

" Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foc but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

Proceedings of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Buehler's Hotel, agreeably to the call of the Chairman, yesterday afternoon, January 15, 1862, at three o'clock, when the following gentlemen answered to their names: Stephen D. Anderson, William D. Boas, J.

B. Bratton, J. W. Brown, J. Cummings, H. L. Dieffenbach, C. M. Donovan, Philip Dough-L. Dienenoach, U. M. Donovan, Philip Dougherty, A. Hiestand Glatz, F. M. Hutchison, S. C. Hyde, J. Monroe Kreiter, Isaac Leech, F. P. Mager, B. F. Myors, Win. H. Miller, Robert E. Monaghan, Bernard Reily, A. L. Roumfort, Henry J. Stahle, Joseph M. Thompton, Nelson Weiser, Leby H. Zoigley, Lead son, Nelson Weiser, John H. Zeigler, Jacol Zeigler, William H. Welsh, President.

On motion it was Resolved, That the next Democratic Con ention be held in the city of Harrisburg, on Friday, the 4th of July next, at ten o'clock

GRAND CONCERT. - Madame ANNA BISHOP to be assisted by Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, and Concert at Rheem's Hall, on Friday evening. to no one. She stands, indeed, at the very head of her profession, and has drawn crowdcard in our advertising columns.

Col. LEVI L. TATE, editor of the Co lumbia Democrat, and at present a member of Assembly from Columbia county, paid our town a visit on Saturday, and remained here till Monday morning. The Col. is a veteran Democrat, an accomplished editor, and a most industrious and efficient member of the House. Some thirty years ago he worked in our town as a journeyman printer, and for the last twenty-six years has conducted a Democratic paper. We are glad to learn that he is one of the few fortunate editors, and is now in a fair way to be rewarded with "high_ er honors."

knowing ones are still telling us with a pro- the object had been to squander the public as, It is due alike to the war will not last "sixty days." Like the sed than to give him unlimited power to draw take in their calculations, for "the end is not loose and irresponsible way of doing business yet." The same class of men used to predict invited peculation—and considering the charor the short days of winter have been wonder-Would it not be more sensible for men to count the chances and speak rationally.

THE ANDERSON BODY GUARD.—The Louisthe departure from that city of this fine troop: skirts of the responsibility for squandering of young men, the flower of Pennsylvania, originally mounted as a body guard to General Anderson, and better known here as General Buell's body guard, will leave to-day, it is expected, for active service.

This troop has been sworn in as an inde-

pendent troop for extra-hazardous service, and they are exactly the men who may be expected to accomplish a great deal, whether as scouts, or skirmishers, or extra aids. We expect to hear a good account of them.

Yesterday the members of the troop made: present of a splendid saddle and bridle to Lieut. Spencer, one of their officers. He is a regular army officer, and is held in high esteem by all his men.

THE PULSE FEELERS .- A secret circular was some time ago sent over the country, soon after the meeting of the abolition society at West Chester, asking republican editors to feel the "public pulse" on the emancipation all turned "pulse feelers," coming out in favor of abolitionism, emancipation, colonization, and the darky-nation generally. Well, the "public pulse" has now been felt; and judging from the recent silence of these depuitzed doctors, the case must be a bad one. The public are hardly in the humor now to swallow living niggers, are they?

OUR FUTURE CONDUCT TOWARDS ENGLAND -Though the people of the United States generally acquiesce in the rendition of Mason and Slidell, yet there is no doubt that they do it under protest. The prevalent feeling is that England has taken advantage of our embarrassed condition now to make demands, which under other circumstances, she would never have contemplated. The common be lief is that jealous of our growing powers, he has embraced the occasion when our ownhands were apparently too much fettered for retaliation, to humble if not to crush us. The common opinion is that the Trent affair was only an occasion and, not even in the judgement of her own authorities, an adequate cause for hostilities, which she now sees her golden moment for commencing. There is no disguising the fact, that the Trent affair has deeply planted in the American heart the tell the truth. seeds of a bitter hatred towards England which no after hollow protestations, or as_ sumed friendliness can eradicate, but which dier in camp on the Potomac, writes us that we believe will grow and bring forth terrible on Thanksgiving he received a box from home,

THE REMOVAL OF CAMERON.

Amister to Russia, the President will receive his low cunning, was about to be caught and and WASHBURNE investigating committees made it necessary for him to flee from justhe War Department had been used for the exclusive benefit of CAMERON and his cormorant friends, and that a system of most imnudent and consummate rascality had been arried on there. He knew, too, that CAMERON War from the storm that was about to overrom exposure, by sending him out of the country, the President has shown a willingness to cover up villainy and to rescue the perpetrator from merited punishment. The canery. The abettor of crime is held in law to be as guilty as the principal. President LINCOLN is the abettor of CAMERON, and as such will receive the curses, loud and deep, forty or fifty millions of dollars, has been stolen by the connivance of the vultures in the War Department.

CAMERON appointed Minister to Russia In the name of Heaven what are we coming man was too great in intellect, experience and honor for this very responsible position. But the present weak and vascilliating Executive gives this position to a miserable time-server, whose highest idea of statesmanship is the accumulation of dollars, by any means; When Cameron belonged to the Democratic party the highest position he ever occupied was a delegate from the West ward of Middletown to a County Convention, and for this he never was fit, for he corrupted every Convention he ever entered. But, a Black Republican administration considers him a suitable man for the positions of U. S. Senator, Secretary of War, and Minister to Russia-positions heretofore filled only by educated statesmen. DE Spriss, (pupil of Lizer,) will give a grand Is it to be wondered at, that when his name came up for confirmation in the Senate on This lady has a reputation as a singer second Friday last, that three prominent Republican Senators opposed it bitterly, and begged their brother Senators not to disgrace the country by ed houses both in Europe and America. See assenting to the nomination? Their appeals were in vain, and he was confirmed by a vote of 24 year to 14 nays. TRUMBELL of Illinois,

Who is Responsible!

who spoke and voted against him.

HALE of New Hampshire, and GRIMES of

Iowa, were the three Republican Senators

In view of the startling exposures of fraud made by the Van Wyck Committee, some of the Republican papers console themselves with the reflection that if corruption has occurred under this Administration, its own partizans have not hesitated to expose it. We don't see how this mitigates the enormity of the frauds perpetrated by the chosen agents of the Government, or relieves it from the Millerites they have probably made some mis- on a sum of two millions of dollars. This "good times," "starvation in the South," actor of the disbursing agents it is hard to resist "negro insurrections," and a hundred other the conclusion that fraud was expected and things. They are either very bad prophets intended. And this is not an isolated casefor it seems that the same loose system exfully stretched in filling up these sixty days. tended throughout all Government transactions. A multitude of harpies fastened their fangs upon the Treasury because the opportunity of plunder was literally thrust upon them. ville Democrat of the 11th inst., thus speaks of If the Republican party wish to clear their THE Anderson Troop.—This splendid body | millions of the public money, they should not merely expose the guilty, but repudiate and punish them, whether they occupy high or low places. This thing of exposing enormous

ages future frauds.

and agents with a thin coating of political

whitewash only excite derision and encour

Professions-Practices. The Republican party made great professions of economy when it was before the country a supplicant for popular favor, and to the members around, and ask if the prenust stand accountable for the falsification of its promises. Read the following resolution of the Chicago platform, and contrast it with the transactions of the past nine months to show that it was legal to enter into an inalarm the reckless extravagance which per-vades every department of the Federal Govquestion. Whereupon said republican editors ernment; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensible to arrest the system of the public treasury by favored parizans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federil metropolis show that an entire changes of dministration is imperatively demanded.

Let those political doctors take a dose of heir own medicine. This resolution could not be more applicable if it had been written for the present time.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 26th December, published a letter from one of our soldiers, giving a description of the battle of Drainesville. We make a single extract:

" After they (the rebels) retreated and wa got into their ambush, we saw some horrible got into their ambush, we saw some for the spectacles, every few steps we came on some rebel who was either dead or dying. Some of our fellows would help them out of this world by running them through with their bay-

This is horrible to think about. We have never doubted that deeds like this have been committed at times by the more excitable on both sides.

Greely calls Bennett "a lying old braggart," and Bennett retorts by calling Greely a "galvanized squash." They both probably

The Venango Spectator says: A solfruits. A heavy score has been charged up containing sundries, among which was against her, which will assuredly not be for- roasted Shanghai chicken, stuffed with bottles gotten when the day of reckoning does come. of whisky.

Trouble in the Wigwam.

While the Republican managers at Harris-President Lincoln is entitled to the thanks f the nation for removing CAMERON from the burg are endeavoring to work the elements War Department; but, for appointing him of opposition to the Democratic party into some new shape, the Republicans of Philathe people's execuations. Cameron, with all delphia, under the lead of WM. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port, are purging the Repubexposed. The revelations of the VAN WYCK lican party of all its allies who are not straight up-and-down Black Bopublicans. The Philadelphia Press of Thursday last gives the foltice. The President was fully convinced that lowing accout of the struggle between the

Republican and "People's" parties -"Tuesday evening was the commence-ment of a new epoch in the political history of Philadelphia. The contending struggle between the members of the Republican and carried on there. He knew, too, that Cameron People's parties was animated and interesting was about to be exposed. Why then did not in many of the wards. In pursuance of the was about to be exposed. Why shell the normal second of the Executive Committee, the Republican party met in the different wards, and selected three delegates to meet in convention this evening, at the County Court House, for take him? In his effort to save Camenon the purpose of making rules for their government. In the Eighteenth word, which has heretofore been strongly People, after a close contested struggle, the People's organization was abolished, or submerged into a Republi-

can. The same result was arrived at in many people cannot be blinded by this kind of chi of the lower wards. In the Seventeenth the contest narrowed down to the native and naturalized elements of the People's party, the latter being successful in effecting a Republican organization. The test required for suf-frage was a pledge to maintain the Republiof the people, whose money, to the amount of made, and a loyal support to the Administration in prosecuting the present war." This is an interesting fight as it stands says the Patriot & Union, and a beautifu

commentary upon all the Republican professions of no-partyism. It appears that the to? Former administrations have felt that no Republican organization in Philadelphia is making war upon the "People's party," and that in many wards the latter organization was abolished, or merged into the Republican party. The test required for suffrage, we are told was a pladen to east ain the Ropablica nominees and the Administration. Nothing appears to have been said in favor of aban-

> doning party for the sake of the Union, It appears to us rather ungrateful for the Republicans of Philadelphia to wage war against their faithful and obsequious allies, the so-called "People's party." because with out some such blind as this the State of Penn sylvania could not have been carried for the Republican candidates. There has never been a fair and open Republican party in this State. While the organization has been substantially Republican, it has not had the courage to come out under that name. It has been an 'Opposition," or a "People's party, or any thing else but nominally Republican; and some of its leaders are now manœuvring to make it a "Union" party," But the Republi cans in Philadelphia are in favor of making a clean record, and coming out in their true colors. We wish them success, if for no other reason than that Republicanism may be put to the popular test, to demonstrate how really

To be Investigated.

of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE LEGISLATURE OF 1861.-In the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Friday last, Mr. Hopkins offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion of Mr. CESSNA, were post-

poned for the present: A Long Sixty Days.—Before the present war commenced Secretary Seward in his New York midnight speech said the difficulty would all blow over in sixty days. Mr. Cameron has repeated it frequently, and other knowing ones are still telling us with a proknowing ones are still telling us with a pro-found, prophetic and knowing look, that the found, prophetic and knowing look, that the funds, no better plan could have been devi-upon which said belief is predicated, should e investigated in order that truth may be vindicated, and justice be done to all, there-

> Resolved, That a committee be appointed. connected with the passage of said act, and that they have power to send for persons and

Mr. SCOTT, of Huntingdon, offered the following amendment, "and that the committee be instructed to report the names of all persons or officers either in or out of the Legislature by whom and upon whom they may find such influences to be used."

Mr. DENNIS, of Philadelphia, did not think

that the Legislature had power to investigate the acts of the Assembly of 1861. That Asembly was dead to all intents and purposes.

Mr. ABBOTT declared that the resolution ed by other motives than a desire to make an to death. The absolutely been starved in recting tion

investigation.
Mr. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, agreed with the gentleman from Philadelphia, that peculations and then covering the authors the Assembly of 1861 was "dead," and more than that, it was in the condition of Lazarus, foul and repulsive. When the tonnage tax bill was about being passed, he had stood up n the Hall with the minority of the members, and declared that those who voted for the iniquity should be known no more as members of the House. He would now point liction had not been fulfilled. The great corporations of 1861 might subsidize the press but the voice of the people could not be sti-fled. He cited a legislative case in Georgia, " Sixth-That the people justly view with vestigation. If it was urged that a contract might be vitiated thereby, let it be under stood that fraud vitiated any contract. Two bills alone of the Assembly of 1961 took \$12,000,000 out of the State Treasury and benefitted the treasury of Philadelphia proportionately. Not only were there two acts sanctioned, but a third one was approved which allowed the Pennsylvania railroad company to own all the railroads in the State .the corporations so prominently brought be-

Mr. SCOTT, of Huntingdon, urged that egislative corruption was the greatest evil affecting a free Government, striking at the very foundation of the rights of the people.—

He favored the resolution.

Mr. ABBOT declared that the true complaint was not against the members of the Legislature of 1861, but was directly against the act for the commutation of the tonnage tax. This was the secret motive-let it not

be disguised.
Mr. WORLEY, of Lancaster, desired the passage of the resolution and amendment.— When the people of Lancaster county found certain man in their district named for the Legislature of 1861, they well knew the cause. They instructed three of their representatives to vote against the commutation of the tax. and yet had found two of them recreant,-Why they were so, was now the question to be solved, and this could be decided in no lars was put at the disposal of a poor unforbetter manner than by the investigation as

The New York papers say that Fazcont was strongly opposed to delivering up MASON and SLIDELL. A war with England was, in his opinion, preferable to such humili-

The Fulton Democrat denounces II. C. Spaulding, of New York, the "Cephalic figures. Pill" man, as a scoundrel and a swindler.

Speech of Mr. Dawes, of Mass.

On the subject of the Robbery of the Government-Horses starved to death! The Rob-

bers exposed, de. On 14th inst, the House resumed the conon 14th inst, the House resulted to the sideration of the amendments reported to the One hundred millions of dollars have been spent since the first of December, and another spent since the little statement have been spent since the little statement before he State of the Union to the Civil Appropri-

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) said :-- Mr. Speaker, Congressional life upon investigating commotion, no resolution was over carried upon my motion calling for inquiry, no motion was ever made by me, the result of which has been an investigation by this House, and yet who has spared to destroy, or upon him who in order to decline the service that has been imposed upon me. But I felt again that it our fathers. Sir, is it strange that the public was incumbent upon me to discharge my du-treasury trembles and staggers like a strong ty as well as I could, and I have, I think, discharged it fearlessly and cheerfully, however much mortification and discomfiture

Sir, I have not appealed to minorities, and I believe that the Committee of which I am one, have taken notice, in common with the whole country, of the fact, that for some reahave been such as to reach nearly to its botthe manner and mode of expenditure of the public money. To some of these items I pro-pose to call the attention of the House, in this mnection, and then to ask whether they propose to meet the question at all, and if they atend to meet it, how, and when, and where Sir, the very first contract entered into by this Government, when the troops left, their homes in April last, to come here for the de-

fence of the capital, was the contract by which they were to be fed. It was a contract for cattle, not with men whose business it was to furnish cattle, not the men who know what the price of beeves is in the market, and entered into without even telegraphing to New York, to know the prices of beeves in the market there; entered into by the Government here with men known to this and the other branch of this Congress for the last ten years as old political stipendiaries-men have made what little they have made by buying the salaries of members at a discount, and then drawing from the Treasury the full

amount.
2200 head of cattle was the amount of the contract. In twenty-four hours after it was given, it was sub-let to men in New York who did not know the price of beef; so sub-let that on the first 2200 head of cattle they put into their own pockets, without stirring om their chair, thirty two thousand dollar (\$32,000), and the men who did furnish the cattle, put twenty-six thousand (\$26,000 more into their pockets, so that the contract under which these 2200 head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made, that the profit of \$58,000 over the market price was re alized upon that small number.

It takes a thousand head of cattle longer to reach the city than it does to consume the same number by the army. The most ample provisions are needed merely to support the ubsistence department of this army. Sir, a million shoes have already been worth

out by the army, and a million more have been already manufactured. Now, upon every one of these shoes there has been a waste of weak it is in this conservative and loyal State | seventy-five cents; three quarters of a million of dollars upon the shoes already worn out, and another three quarters of a million upon the shoes already manufactured has been worse than wasted in that department of this Jovernment.

Sir, there are horse contracts that have been made, and Government officials go about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they make presents to some po-litical friend to secure the political doom of some other, while the telegraph announces that the hatchet of political animosity is buried in the grave of public confidence, while the national credit is queified among malefactors. We have just heard the result of one of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry has just reached Louisville, one thousand horses strong. Out of that thousand, a board of army officers condomnad four hundred and eighty-ti as utterly worthless; that not one of them is worth more than twenty dollars a-piece; that they are afflicted with every kind of disease that horseflesh is heir to. The whole four hundred and eighty-five cost the Government before they were mustered into the service, consisting of five, to inquire into all the facts | \$58,200, and it cost the Government to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville over ten thousand dollars more before they

were condemned. There are now eighty-three regiments of cavalry in the service, each one thousand strong, and it takes \$250,000 to put one of these regiments upon its feet before it moves, and twenty millions of dollars have thus been expended upon these cavalry regiments before they left the encampment in which they were gathered and mustered into the service. They came here, and then they are sent off here and there to spend the winter. Many of these horses have been chained to trees,

District of Columbia and show you the hones and the carcasses of these horses, with the posts to which they have been chained, and where they have pined away and died, until the committee on the District of Columbia have called for legislation on the subject. One more instance. In addition to the arms in the hands of the six hundred thousand soldiers in the field, there are outstanding

als, not made en advertisements, not made now devil, born of lust and fanaticism, but with the knowledge of any other man, but for which the Union would now be prospermade with ex-members of Congress who know no more about arms than does a Methodist Minister, with ex-members of Congress, and their fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers; there are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this day. Springfield muskets, 1,092000, at twenty-one dollars apiece, while the Springfield musket is made at the Springfield

armory for \$13 50.

An ex-member of Congress is in Annapolis to-day, trying to get machinery manufactured, cannot be made in six months, by which which to make these muskets at twenty-one In fact the entire duty of the last Legislature seems to have been to execute the bidding of have passed away, we will have disposed of the war or it will have disposed of us. will not one of these muskets come back here before this exigency will, in the providence of God, for good or for evil, be on us. There are also outstanding contracts for the manufacture, some time hence, of 272,000 Enfield

The gentleman from New York charges me with desiring to blacken men's names. I desire to call the attention of the House to the enormous expenditure which is being carried on, and it don't make so much difference whether it be by A. or by B. I speak by the figure, Mr. Speaker, and I know what I am saying. Twenty millions of dollars was appropriated by Congress, at its last session, and seventeen millions more have been added to it, which will have to be paid.

Sir, the riot of the 19th of April, in Baltimore, opened this ball. From the 21st of April there was organized a corps of plundertunate man, I think an entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New York, to dispense it And he went straightway to the as he could. purchase of linen pantaloons, and straw hats, and London porter, and dried herring, and such-like provisions for the army, until he used up \$240,000 of the money, and got scared, and quit.

A voice.) It was \$390,000.
Mr. DAWES, resuming.—It was \$390,000,
Mr. Dawes. I prefer to keep on the low

Again, a man has got a wood contract at ford, Jan. 10.

\$7 a cord, for all the wood he chooses to bring. He goes into the forests, and he takes the Government wagons and horses to draw it to

the several camps. He draws his seven dol lars a cord, and lets the Government draw the wood. (Laughter.)
One hundred millions of dollars have been

or hundred million dollars will be spent before the fourth of March. But, sir, I care very little what it may cost though I have spent the better part of my to put down this Rebellion, provided it may congressional life upon investigating committees, no one was ever yet raised upon my my faith sometimes fails, my faith in man, not in God. Sir, when the history of these times shall have been written, it will be doubthave felt that it was proper for me to speak, has proved incompetent to preserve the institutions that have been bequeathed to us by

man loaded with too great a burden. How soon will it be before the bottom of the Treasury is reached by this exhausting process, while we have no revenue from our custom houses, from our land sales; while our notes of issue which the Government has sent out are already sold at 5 per cent. discount at whole country, of the fact, that for some reason or other, some unaccountable reason, the per cent., my friend says, and the sutlers are charges upon the Treasury of the country following the army to seize the pay of the soldiers as the shark follows the ship on its tom. Positive facts have come to the notice voyage. I have no desire to criticise the of the Committee and the country, touching movements of the army, or criticise its operations, but in view of the stupendous drufts upon the Treasury, how long will it last? The longest road has an end, and the deepest

well has a bottom. It is impossible for this state of things to ontinue sixty days longer, or we will have in ignominious peace.

Again, the Secretary of the Treasury, in July last, said it would cost \$200,000 to execute the engraving and printing of the bonds and Treasury Notes, and now it not only has cost \$200,000, but \$350,000, and another \$100,000 is asked for. We should like to have he question answered before the money

THE MAD ALTHO

GREAT FEDERAL VICTORY IN

KEN'TUCKY! Engagement for an Entire Day!

REBEL GEN. ZOLLICOFFER! LOSS HEAVY ON POTH SIDES!

GEN. SCHOEPFF DEFEATS THE

General Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton Killed!

The Rebels in full Retreat

From Fortress Monroe

LLNESS OF EXPRESIDENT TYLER! A Battle at Semerset Ky.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30. A battle was fought at Somerset, Ky., on Saturday, between Schoepff's and Zollicoffer's forces lasting from early morning until dark. Zollicoffer was killed, and his army entirely defeated. Loss heavy on both sides.

[FURTHER PARTICULARS.] Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20 .- General Thon as telegraphs to headquarters that on Friday night Gen. Zollicoffer came up to his encamp ment, and attacked him at six o'clock on Satment, and antacked and a state of the vicinity of Somersot. At three and shalf o'clock on Saturday afternoon Zollicoffer and Bailie Payton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs. The Federal troops were in hot pursuit. No further particular have been received, nor any account of the losses on either side.

From Forfress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19. A flag of truce went to Craney Island t ay with two persons who came down from Baltimore last night to go South. The following is all the news contained no Southern papers that have been received Ex-President Tyler is very ill at Richmond

A dispatch dated Macon, Ga., says that the counts from the wheat regions are very faromising thus early.
The Confederate steamer Calhoun arrived Havana on the 6th, making the number of

01 Confederate vessels that have arrived tiff, Watts and Parker for defendant. there since the blockade. Businees was exremely dull on the Island. The Norfolk Day Book gives a rumor that the Secretaries of the Federal Navy and Inte-

coed them. The papers contain nothing in relation to Burnaide's expedition, Cost of Abolitionism .- "What Slavery is costing," says the Chicago Tribune, quoting

Mr. Secretary Chase's Report, "is \$897,372,892." Nay, good sir, that is what abolitionism is Slavery was here at the birth of the costing. Slavery was here at the birth of the Republic, and received the protection of the constitution and of the laws of the United States. While abolition is comparatively a

ous and happy.

Therefore say that Apolitionism is now costing the country almost two millions of dollars per day, besides, a bottomless ocean of blood.—Bergen Democrat.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT .- The Washington corespondent of Greely's Tribune, speaking of

"If a bomb-shell had fallen into the Senate Chamber, it could not have produced a greater sensation than did the President's nomination of Mr. Stanton to the office of Secretary of War, followed by the nomination of Simon Cameron as Minister to Rusia. It was felt to be the solemn condemnation, by the the report of the Secretary of War. Sens tors saw in it an open issue with the anti-slavery feeling of the North and West."

The New York Journal of Commerce cor phorates this view of the matter. It says: "On the slavery question, it is well known Mr. Stanton's views are firmly opposed to any of the schemes of proclaiming emancipation r arming the slaves."

And further, that-"The appointment is said to be highly sat sfactory to General McClellan."

In the appointment of a conservative Democrat as Secretary of War, 11 State of two months, fined \$5 and costs. Watts actly on account of "military necessity," but ciples of the national Democratic party. It and Gillelan for Com., Miller for defendant. as the republicans say to "recuperate" their s an acknowledgment on his part, that the Union can not be restored nor the Government administered on an abolition basis.

We are indebted to Senators Crawford and Lamberton, and to Representatives Rhoads and Rex, for Legislative Documents.

Col. Samuel Colt, the great revolver

Terms of Admissions.

Lest there should be any weak-kneed Dem crats, whose patriotic impulses incline them to enter the trap about to be set by the Reublican leaders, we direct their attention to the following terms of admission to the new party, as stated in the columns of the Harrisburg Telegraph :

"One thing is certain, that between the avowed and fearlessly sustained principles of the entire Republican party and a large porion of what was formerly the Democratic party, there was no important difference either in the purposes to be attained or the manner of their attainment. Therefore, a union with that wing of the Democracy is of the most simple, as well as practical character. It requires no invitation on the part of the Republican party, provided the men who thus boast of their adhesion to a principle are honest, and if there is any renunciation to be made, it must be declared by these same Democrats, who would be expected to give up ill their own preferences with regard to men all their corrupt predilections on the subject of organizations, and come into the enthusiastic ranks of the Republican party, with those principles of high regard for the Union and respect for the Constitution, which have so far endered these men decent in the eyes of their countrymen, and which act would give them a position in the politics of the Union which no struggle or covenant of their own, as a separate organization, could possibly accom-plish. But to ask the Republican party to give up one idea of its sublime principles-

o ask them to surrender a single feature of its creed or compromise its organization to conciliate any man or set of men, would be s ridiculous and unholy as the emendation of the Lord's prayer, by omitting the injunction against stealing to conciliate the thief, or that on murder to compromise with the as-

We commend the above to the particular consideration of the Union Democrats in the House of Representatives, who were treated and natronage of the Legislature were distribparty are quite easy, providing the applicants are honest—that point is insisted upon—and are willing to give up their principles and come into the Republican party. Of course there will be a perfect rush for admission unon such accommodating terms. We think that we see Democrats by scores and by hundreds petitioning for admission into the Republican organization revised and improved. -Harrisburg Union.

Reported for the Volunteer. Proceedings of Court.

The regular January Sessions for this county commenced on the 13th inst., and after the usual preliminaries, such as swearing the Grand Jurors, &c., proceeded to take up some cases in the Common Pleas until the Grand left for parts unknown. Henry did do it.-Jury prepared business in the shape of passing upon indictments for the Quarter Sessions. The first case taken up and tried in the Common Pleas was

Samuel Megaw, executor of II. D. Dalhou sen, dec'd., vs. Daniel Dalhousen .- An action to recover upon six notes, upon the defendant, drawn in 1826, payable in 1830, 1832. 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836-enclosed in a wrapon the within notes until after my decease, DALHOUSEN."

plaintiff \$87 67. Watts for plaintiff, Penrose for defendant.

David W. Williams and Abram Killian orable, and that crops never appear more distance on trial when defendants confessed lan for Com., Shearer for deft. n judgment for \$90 and costs-value of buggy

Henry G. Rupp, admi'r. of John Moriarty, dec'd., vs. George Schroder.-Action for defendant on a book account. The defendant the secretaries of the reacrat grayy and that rior have resigned, and that Messrs. Colfax, was a coach trimmer and worked for four or ed with keeping a bawdy house, in this of Indiana, and Holt, of Kentucky, will sue five years for plaintiff Verdict for plain borough, found guilty at a previous term, but tiff \$243 39. Miller and Newsham for plaintiff, Watts and Penrose for defendant.

This concluded the Common Pleas, after which the Quarter Sessions were opened, as esution. Gillelan and Shearer for Com., is the custom of late, with "Negro," who, Smith & Miller for deft. by the way, appear to delight in getting into Court either that they may receive the witness fees, or to get quarters at the expense of the county. The first case taken up was

Commonwealth vs. Ann Hawkins and Mary Johnston .- Charged with malicious mischief in having on the night before New Years, broken in the door &c., of the house of Ann McMaster. A true bill against Mary, who made some "striking" remarks upon Cameron's removal from the War Department, Gillelan for Commonwealth, Shearer for de-

Commonwealth vs. Mary Johnstone.-This was only the after part of the play. Her ladyship's conduct having been called to the attention of constable Martin, he clothed with authority, attempted to arrest her, she Administration and the regular army, of the policy of emancipation and arming the slaves of rebels, so strengly recommended in ful. He having before had difficulties with this class, wanted to set an example, had her indicted for resisting an officer. Convicted a fine of \$1 and costs. Sentence to commence after the expiration of the time in-

Commonwealth vs. George Moudy.-Case of an Assault and Battery on A. N. Sheafer, at the corner opposite the Mansion House, in this borough. It appeared to have been an unprovoked assault of a drunken man on a Democrat as Secretary of War, President Linguilty, and was sentenced to the county fail

chael Buck, George McFarlane, Charles Hill, place. John Briskey, Peter Simpson, John Mohley. -These "gemmen ob color" were indicted for a Riot and Assault and Battery, at a nemanufacturer, died at his residence in Hart- to be married, and it is alleged that rather ticle in the Post, charging Mr. Smith being than let her be married to the "object of her secessionist.

affections," these defendants were going to kill him. They went to the house on the night of the 3d of October last, got drunk kicked up a muss, scared the bride and groom away, and had a jolly time generally. The vedding did not take place until the morn. ing of the 4th of October. Joseph Johnston and Charles Hill alias Simpson, were the only ones taken, say they went to serenadethey were not there at all. Not Guilty, but to pay the costs. Gillelan and Smith for the

Com., Shearer for the deft. Commonwealth, vs. James Moudy, George Moudy, John Riley .- Charged with the larceny of a steer from the drove of a Mr. Ingraham, but in the possession of Mr. Turner of Green county, on the 23d of October .-The steer was taken to the field of Mr. James T. Stuart and found there. Defendants admit the possession, but insist that they found him astray on the Walnut Bottom road and took charge of him until reward offered; intending to claim the reward and deliver the steer. Jury found them not guilty. Gillelan, Newsham and Penrose for Com., Shearer and Miller for defts.

Commonwealth vs. James Marshall .- This ras also a colored affair of etiquette. One gemman" saluted two others friendly; defendant draws his weapon and cuts prosecutor. Charles Taylor, negro, along the back: deep cut. Indicted for Assault and Battery found guilty, sentenced to the Eastern penitentiary for one year and three months, pay i fine of \$1, the costs of prosecution, and stand committed till sentence is complied with. Gillelan and Shapley for Com., Miller for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Susan Taylor .- Negro, ndicted for the larceny of a hood and piece of delaine, which she took from the store of to so many sugary words before the offices Mr. Charles Ogilhy, of this borough, on the 10th of November last, the goods were found uted. The terms of admission to the new in her possession, and the Jury rendered their verdict of guilty upon this being shown.-Sentenced to the Eastern penitentiary for fifeen months, restore the property, pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and stand committed till sentenced is complied with. Gillelan for Com., Shapley for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Patton. - Anothor "negro" indicted for malicious mischief. This was another wedding affair. Henry probably feeling slighted because he was not invited to it, made a general muss and broke things. Pleaded guilty, was sentenced to three months to county jail, \$1 fine and costs. Gillelan for Com., McGlaughlin and Marshal for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Patton, Ezekiel Williams.—Assault and Battery. Williams Nolle Pros entered as to Patton, Non Est as to Williams.

Commonwealth vs. Dr. Henry M. Inhoff .-The defondant in this case was charged with having obtained moneys from Messrs. D. Megary and Elias Hoover by false pretence .-He sold to them the right to make and dispose of a horse medicine in Cumberland and Perry counties of this State, guaranteeper, endorsed " No interest to be demanded ing a certain cure of ring-bone and spavin, and that he was the original inventor and and then only to be counted from that date patentee. This action was for the purpose of after the expiration of one full year after my showing that the receipe was a humbug and decease. Witness my hand this first day of that he had not the patent right, and that the February, A. D., 1848. (Signed) HENRY D. diseases could not be cured. Defendant proved cases, showed his right to make and sell, and Died May 2, 1853. At appraisement de having been the original discoveror, but infendant said he supposed it was all right, and sists that prosecutors did not give it a fair would pay when able. Query .- Did not the trial according to directions. Inhoof is from debt expire by limitation, more than twenty | Lancaster county. Jury find defendant Not years having elapsed? Jury find for the Guilty, but that he pay the costs. Gillelan, Penrose and Shapley for Com., Miller and

W. S. Amweg of Lancaster, for defendant. Commonwealth vs. Augustus Jeremiah .-s. John Walburn. - Capias in Trover and Charged with Larceny and Receiving Stolen Conversion for value of a buggy taken by Goods. True bill, and a Nolle Pros entered defendant. This case proceeded but a short upon payment of costs by defendant. Gille-

Commonwealth vs. Charles Taylor,-A laid at \$100. Miller and Williams for plain- true bill was found against this colored individual for disturbing a congregation at worship, but he thought it best to settle the hash

-which was done. Commonwealth vs. Sarah Pearson .- Chargnow sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of Cumberland county for one year and six months, a fine of \$100 and the costs of pros-

Commonwealth vs. James Noble. - Surety of the Peace on oath of John Campbell. Defendant bound over for two years in the sum of \$300 and the costs. Gillelan for Com., Smith for defendant.

Where is Covode.

When the republicans wers trying to render national principles and national men un popular in the North, and striving to divert ttention from their own sectional and revoluthe door with an axe. Found guilty. Was tionary cause, they opened the windows sentenced to the county jail five months.—

Ann got clear this time, the Grand Jury ig cloud upon every department of the Governnored the bill so far as she was concerned.—
Gillelan for Commonwealth, Shearer for defendant.

Color upon every department of an another was no treason in words then.

Among those who labored for the sectional division of the government, slander had become a profession and had its leaders, illustrated to the corrunt John come a profession and had its leaders, illustrious among whom were the corrupt John Forney, John Covode, John Hienman, and every other political John, Jobber, and Jayhawk in the land. False charges were trumped. up by packed committees, bogus testimony was elicited all upon one side, with nothing tried to overcome him and prevent him from and proving nothing, and the country was put to a great expense to publish that national curiosity and rediculous burlesque upon-testimony, commonly called the "Covode In-vestigation." Now when frauds of the most unjustifiable character are cropping out of aland sentenced three months to jail, and pay most every transaction, these men have nothing to say. Where now is Forney, the fussy little Hickman, little bully Grow, and honest John Covode? We certainly ought to have first case. Gillelan for Com., Shearer for dft. another \$80,000 report published and circulated at the public expense .- Sunbury Demo

UNHEALTHY .- When Floyd & Co., robbed the Government they took their gains and went among their friends, but those now en-Commonwealth vs. Scott Green, F. John- health. If justice were done them they ston, Joseph Johnston, Charles Harris, Mi- would no doubt find this country an unhealthy

A libel suit has been brought in the Supreme Court of New York, against the gro house in South Middleton township. It proprietors of the Post, by a Mr. Smith, for appeared that one of the fair sex was about \$1000 damages. The suit is based on an ar-