

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—ARTICLE I, Amendments Con. U. S.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS, SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—ARTICLE 2, Amendments Con. U. S.

THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO BE SECURE IN THEIR PERSONS, HOUSES, PAPERS, AND EFFECTS, AGAINST UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES, SHALL NOT BE VIOLATED, AND NO WARRANTS SHALL ISSUE, BUT UPON PROBABLE CAUSE, SUPPORTED BY OATH OR AFFIRMATION, AND PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING THE PLACE TO BE SEARCHED, AND THE PERSONS OR THINGS TO BE SEIZED.—ARTICLE 4, Amendments Con. U. S.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, NOR BE DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY, WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.—ARTICLE 5, Amendments Con. U. S.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have Compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.—ARTICLE 6, Amendments Con. U. S.

That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.—Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.

INTRODUCTORY. Half a score, or more, of years have now elapsed, since we, as the conductor of a public journal in this place, bade, as we then thought, a final adieu to our patrons, the public, and the press. The separation was not made, on our part, without some feeling of regret. It was from a community endeared to us by many associations and ties—the associations of childhood and of manhood; from patrons who had encouraged our early struggles—by whose favor we had prospered and triumphed. Altered, however, by high hopes forth into the world we went "wool gathering," but alas, we return and find ourselves sadly shorn. And now, after years of worse than fruitless toil and anxiety, we anew commence the strife of life. In so doing, we introduce to the reader the initial number of the "Maryland Free Press," and through its columns, with him hope to hold familiar intercourse, for many and better days to come.

To the end that no one may be induced to afford us "aid and comfort," under a misapprehension, we deem it but the "fair thing" to proclaim, in the outset, our intentions and the principles which shall govern us in the publication of the "Free Press."

It is intended that in its tone the "Free Press" shall be Independent and Impudent, Fearless and Free.

To blow on whom we please," At the same time, we shall strive to avoid running into licentiousness; presenting such a sheet as cannot, by the most timid be deemed "dangerous," and whose suppression can never be regarded as a "Military necessity."

We shall deem it a duty, as well as a pleasure to advocate the cause of "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." Claiming, as we do, a wide distinction between the Government and the Administration, we shall exercise the freedom guaranteed us by the Constitution, of criticising the acts of this, or any other administration, regardless of forts, ropes or bayonets, lawless mobs, or private malice. We believe a Government may be, like our own, "the best the world ever saw;" all that could be asked or desired, and yet the administration of that government be miserably corrupt and intolerably tyrannical. Treason to the constitution and laws is a luxury, we have reason to think, as extensively indulged in by those in high places, as by the masses, and we shall be far from sanctioning it in the one and condemning it in the other.

In alluding to or discussing the exciting topics of the day, our efforts shall be steadily devoted to allaying the bitterness of feeling at present alienating neighbors, friends and families; to pouring oil upon the troubled waters; to conciliation and peace.

We shall devote a considerable portion of our space to the interests of those "who wield the plough and spade"—the Farmer; nor shall we be unmindful of the wants of those "sons of toil"—the mechanic and working man. In short, we shall seek to render this paper a welcome visitor at every fireside; to fairly represent all classes and shades of opinion, some few of the ills of the day excepted, abolitionism particularly.

The Elections. The Elections held in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, this month; have resulted in the complete success of the Democratic tickets in the three first, and of the Radical Republicans in the latter. Occurring as they have, so close on the heels of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, the result cannot be regarded in any other light than as a signal rebuke to the policy therein indicated, particularly, when it is known that it was made an issue in the contest.

Elections will be held in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts during next week; the probable result of which we hope to be able to give in our next issue—Secretary Stanton and the mob permitting.

Thanks Due. For various acts of kindness in getting out our first number we are indebted to our neighbors of the "Herald."

"The Constitution as it is," May be found on the first page of this day's issue, in a correct and reliable form. Let every one who is not already familiar with its principles, provisions and limitations, give it cautious perusal and consideration, and then lay it by for future reference, provided, they have it not in a more convenient form.

It is a document plain and simple—addressed to the common sense of the people, and teaches them their rights as well as their duties. 'Tis true, demagogues, "Who'd turn the wheel world upside down, To put their 'ves at p," frequently do, by the exercise of a diabolical ingenuity, torture a construction of it as will best conceal or justify their own base designs, while others, yet more deeply sunk in depravity, boldly set at defiance its plainest provisions, pleading in extenuation, "a higher law" or a "Military necessity."

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the land—the law controlling all others—the Bond and the only Bond of the Union:—"It is all that gives us a National character," and the safety of ourselves and our free institutions depends greatly upon its strict construction.—It stands as a monument to the patriotism and wisdom—to the spirit of concession and compromise which actuated our "rebel" sires, and "if there ever was a period in the history of our country, which called upon us to look back upon the blessings which it has brought, it is now"—now when it is sneered at, trampled upon, denounced as "a league with hell and a covenant with death."

A Word with the Reader. Without the preliminaries which usually herald the advent of a new publication, such as the issuing of a prospectus and the soliciting of subscribers, we present the first number of the "Free Press," for the approval or disapproval of the public. Those to whom this number may be sent for inspection, and who, from any cause, do not feel disposed to encourage our enterprise, will please return it, in order that their names may be expunged from our list. Those who do not return this number will be deemed as desiring to become subscribers, and may expect to have the paper mailed or delivered regularly hereafter, as also in proper time, to be called upon for something substantial to equalize exchanges.

Out Pensioners. There is, we find, an opinion prevalent among the people that a gross abuse exists in the matter of Out Pensioners. There are instances, it is said, of persons pensioned upon the country, who have no just claim to be so; and of pensions being paid where the party for whose benefit they were granted has long since deceased. We have no knowledge of the correctness of these complaints, but it might be productive of good results if the board of County Commissioners would call for "persons and papers." The taxes now legally and illegally imposed upon the people are distressingly heavy, and frauds of this kind, if they exist, should be guarded against.

The Local News. One of the departments of the "Free Press," to which it is our purpose to pay particular attention, is the Local News of the town and county. It is a department which adds greatly to the interest of a paper, and in making it complete, we can be substantially aided by our friends if they will communicate to us such items of interest, as may, from time to time, transpire in their several neighborhoods. In their correspondence, however, we would not have them invade the privacy of the family circle, or dabble in the filthy pools of neighborhood squabbles and scandal, but to furnish such items as will be of substantial interest and information, at home and abroad.

Despite not the day of Small Things. The proportions of the "Free Press," it is true, are not of the magnificent order, nevertheless, the quantity of reading matter contained in its columns will be found large.—We hope, ere long, to see it greatly grow in strength and stature, but the realization of this hope will depend much on its patrons.—If they will but remember that deeds are fruits, and words but leaves—will pay in coin instead of compliments, it will materially aid and encourage the design we entertain of enlarging and otherwise improving the paper, at no very distant day.

A Useful Institution. The presence hereabouts of the Army of the Potomac, and our close proximity to the battle fields of South Mountain and Antietam, call for a great influx of strangers, and with them, currency of every conceivable species—gold and silver excepted. Much of it being on the bogus order, and business men find a Counterfeit Detector a most useful institution for reference. The best policy is to refuse, when offered by strangers, all notes with which you are not perfectly familiar.

THANKSGIVING DAY. His Excellency A. W. Bradford, by virtue of Federal bayonets, Governor of the State of Maryland, has issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 27th day of November, to be observed by the people of the State as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer. This is in accordance with the usual custom for many years past, and no doubt will be very generally observed.

Prepare for Execution. Not by the sword or any other violent process, but by the strong arm of civil law, all ye against whom judgments are standing unpaid, or who have not complied with the provisions of the stay law, which expires on to-morrow.—These provisions require payment of one fifth of the claim, with the costs and interest in full, which entitles the debtor to another stay of four months.

"On to Richmond." From what we can gather from the Northern papers, and from our own observations here, we are induced to believe that an onward movement of the Army is in progress. This will be gratifying intelligence to the whole country, but particularly to the Farmers of this county, who having already suffered greatly, began to have dim visions of an Army in winter quarters in their midst. We shall watch and chronicle their movement as faithfully and impartially as circumstances will permit.

Ice—The First of the Season. The copious and much needed showers of rain, which commenced falling on Sunday morning, and continued throughout the day and a portion of the night, was succeeded by a cold snap, producing, on Monday morning, in exposed situations, a thin coat of ice. The nights and mornings still continue cool, but the noon-day sun still gives evidence of great power.

Errors & Omissions. In consequence of the hurriedly-attended upon the issue of our first number errors may be expected, typographical and otherwise. We hope to mend ere long in appearance and manners.

"People in Glass Houses," &c. "We should think ill of the Confederates if on any terms whatever they consented to accept as fellow countrymen the mercenary hordes of ruffians by whom their country has been desolated. And the acceptance of Northern submission would be an arbitrary and sound policy as to right feeling and patriotic instincts. The Union can only be reconstructed by giving certain powers, however limited, to the federal government, and binding over the Northern States to observe certain conditions of the federal compact. They cannot be excluded from all share in the federal power; sooner or later, probably within ten years, they must recover by force of wealth and numbers; their ascendancy at Washington, and then the work of the two last years would have to be done over again. If any paper constitution, if any guarantee, if any oath, could bind the Northern States to the observance of their federal duties and preclude them from interfering in the internal affairs of their neighbors, the old constitution would have sufficed. That constitution they violated habitually and systematically. Their preachers inculcated the duty of perjury; their lawyers defended treason; their statesmen formed political parties to override the law; their citizens assembled to resist it by armed force; nay, armed murderers from the North invaded Virginia, assassinated sleeping citizens in their beds, and when hanged for their crimes, were honored as martyrs in New England. What guarantee can be given by such a people which would be worth more than the paper on which it was written?—What worse folly could there be than to throw away the fruits of eighteen months of sacrifice, of bloodshed, of glorious achievements, by resulting with a race by which no obligation, however solemn, has ever been respected a day after it had the power and the temptation to violate it? Of such madness we cannot believe that the able statesmen who guide the destinies of the Confederate States will ever be guilty."

The above is from the London Herald; and while it contains many palpable truths, comes, we conceive, with ill grace on an English Journal; particularly that portion which alludes to the want of faith to be expected from the North in any stipulations made with the South in the event of a settlement of their differences. The North could not possibly be more reckless of solemn treaties than England has ever been, for she has held none sacred an hour longer than her interests demanded. A people who are as profanely regardless of the law of nations—as perfidious in their policy and who keep faith as poorly as they do, should not be continually prating about a lack of good faith on the part of others.

Breaking out in a Fresh Piece. The Potomac correspondent of the Philadelphia Engineer, shows an alarming state of affairs to exist in the "loyal" State of Pennsylvania. He says: "The disturbance in the coal region, relative to the draft, is more in the form of a conspiracy than a riot. A general understanding exists among the miners, and they are determined not to become conscripts. The disaffected have sent committees to almost every colliery, and the league cannot probably be dissolved by any military force which the Governor can send to the coal regions. No outrages have been committed upon private property. The miners have not assembled in large bodies except on one or two occasions. At Trenton, on Wednesday, they stopped a railroad train, conveying drafted men to Harrisburg, and appointed a committee to enter the cars and assure those who did not wish to become conscripts that they would be protected. The offer was accepted by a few, and the train proceeded on its way. At that time more than five thousand men were ranged in a line, headed by drums, fire and flag, and carrying clubs, loaded rifles and shot-guns. They marched to a church on a hill overlooking Trenton, and dispersed after a short session. Their leaders were evidently intelligent and well informed. The assembly was composed of gangs from various mines in the county."

The Pittsburgh papers of Saturday contain the following items: There is a "speck of war" on the horizon.—The drafted militia of Sallick and Ballekin township, Fayette county, have determined to resist the conscription, and have set at defiance the orders of the commissioner to report themselves to Camp Howe. Under these circumstances Col. Collins, of Uniontown, was dispatched to this city, with authority to obtain the services of a sufficient number of troops to enforce the law, and compel obedience to the orders of the draft commissioner. He arrived here last evening by railroad, and we presume that an armed force will be sent up to capture and subdue the "rebels," if they do not yield; and it is to be hoped that they will see their folly before the bloody scenes which were witnessed in Luzerne county are re-enacted in Fayette.

The townships of Ballekin and Sallick are mountain districts, and it is said that a log fort has been constructed in an eligible position, and that the men are determined to fight rather than surrender. The difficulty is said to have originated in the fact that these districts did not get proper credit for the volunteers that they have furnished, and hence the draft is pronounced unfair and illegal. Granting this to be true, they are taking a wrong course to secure their rights, and they had better do it in time.

A letter from Tremont, Schuylkill county, of the 25th, says: There is reason to believe that some of the complaints in regard to the enrollment in Schuylkill county are well founded. A committee was appointed by the citizens, and was sent to Frank Hughes and Mr. Bucklew for legal advice, who advised them not to resist the draft on account of the alleged ill treatment, but to test its constitutionality afterwards on a writ of habeas corpus. This course will be pursued. Other parties have consulted Governor Curtin, who does not appear to be certain whether the drafted men can be sent out of the State.

The quota of Schuylkill county was sixteen hundred. It is an undeniable fact that, in townships where the draft has already taken place, the victims immediately abandoned, and it is extremely doubtful whether the sixteen hundred will all be obtained.

Still a Prisoner. Among the spoils carried off during Stewart's recent rebel raid into Pennsylvania, was JOHN J. THOMAS, Esq., a resident of Hancock, and one of the members returned as elected from this county to the Maryland House of Delegates. He has been heard from, we understand, and is still held a prisoner at Winchester.

When Mr. Thomas, a year since, called into aid, and justified the use of Military Power to disfranchise his neighbors and friends and to secure their return to the Legislature, he should have known that it was a two-edged sword he was using, and capable of cutting both ways. Our ambition or intensity frequently lead us to a course at which our heart revolts; which we believe to have been the case with our friend Thomas. As we wish him a time both "Gay and Happy" during his sojourn in rebellion.

County Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners for this County, meet on Tuesday next, at their office, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the board. Persons having business with them will do well to bear this in mind.

Thimbering with the Finances. The New York board of Bankers decided last week to banish from the list of securities to be sold at the Board, desirable treasury notes and bonds. This action, it is said, has been taken at the instance of the secretary of the Treasury who proposes to be of the opinion that speculation in the precious metals is "ostentatious by the recognition of gold as a legitimate commodity of purchase and sale. By this means Mr. Chase and his advisers hope not only to rebase and reduce the premium on gold, but also to check any very extended speculation in it.—The New York World, commenting on this action of the brokers, remarks, that if every owner of gold in the country were to agree not to sell or in any way deal in that commodity, it in the end would not make an appreciable difference in its value. How vain, then, the hope that banishing gold from the stock list and preventing the banks from lending on it will in any way check the depreciation in United States currency.

The effect of this attempted check upon speculation in gold will, as is well known on the streets, make the premium higher. The more impediments there are to the sale of gold the less will be offered, and the deficiency in the supply will cause the price to advance. There will be more hoarding, and if there are no quotations permitted the increase will be shown and clearly marked by the rise in exchange."

Horse Thieves About. Every section of the county, at this time, seems to be infested with thieves, who appear to have a particular passion for good horses, and scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of their deprivations in some quarter. Frequently they assume the garb of a soldier, and carry off horses under the pretence that they are required for government service. On Saturday night last a fine one was stolen from Dr. Samuel Good, of Leitersburg. We are conscientiously opposed to the code of Judge Lynch, but think it near time that some steps should be taken that will put an end to the operations of these gentry. Associations organized and offering sufficiently tempting rewards for their detection and conviction, would have, we think, a very salutary effect.

The Everlasting Nigger. A curious case came up before Judge Barbour in the Superior Court of New York City, a few days since in the shape of a suit to compel the transfer of a pew in a fashionable church. The facts of the case are briefly these:—A Mr. Howell had taken an assignment from Mr. Volk L. Nibbs, who had built the church and taken a pew valued at \$1,000 in part payment, but who seated two negroes in said pew, he had greatly offended the congregation, who brought this suit against him. The Judge has reserved his decision until Saturday next.

THE ENROLLMENT.—We have received from Col. ISAAC N. BITE, the Commissioner of Enrollment and Draft for this County, an official statement of the number exempted, the number of volunteers, and the number of effective militia. The following are the totals of each, and in our next we shall publish the entire statement:—

Table with 3 columns: Category, Number, and Total. Rows include Whole No. Enrolled (6261), do do Exempted (936), do do Volunteers (5325), Whole No. of effective Militia (3479).

It will be perceived that the number of volunteers, as above given, is two hundred less than the number reported to the Governor by the proper military authorities, but this is accounted for upon the hypothesis that the Enrollers failed to obtain the names of all the volunteers in their respective Districts.—Herald.

Government Finances. The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly discontinue the receipts of deposits of gold. It is ascertained that as will not, as has been proposed, offer the five twenties at any discount from the market rates; or in other words, to public competition, but will endeavor to expedite their conversion as rapidly as possible. The representation made in some quarters that the public debt has reached two thousand millions, is a gross exaggeration. On the 1st day of the present month it was only \$320,000,000. The amount includes the entire circulation and every species of notes, and between seventy and eighty millions of the debt of the late Administration.—But, except claims for which no requisitions have yet been made, the claims, adjusted and unadjusted, cannot exceed twenty millions of dollars.

RETURNED.—WILLIAM H. PRITZMAN and JAMES DOPPEY, who were captured by the R-bells in May last when General Banks retreated from Strasburg, returned to their homes in this town on Monday evening last, having been released after an imprisonment of six months. We welcome them back.—Herald.

DEATH OF A NOTED SPECULATOR.—The death of John B. Steinberger, at St. Louis, recalls to mind his former career in this part of the country, where he must be remembered as one of the bold operators and most hospitable of men. At one time he joined Nicholas Biddle in a cotton speculation, in which they cleared \$3,000,000.—Afterwards he attempted to buy up all the beef in the country and monopolize the market, but was defeated by New York and Philadelphia dealers, and he was ruined. He then went to California, and, after experiencing the various fortunes of a large speculator, he became reduced, and went to St. Louis at the time Fremont arrived, being sent by a party of beef contractors at \$200 per month. In a short time he was abandoned, and he died in extreme indigence. At one time he owned a large interest in Biddle's bank, and could check for \$100,000 at a time. He was a man of noble character, stately mien, and elegant bearing.—New York Sun.

EXPLOSION OF A SHELLED.—Two young men, Daniel M'Pherson and Adam Wolf, living in the vicinity of New Franklin, Franklin county, Penn., were trying to open a percussion shell, on Sunday week, when it exploded, killing M'Pherson and wounding Wolf in the thigh and left hand. He is doing well. M'Pherson's left hand was blown off, but the fatal wound was in the abdomen. He lived about eight hours after the accident. The shell was brought from the battle-field of Antietam.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA.—It has generally been understood that the Confederate steamer Alabama was the steamer first known as the "290," but it seems there are now some doubts as to her identity as that vessel. The New York Times says: Capt. D. R. Gifford, late of the bark Eliza Danbar, is firmly of the opinion that the Alabama and "290" are not the same vessel, as he frequently heard the crew of the Alabama speaking of the "290" and of the Orca. Some of the newspapers taken from the Emily Farnham contained an account of the "290" raising the blockade into Mobile, and on hearing it read the crew of the Alabama gave three cheers for the "290."

INCREASE OF MILITARY IN CANADA.—The military force in Canada is about to be increased by some batteries of artillery, and a brigade of infantry. Large additions have been recently made to the stores of arms, ammunition, and material in military depots which are now equal to equipping and maintaining in the field a force of 250,000 men, should the necessity arise for it during the season when navigation is closed.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech on the War. We find in the New York papers a full report of the speech of Mr. Gladstone, of the British Cabinet, on the American war, from which we extract the most interesting paragraphs. "It is usual for a minister, while holding office and addressing a public assembly, to treat upon subjects of foreign policy, and there is one question of such consequences at this moment, and so deeply and intimately connected with that touching matter to which I have just referred, that I cannot avoid saying a few words upon it. I mean that deplorable—but in my opinion avoidable—struggle now proceeding in America. ENGLAND HAS FAVORED THE NORTH. "There is and there can be no doubt that, with two parties engaged in strife, it is not at all unusual that he who observes a strict neutrality of funds both, because, in fact, the stage of mind in which his conduct may be judged is not a state of mind from which can be expected an impartial conclusion. But what we may expect is this, that the influence of a course of neutrality will be recognized—that course, I mean, which we have pursued up to this day will be recognized after this unhappy struggle shall have passed away, and when the circumstances shall be calmly viewed. But I must confess it appears, to me that if either party had a right to find fault with us, it would be the Confederate party rather than the Federal party, because the course we have taken is this—we have deviated from our neutrality against them rather than in their favor. We have observed a neutrality, but we have permitted the export of warlike arms and stores. We have permitted this to both parts, but while the ports of the South were blockaded, the ports of the North were open, and its citizens free to import whatever they pleased. I believe that course has been the right and just course, but every statement of the fact proves we have had no bias to influence the policy of this country unfairly against the Northern States."

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. "I would for a moment make an appeal to you in behalf of the people of the Northern States, in so far as regards your appreciation of their patriotism. Great allowances should be made for them, and still greater allowances for any heat or exaggeration in the public opinion of that country than could be claimed for any other nation.—Gentlemen, only consider their previous history. They never drank of the bitter cup of misfortune, of disappointment and of mortification. They have had but to will that a thing should be done and it was done. They have enjoyed a course of prosperity and advancement without example and without a single break. Well, gentlemen, it is not in human nature that a people subjected to an experience so flattering and so soothing to human self-love as that should at once learn with a perfectly good grace to accommodate and submit itself to the necessities of our human condition. "It is easy for us when we suffer. We have suffered before. We have gone through the very injuries of this dismemberment against which the Northern people of the United States are now struggling. We have gone through it; we know it was not a bad thing after all. But they have not gone through it before, and all I say is, let us bear with them all we can; let us keep toward them a kindly temper; let us not allow ourselves to feel the smallest irritation when we see ourselves adversely criticised on that side of the water; and, gentlemen, let us also be very cautious about adverse criticisms upon them upon this side of the water. Depend upon it that the course steadily pursued will bring it to a reward, and it is a course they have a right, upon every ground of good will, to expect, and upon every ground of feeling, to expect we should pursue towards them. Why, gentlemen, they are our kins; they were, at any rate, if they are not now, our customers, and we hope they will be our customers again.

I think we are pretty much of one mind as to what is to come. We know quite well that that people, I mean in the people of the Northern States, have not yet drunk of the cup; they are still endeavoring to hold it far from their lips; they have not yet drank of the cup which, notwithstanding, all the rest of the world sees they must drink of."

THE SOUTH A NATION. "We may have our own opinions about slavery—we may be for the South or against the South, but there is no doubt, I think, about this.—If you cannot leave us duties here to be drawn into any party strife. Neither will I ever consent to any adjustment of the contest with the insurgent States which shall acknowledge their success. The rebellion began in fraud, dishonesty and violence, and ended in submission to the constitution and the laws. The accession leaders have put the contest on grounds which would make success their part inadmissible disgrace to us. In my sphere of duty my intention is to carry on the war without either violence to the constitution or to the principles of justice and humanity, and to contend to the last to avert a triumph over all that is stable in government or honorable in political companionship. "My whole course through life has proved my devotion to democracy and conservative principles. No assurance should be needed that this faith is unchanged. But at a moment like this, unless all parties will rally round the government in putting down this rebellion, leaving questions among ourselves to be settled when the national honor is vindicated and our existence as a nation secured, there can be nothing for us in the future but disaster and disgrace. JOHN A. DIX.

AS ORIGIN FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Washington City correspondent of the New York Herald, says: "The friends of Secretary Seward and the President, headed by Thurlow Weed, the apostle of republicanism in the United States, have been urging for some time the necessity of having an organ here to give forth the ever-changing policy of the administration in both civil and military capacities. Mr. Lincoln's administration is the only one for many years that has not had a newspaper organ. But the objections to it have at last been removed, and it is now announced that the old National Intelligencer has been purchased by Thurlow Weed, and will soon appear as an official organ of the administration."

GENERAL VAN DORN REPORTED KILLED.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette dated Louisville, Ky., Oct. 21, says: "A report has reached this city, of a reliable character, to the effect that the Rebel Van Dorn was killed by a staff officer of the Rebel Price. Van Dorn drew a pistol to shoot him, but Price's staff officer killed Van Dorn before he could fire."

John Van Buren has telegraphed to the Democrats at Rome, N. Y., as follows: "New York, Oct. 20. "I will attend meeting at Rome on Friday, Oct. 30 or look—if not in Fort Lafayette."

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Rev. Charles A. Hay, pastor of the Lutheran church of this city, has been arrested and taken to Baltimore, by order of Gen. Wool. The cause of this arrest is supposed to be the communication, signed by Rev. Mr. Hay, published in the Telegraph, concerning the military authority at Baltimore.

AN INNERS HOTEL.—Parties contemplate erecting an immense hotel in Washington. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital, it is said, has been appropriated for the purpose.

General Butler has been visiting Fenwick and Fort Pike, making an inspection of the works. He has also undertaken to set the Church in order in New Orleans, by arresting an Episcopal clergyman for avowing himself a secessionist, and refusing to pray for the President of the United States. General Neal Dow has been appointed to the command of Fort Scott.

The difficulty with the Rev. Mr. Goodright is thus explained by the correspondent of the New York Herald: Last Sunday morning, M. J. Strong, Chief of General Butler's staff, feeling the spirit moving him, determined to attend service at the Second Episcopal church, situated directly opposite rebel-occupied headquarters. His sole motive in attending church was that of worship, and he was not in the slightest degree actuated by any desire of intention to stir up the proceedings; but when the rec. tor omitted the prayer for the President, and prayed with particularunction and emphasis that his people might be spared from their enemies, the M. J.'s ire was fully justly excited. Resolved to give the minister full opportunity to read the prayer if he would, he waited until the Litany was finished and a hymn announced, when he rose, and, enjoying silence on the minister, he turned to the congregation and stated that he had visited the church for the sole purpose of worshipping God, but as the rec. tor had seen fit to omit the prayer for the President of the United States, he in the name and by the authority of the commander of the Department of the Gulf, declared the services closed.

Of course the female portion of the congregation was instantly on a huge "ram-ble," and some began to sob and scream, while others gnashed their teeth and made themselves otherwise conspicuous by their conduct. As the Major (and those who know him will readily conceive how dis agreeable was the duty he had been obliged to perform) passed out of the church, the ladies, who had collected in quite a crowd by the door, favored him with a hiss that would have dispersed the ambitious dreams of many a young and modest aspirant to distinction; but he passed quietly through with the air of one who knows he is in the right. After the church was closed, the General sent for the rec. tor, Rev. M. G. Goodright, and had a long interview with him. Mr. Goodright declared himself an unrepentant secessionist, said he had prayed for J. F. Davis up to the previous Sunday, and refused decidedly to obey the order to pray for the President of the United States. The General dismissed him on his parole, to report at headquarters to day, and he will probably be sent North as a prisoner.

A PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER MENTION.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Carlisle, under date of Oct. 21, says that considerable excitement was occasioned there that evening by the demolition of the American Volunteer printing office. It appears that the previous day's issue contained an editorial from the pen of John H. Bratton, containing the following sentiment:—"They have, in the face of his three or four repudiations, dashed their clenched fists in his very eyes, and brandished him and his truckling, thieving, rotten Administration with the veil of their condemnation. Out of that Chair, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is the demand of the people of this State made on Tuesday of last week." The citizens, and the "Andrew" Troop, stationed there, having their indignation aroused at this, after a consultation, at about six o'clock, repaired to the office, about one hundred in number, where, meeting with no resistance, they went quietly to work and knocked the office into "pi," raising the "font" with hatchets, and pitching the type into the street, and burning the remaining numbers of the issue.

Gen. DIX DECLINES.—The following is a letter from Major General John A. Dix, declining to be a candidate for Governor of New York: "YONKERS, MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. "My name, I see, is again used in connection with a political office, without my knowledge or consent. I shall remain, at my post, doing all I can to sustain the government in putting down the rebellion, and at a moment when the existence of the nation is hanging by a thread, I cannot leave my duties here to be drawn into any party strife. Neither will I ever consent to any adjustment of the contest with the insurgent States which shall acknowledge their success. The rebellion began in fraud, dishonesty and violence, and ended in submission to the constitution and the laws. The accession leaders have put the contest on grounds which would make success their part inadmissible disgrace to us. In my sphere of duty my intention is to carry on the war without either violence to the constitution or to the principles of justice and humanity, and to contend to the last to avert a triumph over all that is stable in government or honorable in political companionship. "My whole course through life has proved my devotion to democracy and conservative principles. No assurance should be needed that this faith is unchanged. But at a moment like this, unless all parties will rally round the government in putting down this rebellion, leaving questions among ourselves to be settled when the national honor is vindicated and our existence as a nation secured, there can be nothing for us in the future but disaster and disgrace. JOHN A. DIX.

AS ORIGIN FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Washington City correspondent of the New York Herald, says: "The friends of Secretary Seward and the President, headed by Thurlow Weed, the apostle of republicanism in the United States, have been urging for some time the necessity of having an organ here to give forth the ever-changing policy of the administration in both civil and military capacities. Mr. Lincoln's administration is the only one for many years that has not had a newspaper organ. But the objections to it have at last been removed, and it is now announced that the old National Intelligencer has been purchased by Thurlow Weed, and will soon appear as an official organ of the administration."

GENERAL VAN DORN REPORTED KILLED.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette dated Louisville, Ky., Oct. 21, says: "A report has reached this city, of a reliable character, to the effect that the Rebel Van Dorn was killed by a staff officer of the Rebel Price. Van Dorn drew a pistol to shoot him, but Price's staff officer killed Van Dorn before he could fire."

John Van Buren has telegraphed to the Democrats at Rome, N. Y., as follows: "New York, Oct. 20. "I will attend meeting at Rome on Friday, Oct. 30 or look—if not in Fort Lafayette."

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Rev. Charles A. Hay, pastor of the Lutheran church of this city, has been arrested and taken to Baltimore, by order of Gen. Wool. The cause of this arrest is supposed to be the communication, signed by Rev. Mr. Hay, published in the Telegraph, concerning the military authority at Baltimore.

AN INNERS HOTEL.—Parties contemplate erecting an immense hotel in Washington. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital, it is said, has been appropriated for the purpose.