filtbusters, the South saw that their attempt to obtain more territory in that direction was fruitless; and in order to regain their power the Kansas affair was broached. The compromise which, years before, had been made by them, was no longer useful, and it was abrogated. Free territory was to be invaded and used for slave purposes, and slave institutions were to be forced into free territory, in spite of all the resistance that could be made. When this attempt failed, they ultimately resorted to force and villainy—villainy, first, in robbing us of all the munitions of war; and force, secondly, in bringing on the crisis which resulted in this unfortunate civil war by firing upon Sumpter and compelling its small garrison to surrender.

Everybody, I presume, knows that the last Administration had the destiny of this country in the hollow of its hand. If it had possessed a single spark of the spirit of old Andrew Jackson; if his character had had any influence upon the late, Executive, that officer would have centracted his hand and crushed the rebellion in its bad; but alas! that was not his object. [Cries of "True."] I do believe, however, that if the South could have had a prospect of their devastated farms, and the fields of old Virgina saturated with fraternal blood, they Was not ins object. Uries or "True." I do believe, however, that if the South could have had a prospect of their devastated farms, and the fields of old Virginia saturated with fraternal blood, they would have hesitated before embarking in their rash adventure. If the then Executive could by any possibility have had an intination of the consequences of the wicked acts which he knew traitors were attempting against his country, he would never have permitted them. Nor would they even have attempted them. It is too late now.

I will not enter into a detailed account of all the causes which produced this atrocious, this villainous rebellion. I will leave that matter to the more elequent gentlemen who surround me. I am not in the habit of making public speeches, as you know, and I merely rose to thank you for the compliment you had paid me, and to state that the particular object of this meeting is to supply the wants of our weakened army. By the greatest acts of despotism, the South has brought into the field, and massed in the neighborhood of Richmond, a force at least two to one, compared with our small army, which has here lessened by disease and the sword. It was

to one, compared with our small army, which has been lessened by disease and the sword. It now becomes our duty to use every effort, collectively and individually, to sustain our army on the Peninsula, and to fill the vacancies which have occurred in it. That should be our first, our improved to the bloom of the product of the product

necomes our duty to use every effort, collectively and individually, to sustain our army on the Peninsula, and to fill the vacancies which have occurred in it. That should be our first, our immediate object. There ought to be no delay. Our second object should be to supply the call which has been made for three hundred thousand men. These troops, as a matter of course, will be an army of occupation, to take ahd hold possession of the country which properly belongs to us. The rebels are not entitled to an inch of ground and it should be taken from them and converted to the use of the army as it progresses, and of the loyal citizens of the North. (Great applause]. I therefore trust that there will be no dissenting voice, but that every man in this vast meeting will be prepared to do his utmost in this the cause of his country. And may God prosper it! (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Porter made an eloquent and impressive prayer, after which the following resolutions were read by James L. Reynolds, Esq., and approved amid the greatest enthusiasm, each resolution being heartily observed, and three cheers given for the Pennsylvania Reserves:

That in this groundless and wicked war waged by a portion of the Southern States against a Government whose policy, since its establishment, they mainly originated, whose patronage they chiefly controlled, and whose power was exercised in regard to them only to promote their interest, and protect them against foreign fore and demestic danger, there can be only two parties—the one composed of all other persons in the United States, whether ther are in open rebellion or secretly aid and abet the rebels, or stand indifferent to the result; and that all persons in this second class are, and should be, regarded and treated as ensules to the Republic. That self-preservation and partiests require that the laws of civilized war permit, to the each that the rebellion may be specificly suppressed and the authority of the Constitution of the United States be acknowledged throughout the land.

That

The resolutions being adopted, Col. John W. Forney was introduced to the meeting and received with tremendous applause. He said:

OLD FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me sincere gratification to appear before you on this impressive occasion. However the circumstances by which we are surrounded may sadden our hearts it is chearing to one like myself, who stances by which we are surrounded may sadden our hearts, it is cheering to one like myself, who has been buffeted by the varying winds of fortune, to come back to his oid stamping ground and be welcomed by such a demonstration as this. [Applause]. The spot whereon I stand is filled with peculiarly pleasant associations to me. In this very neighborhood I began life as a printer boy, and within the circumference of five or six hundred yards I published two newspapers, advocating carvery neighborhood I began life as a printer boy, and within the circumference of five or six hundred yards I published two newspapers, advocating certain definitive principles, up to the period of my removal to another sphere. Situated as I now am in another sphere, I often look back upon this old town with singularly agreeable feelings I remember the old court house, which seems, at least to my eyes, to have been removed by some rude and wanton sacrilege from the spot where it so long stood I remember the old signs which used to look down upon me from this Centre Square. I remember the men who are gone—names honorable, names never to be forgotten, names always to be cherished. I remember, too, gentlemen, that on one occasion, in April of 1856, in this very place, and probably from this very stand, I participated in the reception of a distinguished citizen who came back from a foreign land, bearing, as we supposed in his hand, the olive branch that was to still the troubled waters, and make us all peaceful and united. Strange to say, you, my venerable friend [Dr. Muhlenburg], also presided on that interesting occasion, and headed a vast throng of people who welcomed this statesman back to his own home, indulging with them the hope that he would be the saviour of his country. Your presence, as chairman of this great meeting, to day, is a suggestive comment more the

country. Your presence, as chairman of this great meeting, to day, is a suggestive comment upon the manner in which this high expectation was disap-reserved. manner in which this high expectation was disappointed

Remembering these things, I also call to mind how many of you, now before me, pledged yourselves to his cause, stood by him through the succeeding controversy, aided to elevate him to the Presidency, looked with pride upon the commencerment of his Presidential career, and rested content in his integrity and his patriotism. These recollections are partinent to this occasion. Their revival certainly cannot offend any man who is the friend certainly cannot offend any man who is the friend of his country. And I do not believe in that philosophy which restrains the utterance of essen-tial truth in a dark and dismal hour like this, lest it may give offence to some tender gentleman who hesitates whether he shall stand by the fleg of the stars and stripes or by the fleg of the "rattlesnake and the scorpion. [Hear, hear, and cheers] How the distinguished gentleman, to whom I have alluded as being thus honored and thus elected, carried out the pledges he made to the people of the United States, and confirmed the expectations entertained in regard to him you won was Man tertained in regard to him, you yourself, Dr. Mulerburg, have fearlessly stated in your opening address. The page that records it is now being written with the heart's blood of some of his own neighbors and friends. There heart's

ten with the heart's blood of some of his own neighbors and friends. [Hear, hear.]
Gentlemen, the occasion that has called you here to-day is to contribute of your pecuniary and physical wealth to the maintenance of the Union and the protection of the Republic, and I propose, in the few words I shall say, to devote myself to the object of securing unity among all the people of the free States to these ends. Our trouble is not that we have not a good cause; not that we have not a gold cause; not that we have not a gold cause; the that with all these advantages, we conceive we can go on discussing the not a guiant army, not that the wantes of an patriotic men are not with us; but that, with all these advantages, we conceive we can go on discussing the various issues involved, embarrassing, criticising, and interrupting the operations of our constitutional leaders, precisely as if we were in the midst of a profound peace. And many honest men fall into this blunder, without thinking that they are being misled from a high public and conscientious duty by partisans, who desire to create a division among the people of the free States, in order to bring about a disgraceful peace, and reinstate to power the men who are now lighting against the Federal Gow inment. [Cries of "That's it."]

If the veil that conceals the secrets of every household could be lifted, Mr. President, we should find that one lesson of life, frequently taught to ourselves, has as frequently been impressed in lasting characters upon other hearts. Differences between brothers and sisters; between wives and husbands; between parents and children—differences that have run like a bitter stream through

ences that have run like a bitter stream through many years, are checked and closed forever, when the Angel of Deeth passes over the stricken threshold. As the long-alienated kindred meet at the bedeide of the dring father, mother, brother, or sister, and behold the tranquil spirit preparing to wing its way to the throne of God, that spirit often implores, with dying accents, that peace may descend upon the divided circle; may relight the fires of love on the childed hearthstone, and warm the bosoms too long estranged. Rarely is this innovation ineffectual: The tears shed for the parting soul mingle with those that reconcile the separated living, and the family, long lacerated by its own strifes, joins hands in token of perpetual affection over the bed of death.

Mr. President, our country is not dead, nor, let us hope, dying; but she is tied like a martyr to w

and a season of column? so to column? and analyr tow stake, and it summer to the column and the summer and the column and the summer and the

required only by the original inventors, B. &T. FAILBANKS & OO., and are adapted to every branch of the
business, where a correct and durable Scales is required.

**FAIRBANKS & WING,
Concret Agents,

**BAIRBANKS & TWING,

**BAIRBANKS & TWING,
Concret Agents,

**BAIRBANKS & TWING,

**

desire place or promotion, let them carefully consult the auguries before they offend their chosen idol. [Cheers.] I would not in this presence revive party names; but I will appeal to the politicians to come forward and assist in combining and consolidating the people in favor of the war. Is there before me one who was a Breekinridge Democrat two years ago? To him do I address myself. Your candidate has gone into the rebellion; but many who acted with you are now leading the hosts in the army and firing the public heart in civil life—standing like heroes by the figs, and denouncing every man who dares to be indifferent to the cause of the country and to sympathize with the traitors. Let me name in this connection Governor Dickinson, of New York, Andrew Johnson, the noble Governor of Tennessee, the soldier statesman Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and in our own State, such men as Wm. Withins and Wilson McCandless. [Cheers] They show their sense of the error of 1860 by acts of gallantry and patriotism that cannot fail to be felt by all the honest men who co-operated with them in the Presidential campaign. But, oh! gantlemen, those of you in this quarter who are to-day following the lead of a certain "O. P. F."—[laughter]—as indicated in certain of his newspaper organs hereabouts, should look well at the same time to the elessons that are taught to you by the Brechinridge-Democrats, Butler and Johnson. If these men have one feeling of hatred and hostility more bitter than that they entertain against the traitors in arms, it is for those men in the loyal States who dere to stay here and secretly aid and sympathize with the foes of our glorious country. [Cheers] Is there a Douglas Democrat before me? He cannot be one to aid in dividing the people in this dark and trying hour. Such a man would forget his own father and slander the mother that bore him. His great leader sleeps in holy and unforgotten solitude near the metropolis of Illinois. In life the embodiment of high principle, enlightened progress, and daring purpo

the Republicans responsible for the war, and thus relieve the murderers of our country's liberties of the damning guilt of having commenced and continued it. I cannot avoid, as well to awaken the

plause.]
Thus, Mr President, this may become the war of the world; and if go, it may prove to be to the enslaved nations of the earth what the ear inquake, which nearly overthrew Livedamon, was to the Helots of Sparta. For this is in lead a moral earthquake. It is historically stated that many centuries ago an earthquake, imprecedented in its violence, occurred in Sparta. The greater portion

TWO CINTS.

| Proposed by Proposed and the proposed and t are so much better than anything I could say, that I rest here. [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH-OF MORTON M'MICHAEL, ESQ.

Mr. McMichael was next introduced to the meeting, and was cordially received. He said:

I came here to-day, my friends, in the hope of addressing you, but since I have reached your town, what with the heat of the weather and previous predisposing causes, I find myself so unwell that I shall be obliged in a large measure to forego my purpose. But being here, and standing in the presence of the men of Lancaster, whom I have so often had the honor and pleasure of addressing, no sickness, no bodily infirmity, while I have a particle of voice left, shall prevent me from saying how glad I am to see you here upon such an occasion, [applause,] how I rejoice in the patriotism that has assembled you together, and how I pray, with my whole soul, with all my heart and all my mind, and all my strength, that the spirit which animates you here will carry such of you as can go into the battle fields of the country, and will prompt those who cannot go to do all in their power to aid us in this our hour of extremest peril. [Cheers.] For, my friends, painful as it is to say it, the country is in peril.

[A voice. "Take off your coat!"]

Mr. McMichael. I have been in the habit of taking off my coat, but never of turning it, however. [Laughter.] I am afraid to take it off now, but shall not wonder if it melts off before long. [Renewed laughter.] Much as I should like to smile with you and laugh with you, as I have many times done on other occasions, it is impossible, at this hour, when, as I have said, our country is in danger. We have been decliving ourselves with fond expectations. We have seen flattering ourselves with the belief that it was only necessary for us to stretch forth our arm to crush out the great rebellion we have met here: to deplore and denounce; and we find ourselves now in such a position that if you, the strong-limbed, stout-hearted men of the country, do not come to the resoue—yes, to th

in the attack upon Sumpter, the whole country was startled because 75,000 men were called for. We all believed that that number was more than ample to put down any insurrection that could ever grow-up within the borders of this Union. We found at the expiration of a little while how widely we had been mistaken. Then 500,000 men were sent into the field, and we thought that with that number we would utterly destroy the conspiracy that had then assumed the shape of a rast rebellion. We know to-day that we have not succeeded in doing so. This conspiracy which has ripened into a rebellion—this rebellion which has ripened into a war of streendens colossal pro-

with the control of t

with all our advantages, living as we now do upon ourselves, borrowing from each other, and in debt only to each other, with a soil as prolific as the Garden of Eden, may we not for a higher and a holier purpose emulate that self-sacrificing spirit which was exhibited by the French people in the most fer ful period of their extraordinary history? When they entered upon the work of reforming the abuses of senturies of corruption and tyranny they found arrayed against them the sentiment of the European world, the prejudices of an English king, and the keen, unscrupulous intellect of the greatest of English Prime Ministers. They found an insurrection of the aristocracy in Liv Yendes—they found disaffection and treason among all classes. Rising to the sublimity of Spartan heroism, they crushed treason and saved the bleeding feet and famished forms, and no weapons but the pike, they resisted invasion and saved the bonor of their country. The insurrection was crushed—the o'd tyranny was destroyed—and the sword of a Republican general, in a spirit of magnificent reverge, punished the periduy of his foes with Marengo, Austerlitz, and Ulm. [Shouts of applause.]

Thus, Mr President, this may become the war of the world; and if so, it may prove to be to the enclaved nations of the earth what the ear-inquake, it is historically staked that many centuries ago an earthquake, imprecedented in its wielence, occurred in Sparta. The greater portion

TWO CENTS.

these Northern synthesis we have mer than to friends and succing paths are well as the friends and succing the success of all we have done and all we into the first of the fi Let me, after this desultory talk, say a word in conclusion. I have come up here for the purpose of solemnly urging upon you the performance of your duty in this crisis. I have, as I have already said, full confidence in the final result, and it is because I have confidence in the shilty and determination of my follow-citisens to perform their duty to their country. The old stempers is used in the shilty and determination of my follow-citisens to perform their duty to their country. The old stempers is used in the shilty and heart of the people is once more being stirred. Everywhere the masses are in motion, and hefore long there will be an army with banners ready to go down and take its place beside our breshre whe have foughts og galantity, stronged our breshre when here foughts og galantity, stronged our breshre who have foughts og galantity, stronged in the patricum and devotion they have exhibited. [Great cheering.]

Soon we will send troops to reinfrore them, and to march along with Richmond all that tond the interest and the stronger of the strong

[From the New York Independent]

From the New York Independent I

The quantity of paper money thrown upon the community is working its inevitable effect of raising the price of specie. There is no power on earth that can control this, particularly in the case of gold, which is wanted for exportation, and which must therefore assume its equal value in the markets of the world. But our silver small coin is not properly subject to this universal law, because it has been made of less intrinsic value than its face, on purpose to prevent this libelity to exportation. No person buys it for exportation so long as there is gold to be had. The apparent scarxity is therefore owing to its being bearded, to papic, to the unjust refusal of the banks to pay it out, to the machinations of petry sharpers, who make a profit out of the public distress, and therefore doe all in their power to keep up the panic.

The remedy is not simple, and can be only partial, but the severity of the evil can be greatly mitigated by a general understanding and a moderate share of public spirit among the intelligent portions of the community.

The first thing to be done is that every such person should feel it a matter of duty to keep the small change a micring. A little coin will go a great way if it is kept in brisk circulation. But if a great many people hold on to what they get, and keep it as long as they can, a small sum in each man's pooker will absorb have whole.

There must be an understanding among tradeemen and others, who take in a good deal of change, that they will pay it out in the course of business just as froely as they take it in, and willnot sell it unless they get more than they fairly need to use.

The firty companies, the city railroads, and other like establishments must rescand their rules prohibiting the paying out of change by their employees, and allow and require each one to give change as long as he has it traits of the capect the way afterly give out small change to a reasonable supply of small change. And, in addition, we believe they may safely g

the pores open, and you keep up the power of endurance for all other evils.

Ripally, jet. every man set his face resedutely against the circulation of any shinplastors as corrency. With patience and good foaling among as all, these rules will carry us through, and the change paule will lose half its terrors, and roop came to an end. While at the papers are see king a fiscal remady which is impracticable, our renders will see that the true remedy is in the power of the people.

P. S.—The above was in type for lest week a issue, but crowded out for wanto froom. Since that time, Congress has beased, an act giving legal currency to nostage, stamps, as a substitute for specie change. We adhere to our former conseel. The device of stamps for currency is bedged about with so many difficulties that we do not believe it will answer the purpose, and may aggravate the evil. The stamps for currency are not to be issued by the Post Office Department, but by the United States. Treasury; they are not to be sold for currency by the postmasters at all, but only by special agents of the Treasury; and the stamps used for currency are not usable, for postage purposes. The only remedy is, that all hands keep circulating all they set, and then invist that the banks, ferries are much as a carrier of the circulating all they set, and then invist that the banks, ferries as a much have repecte change.

MONOTRE BALLOON.—A balloon, fifty-five feet in dismeter, and sixty-une feet in length, has just been built in England for scientific purposes. The builder Proposes to accord five miles, for the purpose of making chesevations on the temperature and bumidity of the ai at different heights.

The patriotic feelings aroused by the speeches carried many to the recruiting offices, and even the "Regulars," who do not offer the alluring bounty so attractive to the person about to enlist, were guecosful in taking recruits. Captain Philip R. Forney, of the 18th Regular Infantry, who is recruiting in the city, obtained twelve men, a most gratifying result; and if the volunteers were successful in proportion, many hundreds must have entered the service before night, and a good day's work have been done.

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HONORARY A. M. (1888.) Edward C. Herrick, 51.

THE OFINESE IN CALLFORNIA.—These proples are awakening a great concern among the citizens, and a wan of races seems in full progress, and in its course develops some very carious facts. 50,000 Chinese are altered the seems of the seems of

matter by what epithets they reck to deter us from our duty, let us puch this great cause forward. It must move forward. It is not in the book of fate that this great revolution shall stop half way. The hand of destiny is moving it, and

helf way. The hand of destiny is moving it, and no man can turn it saids. [Cheers | The Almighty sitting up there in the great heavens has decreed in the pleatands of his wisdom what shall be the final result. I cannot peer into his secrets. I have no prophet ken; but this I do know, that I, and syery loyal man, will socept the result, let that result be what it may—dye, wen though it should be the emancipation of slavery. [Three cheers.]

Mr. McMichael was followed by the Rev. A. J.

Cookman, who made a most eloquent speech. The crowded state of our columns will not permit us to give it to-day, but we will print it in full to-morrow

Dr. Schaff made a stirring speech in the German

language, and after short patrictic speeches from the Rev. F. W. Conrad and O. J. Dickey, Esq., the

The patriotic feelings aroused by the speeches

meeting adjourned.

at different heights.

THE TAX ON LOCOMOTIVES.—It is said that a locomotive of ordinary power and construction, under the new tariff law, will cost at least \$1,500 more thay, formerly. Those who have contracted at low rates will suffer much in this way; several works have deal? do wait a little before beginning.