

nounced in the Declaration of Independence, that "the military is inferior and subject to the civil powers."

Congress has no judicial authority and only a secondary law-making power, subject to the organic restrictions of the Constitution. Its action in refusing to impeach the President is a great wrong for a fault in early life, in no argument against the justice and validity of the law imposing the fine. Fines are often remitted, but this in no wise effects the law.

After a quarter of a century, the Congress of the United States refused to Gen. Jackson the fine with interest accruing, but Congress did not change the law of the case nor argue its change. It had no power to do it. The case itself was one of most extraordinary character. Gen. Jackson was the most determinedly popular of all the statesmen, generals, or public men of his day. An unblemished integrity added to an undoubted courage directed by a most marvellous sagacity, which was scarcely less fortunate in its choice, made him a popular idol, whose very name thrilled the ears of the children of those brave men who stood by their fortunes in peace and in war, through life and in death, and who after his death almost worshipped the memory of his existence. The battle of New Orleans was the most signal triumph, the most magnificent exhibition of military skill ever recorded—in the history of arms it is yet unrivalled. The military glory consequent upon that victory dazzled the mind of the whole nation, and astonished the military captains of Europe. This great battle concluded the hostility of the war of 1812. The people were weary, sick and exhausted with war, and honored every man who had contributed to terminate the strife.

It is not true that martial law saved New Orleans. The victory was a foregone conclusion. Secured by the disposition of the armies, the discipline of the camp, the skill of the commanding officer, but more than all, by the love of that illustrious burning in the bosom of the citizen soldier, which secured the supremacy of the civil over the military authority. The organization for victory was complete before the declaration of martial law only dimmed its blaring glory. The declaration of martial law is the suspension of the civil existence of a people. Its long continuance is the death of civil government. The mixture of civil and martial law in the government of a country is an absurdity, for which law dictionaries, common sense, and free government has refused to appropriate names. Yet this is the motley jargon of the President, subject to these manifest distinctions. We accept the President's proposition, that he is invested, by the laws of war, with the powers of war as prescribed by the articles of war. We accept of him the right as Commander-in-Chief of whom? The citizen non-combatants? Women and children? No. Only soldiers and seamen in actual service with such citizens as place themselves in such immediate contact with the army, as by the articles of war, subjects them to the government of the camp. By what authority, then, does he banish citizens from their homes, their property, and their families? Not by authority of the Constitution of the United States, it grants no such powers. Not by the laws of the country, there are no such laws—there can be none. Not by the articles of war—the articles of war contemplate no trial of citizens, and Congress has no power to give authority even to courts-martial to try citizens. They must be tried on indictment by a jury in the district where the offence is committed.

Has the oppression of men, the imprisonment of citizens by soldiers, the whole nameless catalogue of wrongs suffered by the people and inflicted by that President, any higher authority, any clearer justification in law than the banishment of citizens—a prerogative which the British monarch has never dared to exercise in modern times.

We were not made for war. Whatever may be its apparent good, war is a fearful calamity. But when war is constant, it is a civil war—wrong, and forgiveness of evil. But the President contemplates the return of peace as a time for barbarian negroes to lord it over white men, "with silent tongues and clenched teeth and steady eye and well-poised bayonet." But he reminds the white men who differ with him in opinion that they shall not be able to forget that, with "malignant heart and deceitful speech," they have hindered the triumph of his opinions.

"Malice," "malignant," "partisan," are words peculiar to the vocabulary of the President. They are becoming entirely common in the present time. He, too, speaks of "deceitful speech," as though the nation in slumber had forgotten the transpiring events of the past two years. What promise has he not violated? What pledge has he not broken? What oath, registered in Heaven, has he not sacrilegiously broken on earth?

Before the assembled multitudes of the nation, with uplifted hand, he swore to maintain, defend, and preserve the Constitution. He gave out orders to have all men repeat the sacred oath. Just after all men had been sworn, the President treats his oath as a practical joke, and suspends the Constitution.

He pledges his honor to obey the Chicago platform and maintain its doctrines as the law of the land. The Chicago platform, with all its faults, did declare in favor of "free speech," "free press," "free conscience," trial by jury, and the rights of States.

After the people had reluctantly accepted the last alternative—this platform, the President suppressed free speech, suspended a free press, abolished trial by jury, wiped out State lines, abolished State institutions, arrested judges and members of State legislatures, and declares the supremacy of military law. Then the people are willing to be governed even by military law, rather than be left in anarchy, if they might first know its mandates and avoid its penalties.

As soon as military law was understood to be the rule of government, military mobs, excesses, and outrages were perpetrated everywhere, and the people denied redress from military courts, or protection from military authority. Military law was then suspended, and the announcement made that the country was placed under the higher law—the law of the church, and of God, and of Heaven. This was an old law: "to love the Lord thy God with all thy mind and all thy soul and all thy strength, and to love thy neighbor as thyself." No sooner had this higher law been promulgated than the Christ and God were deposed from the land and an idolatrous worship inaugurated—engages delivered in his honor, and blasphemous songs of "glory hallelujah," sung to the praise and memory of a felon executed for murder and robbery—John Brown.

This "deceitful speech," this public perfidy, this monstrous breach of good faith and honor, appalled all America, astounded all Europe, strengthened the pretensions of the revolutionary State for revolution, and chilled the hopes of the law-abiding for the return of law, and government and peace.

The President says he acknowledges himself responsible to the people. He has shamefully violated the trust which he reposed on him. He answers "deceitful speech" by government-breaking in the bye-word of bad faith everywhere. He speaks of malice—his administration being its chief exemplar.

The people of Pennsylvania are intensely devoted to the Union—their interest in its perpetuity truly absorbs every other question. To restore the Union—without restoring the Constitution which bound the States together. Thaddeus Stevens, the organ of the President in Pennsylvania and the leader of the Republican party in Congress, says: "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, God forbid it." That such a man with such a record should lead a party in Pennsylvania is itself sufficient to arouse suspicion. This Puritan emissary of New England Atheism—Canada thistle in the rich soil of Pennsylvania

—was transplanted in an early day. His first entrance into public life was an exhibition of that pragmatic spirit of persecution which has marked his whole course. He, as the leader of an inquisitorial faction, who clambered into the State Capitol as serpents drag their slimy folds through crevices, and straggled to dizzy heights.

On his motion—in violation of the Constitution of the United States and that of Pennsylvania—venerable ministers of the Gospel, Judges of the Courts, quiet, inoffensive farmers and mechanics, were arrested and brought before a self-constituted star chamber to suffer insult for retaining their membership in a Masonic lodge.

In the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, he withheld his name from the organic law, because it denied political equality to negroes, whom he had made his social equals. He inaugurated the bucket war in this city, to defeat a lawful election by the people of the State. A speculator in railroads, the very sight of his own public wrongs became an eye-sore and drove him from Adams county. Like the serpent, he struck his poisonous fangs into the merciful hand of his kind-hearted benefactor. This viper, by the institutions of this free country elevated from the humblest walk of life to the highest position in the gift of the people, takes a solemn oath to support the Constitution; and, as though perjury were sweeter to his poisoned taste than honey, and more delicious to his envenomed mind than the honey-comb, in the presence of his own constituents, with uplifted hand, appealing to Heaven, he asks the God of truth to attest his violated honor and broken faith, and cries with emphasis, "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. God forbid it." It has been the business of his life to taunt, to swagger and bully, to insult and overawe every man who differed with him in opinion, or thwarted the purposes of his ambition. The vernacular of the sewer, the garbage of literature, the dialect of the fish market, the expletives of billingsgate, the by-words of the calaboose, the cant phrases of the lower deck of steamboats, and the nomenclature of the Five Points were studied by him, until slander and libel, vituperation and detraction, were reduced to a science and followed as a business. He exhibited his capacity as a common scold and cultivated his talent as calumniator at the bar and on the stump. He prepared his tirades for newspapers, and incorporated them into his speeches, until he had gained him a national reputation, upon the ground that his scolding of speechology was without parallel in the land. But after drinking from the exhaustless fountain of his own malevolent bitterness, until swollen with rage, inflated with egotism, and wild with ambition, he has lifted the flood-gates of his heart to pour forth his depravity, sparing in denunciation neither age or sex. In all his vast resources he could scarcely husband language adequate to the truthful portrayal of his own wickedness and puffed-out, pictured without exaggeration, and painted in modest colors.

The issue is made up. "The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was"—our creed, our faith, our hope, our salvation. Stevens says, "God forbid it." Stevens is responded to by Sumner. It is a confession of faith of the Republican party. With this creed as the basis, our nationality must perish without hope. Is there no remedy? Is there no hope? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician here? Change your public servants; change your manner of administration; execute the laws; elevate the Constitution to its supremacy; and the Union will be restored to its integrity.—Give to the country Democratic rule, and the Democracy will give back peace and unity to the country. The history, prestige and moral power of the Democratic party would secure to the Union peace, to the American continent Republican government for ever and every-thing. The Democratic rule, each relinquishing American possession at the bidding of the Democratic party, will each retire at her approach into power. Under its administration European empires for half a century courted our favor, conciliated our friendship and exemplified for our nationality the most profound respect. When the Democracy return to power Europe will know it and feel it keenly. She will learn it from a change of Ministers, from a change of policy. She will witness her Austrian princes from the Mexican throne. It will be the duty, the business of the Democratic party to make her retire—to forget all quarrels at home and add to Texas, Florida, California, New Mexico and the Louisiana purchase, Northern Mexico, and extend republican government over the whole American continent, revive her old policy with renewed vigor. With the Democratic party in power and with their policy revived, the South, knowing our determination and appreciating our justice, will come back to "the Union as it was" and submit to "the Constitution as it is." His she must do, assured of her rights under Democracy rule; this she will do. Democracy, Union, Liberty and the Constitution, now and forever, one and inseparable. All will bring back peace to the country, the soldier to his family, hope to the land, and happiness to the people.

New York has taken her proud stand; New Jersey has rallied to her side. In your State invasion, Seymour and Parker did more to repel the invaders than did Curtin and Tod. Let Pennsylvania be true to herself, true to the Union, true to the Constitution, true to liberty.

For the great work, let her proud record stand well, and shame all the past. Let her choose the man for the hour—not mere talker, speculator, demagogue or revolutionist. Give to the people a jurist who understands the law; a patriot whose sons have poured out their blood in defence of the nation's honor; a statesman who will protect your rights against all enemies; a Christian who will rule the people according to law in the love of country, in the fear of God.

Happily combined are all these rare elements in the person of the Democratic candidate for Governor—George W. Woodward.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and post office address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

CHARLES J. RIDDLE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story.

Chairman—Hon. Charles J. Riddle. Secretary—James F. Shinn. Treasurer—Col. William H. Ketchum. The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS. Saturday, October 3.

Plough Tavern, Berks county. First School House, Berks county. Pottsville, Schuylkill county. Kimberville, Chester county. Bowman's Lebanon county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Newtown, Bucks county. Woodbury, Berks county. Pottsville, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Belmont, Centre county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Hollers, York county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Belmont, Centre county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Winfield, Union county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Monday, October 3. Woodberry, Bedford county.

Tuesday, October 4. Indiana, Indiana county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Shelby, Shelby county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Thursday, October 5. Carlisle, Cumberland county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Downingtown, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Pottsville, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Kittanning, Armstrong county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Pottsville, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

Morgantown, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

New Columbia, Luzerne county. [To be addressed by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS. SENATOR, DANIEL D. BOAS, of Harrisburg.

ASSEMBLY, J. WESLEY AYL, Harrisburg. CHAS. H. ZIEGLER, Reed township.

SHERIFF, JOHN RAYMOND, Middletown.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, T. A. HAMILTON, (3 years), Harrisburg. JACOB BUCK, (1 year), Upper Paxton.

RECORDER, JAMES MORNING, Jefferson. TREASURER, DR. DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxton.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN BUCK, West Hanover. AUDITOR, JAMES MCORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

TO DEMOCRATIC EDITORS AND PRINTERS. IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Many of the newspapers in the interior of the State are printing the name of our candidate for Supreme Judge, "Walter B." instead of Walter H. Lowrie, which is the proper way. This mistake, especially if carried out in the printing, will result in thousands of votes. Let editors and printers at once look to this, and print the name hereafter WALTER H. LOWRIE.

"War Democrats." Whenever a renegade is fished out of the Democratic party by the silver-baited hook of the Abolitionists, he is immediately put in training for the stump, from which elevated position he unblushingly proclaims himself a "War Democrat," and launches out in foul-mouthed abuse of the party which he has just apostatized. "War Democrats," forsooth! The shameless rascals have a little appetit for war as Jack Falstaff or his friend Pistol. Who ever heard of one of these loud-mouthed "War Democrats" putting on a private's uniform, shouldering his musket, and marching to face the enemy? They are generally the most sly and crafty of men, and are in creation—mercenary creatures who have their eyes upon the treasury instead of the tented field—preaching war to the brave men who do the fighting and die for their country at the poor pay of eleven dollars a month. Catch these fellows—bought up Democrats—going to the "war" they talk so much about. They sold themselves for no such purpose. Their business is to humbug the people, and line their pockets with the proceeds of their shame. There is nothing in their contract which calls upon them to run any risk of life or limb—they take great care of their health—they keep aloof from all danger of bullets and bayonets—they never lodge on the damp ground—they repose under shingled or slated roofs on beds of down—they live upon the fat of the land—they eat, drink, and are merry, while the poor soldier, in whose welfare they hypocritically profess to feel so deep an interest, unthought of by them, is satisfying the cravings of his stomach with salt pork and hard tack, toiling on his long and weary march, unsheltered from the elements, or shedding his life-blood upon the battle-field. If we had the power to launch one course, that would consume whatever it fell upon, these blatant "War Democrats" should have the benefit of it.

Democratic Meetings. The Democracy of the whole State seem to be thoroughly aroused. Every where monster meetings are being held, and the people flocking by thousands and tens of thousands to attend them, to consult together and arrange plans for "opening" victory on the 13th, and "subjugating" the subjugators. The signs are propitious, and, with unceasing vigilance, unflinching zeal, and continued energy, success is inevitable.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Two monster meetings were held in this county, one at Washington Square, on the 26th, and the other at Pottsville, on the 28th of September. The Washington Square meeting was presided over by Charles H. Rile, and addressed by L. Myron-Slack, Esq., of Cohanocott, Hon. John D. Stiles, Hon. Chas. Tageroll, Dr. R. H. Acker, Dr. C. H. Hill, and H. Miller, Esq.

The meeting at Pottsville was the largest that has been held there since the great Polk meeting in 1844. Gen. John H. Hobart presided, and the multitude was addressed by Hon. C. W. Carrigan, and Hon. Wm. H. Witte.

One of the largest meetings ever held in the county assembled at Williamsport on the 17th. The people flocked in from every section of the county, in carriages, wagons, on horseback, and on foot, and when the hour for organizing arrived, the people were there in their majesty and strength to "put it through."

Gov. Packer presided, and made a short speech. The speakers on the occasion were Hon. Hester Clymer, of Reading, Hon. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, Hon. A. V. Parsons, of Philadelphia, and J. H. Orvis, Esq., of Beltsford.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Two large and enthusiastic meetings have recently been held in Sullivan county—one at Forksville and the other at Laporte. Hon. John A. Speaker presided over the meeting at Forksville, and telling speeches were made by John H. Orvis, Esq., of Beltsford, General Brindle, of Lycoming county, and Judge Bedford, of Sullivan. The meeting adjourned with six cheers for Woodward, Lowrie, and the speakers.

Judge Bedford presided at the meeting at Laporte. The speakers were Col. Levi L. Tate, Col. Brindle, and Hon. Geo. D. Jackson. The spirit of the meeting was fine, and the business was wound up with three hearty cheers for Woodward, Lowrie, and the Union.

Never were the Democracy of the State more active, determined, and confident of success than they are now, and, unless the signs of the times are entirely unreliable, they will not be disappointed. Renegades from Democracy—A Peep at Them. In these degenerate days, when the Abolitionists can crow over cheap purchases of mercenary wretches from the Democratic ranks, and impose upon the unreflecting and those whose sources of information are limited, by parading their mongrel stock as full-blooded, honest Democrats, who have joined their standard from pure motives, it is well to raise the veil and let in a little light. We hazard nothing in asserting that not a single intelligent Democrat has joined the Abolition party, and now gives his support to Curtin and Lincoln, who has not sold himself for a price, in money or its equivalent. Their professions of sincerity are the thinnest moonshine; the reasons they give for the change—invariably sudden—are themselves from public contempt, which each man of them feels that he deserves. Hardly a single one of the new batch of converts in this State was ever a man of note in the Democratic party, or commanded, to any great degree, its respect or confidence. Generally they were looked upon as obstacles in the path of progress, greedy seekers after office, mere speculators and traffickers in politics, who held their principles loosely about them, ready to be cast off whenever a good bargain could be made by an exchange.

Another thing strikes us somewhat forcibly. Most of the men who have recently apostatized from the Democratic party were noted for their extreme views—their radicalism—their strong Southern aspect. If we were asked to point out the man who, more than any other in the whole range of our acquaintance, approximated what might, in the North, be considered a secessionist and a rebel—a revolutionist and a traitor—we should indicate Col. Thomas C. MacDowell, whose heart seemed wholly wedded to Secession, and whose tongue never wavered in praise of her glime, her sons, her institutions and her acts. We are not of the number of those who have ever believed in the existence of disloyalty or treason to any dangerous extent in the North, except in the Abolition party, which stands upon a foundation of fanaticism, disloyalty and treason; but if there ever was a man in the Democratic ranks whose conversation and actions indicated a lurking element of disloyalty and treason, Colonel MacDowell was the man. We wish to do no injustice to him, or others like him, who have apostatized for reasons satisfactory to themselves—but he knows, and they know, (those like him, we mean,) that what we have said is true—that they were extreme men—radical in their views—equivalent in their eulogies of the South—biting in their denunciations of Lincoln, Curtin, their measures and their party—and that, in short, their "walk and conversation" would have been more appropriate in the latitude of Charleston than Harrisburg. At the time we attributed these eccentricities to a want of balance of mind, to infatuation and fanaticism, rather than to a deliberately formed design to bring the North—but now, since these gentlemen have joined the enemies of constitutional government, and are working to disrupt the Union, we are persuaded that they were sincere, and that their apostasy is the result of a noble motive—they satisfy their "lust of gain," and at the same time place themselves in position where they can better serve the cause of the South, by bringing about a permanent separation, and of course securing the independence of the Confederacy.

We cannot conclude the article better than by appending the following remarks of the *Journal of Commerce*, which are exactly in point: "Before the present war began there were some Northern men, connected with the Democratic party, who were notorious for their close alliance with the extreme Southern wing of the party, and whose expressions of devotion to the South led them into extravagances which were even then regarded by many as evidence of an inordinate craving for power and office. We remember one man who pledged himself to surrender a musket and fight for the South if the differences over colonization in war, and whose scripture quotations in political speeches were always most apt and to the point when they were used by him in defending the views of Southern men, and in attack-

COLUMBIA COUNTY. The anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution was celebrated by five thousand people, assembled in Mass Meeting at Orangeville, Columbia county, on the 17th of September. The ladies were present in large numbers, and the best spirits prevailed. Hon. Peck E. At presided. The meeting was addressed by Victor E. Piolet, Esq., of Bradford county, and Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., of Berks county. Mr. Piolet explained to the people the manner in which Andy Curtin managed the public affairs, swindling the soldiers and plundering the treasury. Mr. Ermentrout dealt hard blows at the Federal administration and showed the importance of electing Woodward, Woodward, Lowrie, and civil liberty.

LYCOMING COUNTY. One of the largest meetings ever held in the county assembled at Williamsport on the 17th. The people flocked in from every section of the county, in carriages, wagons, on horseback, and on foot, and when the hour for organizing arrived, the people were there in their majesty and strength to "put it through."

Gov. Packer presided, and made a short speech. The speakers on the occasion were Hon. Hester Clymer, of Reading, Hon. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, Hon. A. V. Parsons, of Philadelphia, and J. H. Orvis, Esq., of Beltsford.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Two large and enthusiastic meetings have recently been held in Sullivan county—one at Forksville and the other at Laporte. Hon. John A. Speaker presided over the meeting at Forksville, and telling speeches were made by John H. Orvis, Esq., of Beltsford, General Brindle, of Lycoming county, and Judge Bedford, of Sullivan. The meeting adjourned with six cheers for Woodward, Lowrie, and the speakers.

Judge Bedford presided at the meeting at Laporte. The speakers were Col. Levi L. Tate, Col. Brindle, and Hon. Geo. D. Jackson. The spirit of the meeting was fine, and the business was wound up with three hearty cheers for Woodward, Lowrie, and the Union.

Never were the Democracy of the State more active, determined, and confident of success than they are now, and, unless the signs of the times are entirely unreliable, they will not be disappointed. Renegades from Democracy—A Peep at Them. In these degenerate days, when the Abolitionists can crow over cheap purchases of mercenary wretches from the Democratic ranks, and impose upon the unreflecting and those whose sources of information are limited, by parading their mongrel stock as full-blooded, honest Democrats, who have joined their standard from pure motives, it is well to raise the veil and let in a little light. We hazard nothing in asserting that not a single intelligent Democrat has joined the Abolition party, and now gives his support to Curtin and Lincoln, who has not sold himself for a price, in money or its equivalent. Their professions of sincerity are the thinnest moonshine; the reasons they give for the change—invariably sudden—are themselves from public contempt, which each man of them feels that he deserves. Hardly a single one of the new batch of converts in this State was ever a man of note in the Democratic party, or commanded, to any great degree, its respect or confidence. Generally they were looked upon as obstacles in the path of progress, greedy seekers after office, mere speculators and traffickers in politics, who held their principles loosely about them, ready to be cast off whenever a good bargain could be made by an exchange.

Another thing strikes us somewhat forcibly. Most of the men who have recently apostatized from the Democratic party were noted for their extreme views—their radicalism—their strong Southern aspect. If we were asked to point out the man who, more than any other in the whole range of our acquaintance, approximated what might, in the North, be considered a secessionist and a rebel—a revolutionist and a traitor—we should indicate Col. Thomas C. MacDowell, whose heart seemed wholly wedded to Secession, and whose tongue never wavered in praise of her glime, her sons, her institutions and her acts. We are not of the number of those who have ever believed in the existence of disloyalty or treason to any dangerous extent in the North, except in the Abolition party, which stands upon a foundation of fanaticism, disloyalty and treason; but if there ever was a man in the Democratic ranks whose conversation and actions indicated a lurking element of disloyalty and treason, Colonel MacDowell was the man. We wish to do no injustice to him, or others like him, who have apostatized for reasons satisfactory to themselves—but he knows, and they know, (those like him, we mean,) that what we have said is true—that they were extreme men—radical in their views—equivalent in their eulogies of the South—biting in their denunciations of Lincoln, Curtin, their measures and their party—and that, in short, their "walk and conversation" would have been more appropriate in the latitude of Charleston than Harrisburg. At the time we attributed these eccentricities to a want of balance of mind, to infatuation and fanaticism, rather than to a deliberately formed design to bring the North—but now, since these gentlemen have joined the enemies of constitutional government, and are working to disrupt the Union, we are persuaded that they were sincere, and that their apostasy is the result of a noble motive—they satisfy their "lust of gain," and at the same time place themselves in position where they can better serve the cause of the South, by bringing about a permanent separation, and of course securing the independence of the Confederacy.

We cannot conclude the article better than by appending the following remarks of the *Journal of Commerce*, which are exactly in point: "Before the present war began there were some Northern men, connected with the Democratic party, who were notorious for their close alliance with the extreme Southern wing of the party, and whose expressions of devotion to the South led them into extravagances which were even then regarded by many as evidence of an inordinate craving for power and office. We remember one man who pledged himself to surrender a musket and fight for the South if the differences over colonization in war, and whose scripture quotations in political speeches were always most apt and to the point when they were used by him in defend-

ing the views of Southern men, and in attack-

ing Abolitionism. This man is now a grateful receiver of Abolition votes and a loud mouthed advocate of Abolition doctrines. \* \* \* Political managers see the value of buying and using such men. The promise of office, or of opportunities of plunder, is sufficient to catch them. They carry with them a few, sometimes enough votes to change the majority in a close State or district, and thus a corrupt bargain with a corrupt politician is perhaps sufficiently influential to determine the majority in a House of Congress and lead the country to ruin.

It becomes wise men and true patriots to beware of these changing demagogues. They are the worst class of American politicians because they are always in the market. The purchaser knows where to go when he desires to make a bargain, and there are political managers in the country who are always ready to count the money cost of destroying their country, and to go deliberately to work and pay the price."

REBEL ACCOUNTS. 11TH AND 12TH CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SENT TO ROSECRANS—GEN. WEITZEL DEFEATED AND KILLED—REBEL LOSS AT CHICKAMAUGA—BURNSIDE RETREATING, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The *Richmond Examiner*, of the 29th ult., contains a statement that Gen. Lee has officially communicated to the War Department that the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac have gone to Gen. Rosecrans. The same paper has a Mobile dispatch of the 26th, stating that General Weitzel had been defeated and killed by General Dick Taylor, at Napoleon, La. The rebel loss at the battle of Chickamauga is stated at 12,500. Gen. Burnside is said to have retreated towards Knoxville. The rebels have occupied Jonesboro'.

PAROLED SAILORS—DESERTER'S STORY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The crews of the gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite*, lately captured in the Bahamas, the crew of the *Wabash*, taken in Charleston harbor, and the boat's crew of the *Niphon*, captured at New Inlet, North Carolina, have arrived here, under a flag of truce, as paroled prisoners. They number, in all, about sixty men. Accompanying these is a deserter from the Richmond City battalion, named Charles Hutchins, belonging to Brooklyn, N. Y.

He says there are from ten to eleven thousand rebel troops in the neighborhood of Richmond; that the Merrimac is lying near Jones' Bluff; that a third of iron clad is in the stocks, and that five small gunboats are being made at the Bluffs. Nearly all the sailors are there. About five hundred have been sent to Charleston, under command of Capt. Pegrum.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—We have five day's later news from Arkansas, which states that the rebel General Price has retreated to Arkadelphia, joining Kirby Smith. The whole rebel force at Arkadelphia, with conscripts and other reinforcements, does not exceed three thousand.

THE BOSTON DRAFT RIOTERS. BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The trial of the Prince street rioters, who opposed the draft and almost killed the assistant provost marshal, last July, resumed, to-day, in the acquittal of all the persons on a point of law raised by Mr. Lennott. The point was, that the assistant provost marshal who served the notices on the drafted persons was not proved to be an officer.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—A letter from the steamer *Seminole*, from Rio del Norte, dated September 12, says that the most valuable prize of the war has been captured by the *Seminole*, under Commander Bolando. She was of British build, over 300 feet long, and showed British colors. She has evidently been fitted out in England for a rebel man-of-war.

CAUSE OF GRUND'S DEATH. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Mr. Grund's death was caused by an attack of apoplexy excited by the appearance of a crowd before his residence, on their way to serenade Gen. McClellan, and Judge Woodward. He ran in haste to the police station, where he fell exhausted, and in ten minutes expired.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLES IN GEORGIA. A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, Sept. 28, furnishes the following interesting incidents of the recent battles in Northern Georgia: "Our army captured about 1,500 prisoners, and brought them to Chattanooga, marching them along with our retreating and disorganized forces on Sunday afternoon. Longstreet's men could be easily distinguished by their soldierly bearing and excellent clothing. All of the prisoners, however, were comfortably clad. Gen. Reynolds had a narrow escape from capture on Sunday afternoon. He was surrounded by rebel infantry while rallying some of his men, and barely succeeded in eluding them.

"Few wagons were lost. It was fortunate that the enemy's cavalry did not attempt to harass them during Sunday's disorder. Indeed, they took no part in the action, being apparently disheartened by their many recent defeats.

"Probably not less than 2,000 of our badly wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Those who were slightly wounded escaped. The road from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, a distance of 40 miles, was lined with the slightly wounded, walking to the latter point to embark for Nashville. Details of surgeons were made from our army to remain with the wounded who fell into the enemy's hands.

"It was a fortunate circumstance for our army that the country in the rear of Sunday's fight is remarkably open, and abounds in several good roads, all leading to Chattanooga. The enemy held but two of these roads, and many of our stragglers escaped by the remaining ones. Considering his achievement in crushing one of our wings, it is indeed strange that the number of prisoners taken by him does not greatly exceed the number secured by ourselves.

"The trains have all been moved to the north side of the river, and if forced to retreat, Rosecrans has several practicable lines."

REBEL NEWS. A DISPATCH FROM BRAGG—WHAT THE REBELS WON AND WHAT THEY LOST. NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24.—The report from General Bragg's last night was unfavorable. Our prisoners will reach seven thousand, of whom two thousand stand of colors and guns, thirty-six pieces of artillery, and have already collected over fifteen thousand small arms over and above those left on the field by our killed and wounded. More men are being found.

ROSECRANS HAS TWO LINES OF DEFENSE ON THE ROAD TO CHATTANOOGA, SIX HUNDRED YARDS APART. He has one pontoon bridge across the river, which is crowded with wagons, and the impression is that he brings them over as they are needed. Gen. Longstreet commands the river and railroad below Chattanooga.

Gen. Hood was doing well on Thursday. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed twelve thousand. The Yankee loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will reach twenty-eight

thousand. Five Yankee hospitals are in our hands full of wounded.

FROM EUROPE. By the Europa with Liverpool dates to the 19th, we have the following: GREAT BRITAIN. It is rumored that the Confederate envoy at London has been withdrawn as a consequence of the meanness of the British Government. A letter from Richmond in the *Confederate organ*, the *Index*, speaks of the probability of an early recall of the representatives of the South from England on account of the attitude of the British Government. The *London Star* fears that it is the intention of the French Government to speedily recognize the Confederates. It adduces various acts and demonstrations to justify the belief, and comes to the conclusion that we must be prepared for French recognition before long.

The *London Herald*, advertising the rumored probable recall of Mr. Mason from London, says it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated. The *Herald* hints that it has been through the suggestion of Mr. Adams that Mr. Mason has been excluded from official intercourse with the British Government.

FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says a new loan for the Confederates is contemplated. The French Government has certainly not thrown any difficulty in the way of the pirate Florida. Capt. Maffit resigned the command on account of ill-health. Lieut. Barney probably takes command.

One of the reasons given for the decline in the Paris Bourse is an apprehension by some operators that the decision in the case of the Florida may lead to unpleasant feelings between France and the Federal Government. The U. S. frigate *Constellation* arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th inst.

The Paris *Pays* says the English journals are mistaken in looking upon the note lately published in the *Monitor* as a step towards recognition—it was merely a recognition of belligerent rights. If the Emperor's Government believed itself bound to recognize the Confederates and establish official relations at all, it would do so openly and not by indirect means.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, late chaplain in the rebel army, has been lecturing before the Samtzen Club at Liverpool. He charged the New England clergy with instigating the war, and asserted that the war would soon end when President Lincoln loses the clerical support. He declared that the South had the means of carrying on the war for years to come, but nevertheless was ready to lay down the sword, and leave the questions at issue to the ballot.

The *Opinion Nationale* believes itself able to state that the English Cabinet, fearing that France may take possession of Mexico, is strongly endeavoring to persuade the Emperor of Austria to consent to the acceptance of the Mexican throne by Maximilian. The same paper says that a Mexican loan is spoken of, to be effected in London as soon as the Archduke is officially proclaimed. The Emperor also said that 8,000 Irishmen would be enrolled for service in the new Empire. These statements caused a material improvement in Mexican securities in London.

The *Times*' city article remarks that the employment of Irish troops is calculated to prevent the United States from undertaking any aggression upon the new monarchy. The Russian reply to the English note is published. It professes an ardent desire to restore tranquility in Poland. Discussions could only end in establishing divergence of views, and desires to assume all the responsibilities, and hopes the principle of non-interference will be maintained, which Russia had constantly respected.

The market was rather dull on the 18th for funds.