

CARLÍSLE, PA., JANUARY 29, 1863;

## STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee will take place at Martin's hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, February 7, at I o'clock, P. M.

SALES .- We have recently printed bills for the following sales of personal property: Sale of Mary Ann Enspringer, in Mifflin township, of horses, colts, cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, farming implements, and house-hold furniture, on the 28th of February.

Sale of John Black, in Dickinson township, of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, farming implements, and household furniture, on

Sale of George Swonger, in Dickinson on February 28.

Sale of Abm. Kiehl, in Frankford township, of one mare, colts, cows and young cat-tle, farming implements, and household furniture, on March 3.

Sale of Abm. Bosler, administrator of Charles Beltzhoover, deed., at the residence of M. G. Beltzhoover, in Monroe township, of

on as reasonable terms as they can be done at any other establishment.

er last full, was qualified and entered upon his duties on Monday. Mr. S., we predict, will make a faithful and obliging officer.

SENTENCED .- The negro BELL convicted at our late court of murder in the second degree, was sentenced (on Friday last,) to seven years and three months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Sheriff RIPPEY took BELL and Burns, (both colored,) to the city on

DICKINSON COLLEGE. -The winter and Spring term of Dickinson College commenced on the 22d inst., under very favorable auspices. There has been a considerable increase in the number of students, and, we are glad to learn, the College is in a prosper-

OPPOSITION TO "CONTRABAND" IMPORTA TIONS .- The extreme abolition policy of the seels Administration is producing its legithis effect are now in circulation in this war has about accomplished the objects the county, and receiving numerous signatures, not only of Democrats, but of Republicans

GOV. PARKER'S INAUGURAL.-We invite a robbed the Government until there is nothing careful perusal of that part of the Inaugural more te steal. They are through, therefore Address of Gov. Parker of New Jersey, to be and are now ready to recognise the rebels and found on our first page to-day. It is the best | declare peace. Still, they are looking ahead, State paper we have seen for some time. - | and desire to "hold the control of the Gov-His views on State rights, arbitrary arrests, ernment," so that they may continue to tax and martial law will be heartily endorsed by the people and rob them. Was there ever a the people. It defines the rights of the peo- party that more richly deserved the execraple, advocates their sovereignty, and shows | tions of the people? how grievous and unwarranted have been the usurpations of this Administration, upon the false absurd and ridiculous assumption that the Auditor General's Report that the paythe military power is above and overrides the | ments into the State Treasury, from Cumber civil powers of the government.

Gov. CURTIN in his late message, had not one word to say about the Presidents's emancipation proclamation. This silence has a significance. Does the Governor fail to find authority for it under the Constitution, which he has sworn to obey? Has he failed to discover by what means a "military necessity" can warrant the Chief Magistrate of the nation to usurp and disregard the Constitution at pleasure? Gov. Currin deserves credit for not endorseing it, but how much better would it be for the Governor's reputation had he denounced this monstrous usurpation in such terms as we are sure he feels it deserves?

THE MUTINEERS OF THE ANDERSON TROOP. -Gen Roszcrans has issued an order in reference to the Anderson Troop, commending highly the valor of those who followed him to battle under the brave Majors Rosengarten and WARD, and expressing great grief at the shameful conduct of the seven hundred who refused to fight. He says their conduct appears not only "base and cowardly, but so criminal as to deserve the penalty of death." Before | fifty millions due the brave and gallant solproceeding to do what his duty requires, and | diers, hundreds of thousand of whom have have them dealt with as their conduct merits, | not received a cent of pay for six months. he directs the order to be read to them, in the hope that by a full confession of their faalt, they may save themselves from impending | backs" to equal \$100 in gold. disgrace and ruin. They had better avail themselves of his merciful offer.

Be It is a most singular fact that the entire Republican press of this State are at is the cry of Sumner, Greeley, Hickman & tions, and the real, fold, genuine, Congo abolitempting to patch up excuses and apoligies for Cameron's infamous attempt to bribe a member of the House to vote for him for Senator. They abuse Mr. Boyer without stint, and appear to think they can break the | to an inquiry from Washington, asking the force of the expose by detraction and foul Missouri Assembly to fix the sum necessary billings gate. No use, Messrs. Republican to compensate the slaveholders of that State, editors. The statement of Mr. Boyen will resolutions have been offered in the House, prove true in every particular, and the Min- asking for twenty-five, thirty and fifty millister to Russia will yet suffer for his high- lions of dollars. They might as well double handed outrage. But, we desire the people | the amount, for unless they get it in Governto remember, now and on the day of the ment greenbacks during the Lincoln reign, next election, that all the Republican mem- they never will. All such contracts will be application of the name Tory to the Demo- treaty) who were in the cars on their way to bers of Assembly and all the Republican par repudiated just so sure as they are made .- | crats. Tory is one of the favorite titles used pers defend Cameron. If they can go before The North will never submit to be taxed to by the rebels, in regard to the Union men of the House would not so into an election.

## ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

In to-day's paper will be found a most startling exposure of attempted corruption. Read it, good people of Cumberland county. and remember that the man who approached Mr. Bover, a member of the House from. Clearfield county, is President Lincoln's War, until public opinion forced him from that position. It was Cambnon who inaugurated the system of arbitrary arrests for opinon's sake, and incarcerated free white Amercan citizens in bastiles, because they refused to coincide in the opinion that this war was be waged for the sole purpose of giving freedom to four millions of ignorant slaves .-Remember too, that Cameron's attempt to foist himself into a sent in the United States Senate by resorting to bribery, was known to all the Republican members of the Legislature. They nominated the old corruptionist because they believed he had succeeded in bribing Mr. Boyer to his support. CAME-RON's infamous attempt, therefore, was

their party must carry the infamy of the base transaction. Mr. Boven deserves the thanks of the peoamous conduct. The old sinner has been caught at last; twice he bought himself into scorn will hereafter point at him wherever

he goes. And this is the bold, bad man, we say, who with the permission of the petty tyrant, Lincoln, dragged thousands of men from their homes like felons, without warrant or civil process, and incarcerated them in forts horses, broke mules, cows, steers and young cat- and prisons, until some were driven to insantle, Durham bulls, hogs, 4 broad-wheeled wag- ity and suicide, and to be at last turned out ons, Buggy, Sulky, Sleigh, hay by the ton, and a | without trial and without accusations of any very large variety of farming implements, on kind appearing against them! The pretext given for the arrest of these citizens-for Public Sale Bills printed at this office, thus shutting up men in distant forts and prisons, without any process of law whatever -was as contemptible as it was false. "They were suspected of disloyalty," was about the ENTERED UPON HIS DUTIES .- Mr. GEORGE only answer that could be extorted from the Sconr, who was elected County Commission | authorities at Washington in explanation for these outrages. Disloyalty, indeed! Why, the most disloyal men our country ever pro-National affairs. They have violated their oaths and trampled the Constitution under their feet. They are disunionists, and no rebel in arms ever aimed more fatal blows against the Union and the Constitution,-Look at Cameron's confession to Mr. Boyer. He said, "the entire state of affairs of this Government will be changed; nothing is more certain than that the South will gain her independence, and then we (the Abolitionists,) will hold the control of the Government, and I will of the charges prefered against him, which be able to serve my friends!" Had a Democrat used language like this when CAMERON was Secretary of War, how quick would he have been picked up and escorted to a prison. dered the sentence of dismissal from the ser-This opinion expressed by CAMERON, is not | vice to be carried into execution against him. merely his own. We have good evidence for saying that the President and his Cabinet and all leading Abolitionists hold the same views, in 1845. He was made First Lieutenant in timate fruit in the Northern States. In sev. and have really determined to recognize the 1847, and the same year Brevet Captain for eral of them, legislation has already been initi- Southern Confederacy. They don't want to gallant conduct in the battle of Molino del ated to exclude all colored persons from their appear in a hurry about this business, for Rey. At the battle of Chepultepec he won territory, and in our own State, a multitude | they desire to deceive the people as much of petitions are coming up to the Legislature, as possible, so that they may continue to ed at the Belen gate, at the taking of the City next day he (Brobst) called and said Camer- main there awhile. This, of course, I agreed praying for a law to prohibit negroes and "hold the control of the government," and mulattoes from coming here. Petitions to thus be able to "serve their friends." This

WHAT CUMBERLAND PAYS .- We learn from

their twin-traitors in South Carolina com-

menced it. They have stolen thousands of

slaves-about all they can get-and have

land county, during the last yes		as
follows:		
Tax on corporation stocks,	\$ 4,044	10
Tax on real and personal estate,	44,615	41
Tavern licenses,	2,271	25
Retailers' license,	4,194	
Sample licenses,	259	
Brokers' licenses,	185	
Distillery and brewery licenses,	118	
Billiard room, bowling saloon,	٠.,	- , -
and ten-pin alley licenses,	182	08
Eating house licenses.	531	50
Pamphlet laws.	7	60
Militia tax,	804	
Tax on writs, wills, &c	655	
Collateral inheritance tax,	2,443	
Tax on enrollment of laws.	10	
Banks paying interest on public		
debt equivalent to specie,	275	-00
Free banking system,	223	
lan		

\$60,935 18 THE RESULT OF NEGROISM .- An empty Government Treasury; not a dollar in it .-So sav the Press, the New York Evening Post, and Republican members of Congress. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars now due and asking payment; upwards of

Tax on brokers and private bankers, 113 47

Government paper money greatly under par it requiring \$148 of legal tender "green-

"Push on the war,"-" no compromise," -" to talk of peace is treason,"-the negro must be set free, no matter what the cost of money and life is to the white man." Such

Alas for our misgoverned country !

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.-In response

and the property of the control of t

## Evils of Paper Money.

The following extract from the debates in the national Honse of Representatives, on Thursday last, on the bill before the Committee of the Whole to " provide ways and means for the support of government," may be read usefully in all the grain growing and grazing Minister to Russin, and was Secretary of sections of the country. In one way it shows whose interest it is, and whose it is not, to prolong the war:

Mr. Cox (Dem., Ohio,) moved to amend by making the revenue payable in legal tender, as he said pro forma, to express his fear of the effect of increasing paper money upon Western interests. He had always opposed its issue. He now opposed it, because every dollar of new issue burdened the West by increasing the protection to New England manufactureres. The customs being paid in coin, the price of coin goes up as paper moncy increases, and the price of coin enters into the price of the article upon which there is a money tax. The consumer pays it. For instance, the importer purchase I dol-lar's worth of prints in England. When he enters them for consumption he pays 30 per cent. duty. This he adds to the original purchase, making \$1,30. He also adds the difference in exchange, 60 per cent. making —with the first cost and duty—\$1,90. On endorsed and approved by the Republican members of the two Houses, and they and this sum he charges his profit of 10 per cent. or 19 cents, which makes \$2,09. On this sum the retailer adds his profits of 20 per cent. or 42 cents, making the cost to the co de of the State for exposing Cameron's in sumer \$2.51. Thus, under the present tariff and paper-money system, the manufacturer gets an actual protection of 150 per cent. township, of work horses, brood mare, milk cows, young cattle, hogs, shoats, farming implements, hay and corn fodder, potatoes, &c., Do you wonder that the manufacturers of 1st of January? The Maumkeag Mills of Salem divided 66 per cent. extra, and the Pepperill Mills at Riddeford, Maine, divided

50 per cent. extra.

Many other mills divide large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain persons in Massachusetts want the war to continue for selfish purposes? These and other facts show how the agricultural interests are impoverished, and how the life blood is sucked by these manufacturing vampires from the veins of labor through a high tariff, and in inconvertible paper money. Agriculture gets

Its surplus above domestic consumption efit from prohibitive or protective tariffs or from an inflate currency. Hence agricultural products do not rise. Let this process go on a few years, and the wealth of the West ernment which depends on taxes, confidence, and union. It is a poor return for the patriduced are the traitors now at the head of our otic devotion of the West to the Republic .-If such a policy prevail, it will increase and not mitigate the feeling in the West against New England. I speak this in warning and

FITZ-JOHN PORTER FOUND GUILTY AND DIS-MISSED.—The New-York Tribune has a special dispatch from Washington, stating, contrary to the general belief, that the Court Martial before which Gen. Fitz-John Porter was tried, had found him guilty on every one were for disobedience of orders and cowardice in the face of the enemy, and that the President has approved the findings, and or-

FITZ-JOHN PORTER was a cadet from New Hampshire, leaving the Military Academy the honors of Brevet Major. He was woundof Mexico. After peace with Mexico, he was on wanted to see me at the State Capitol to do, (but did not.).

Assistant Instructor of Artillery at the West Bank. I called, and was ushered into a Now, then, all thin Point Academy up to the commencement of Abolitionists had in view when they and the present rebellion.

"Support the Administration," is the cry of Forney and other blood-suckers .-What !-lend support to this administration. indeed !- to this administration, which has trampled under foot the rights of States and of citizens : which has obliterated State lines, and erected new Commonwealths in defiance of the Constitution; which has nullified the lecisions of the Supreme Court, recklessly squandered the money and lives of our peoole, bankrupted the treasury, annihilated one grand army and is rapidly destroying another-to this corrupt, faithless, arbitrary and imbecile administration, which has tarnished the honor and threatens the very life of the nation. Never! No honest man or lover of his country can do that.

WAR Power Currency .- A good joke was practiced on the woollies in Havana, Schuyl- lived; and said besides, there would be there should any investigation grow out of er county, N. Y., recently. An old chap, not worth a red, issued a batch of shinplasters which he made payable at the Havana Bank. One of the bigwhigs of the place, a Senator and stockholder, met the joker one day and to fix the compensation. The next day he commenced lecturing him on the impropriety sent Brobst for me. I declined going to rect, but I believe they are.

T. Jefferson Boyer, and illegality of his conduct, winding up with, "You have no legal or moral right to who was still, up to this time, figuring issue them—how, then, can you do it?" "Do for Simon, went after him, and in less than issue them-how, then, can you do it?" "Do it, Senator," replied the cheap currency man, "do it-why I do it under the war power." There was no more said.

A RIGHTEOUS MOVE .- A resolution has been introduced into the House at Harrisburg, inquiring into the why and wherefore our volunteers have not been paid, and setting forth the consequent suffering endured by their families at home. This is right. It seems necessary that some means should be adopted to draw the attention of the lawbreakers at Washington from their "pet ambs," the "American citizens of African descent," in order to bestow an act of common justice to the white man.

That's So .- We occasionally hear of a Renublican who says he is no abolitionist, and who vet approves of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, says he can see no difference between the republicanism that sustains emancipation proclamationism. They are links of the same sausage, made out of the same dog.

The Legislature of Indiana, recently passed resolutions in opposition to arbitrary arrests in that State-demanding that they should hereafter cease. The republicans voin favor of despotism and in opposition to free ted against them-thus proving themselves

The Harrisburg Telegraph suggests the the voters with this load to carry let them buy niggers. If Missouri wants her niggers the South. The disunionists of both sections and our agreement could not be consummafreed lot her take the responsibility herself. agree precisely in their use of terms.

From the Patriot and Union. MOCCASIN TRACKS! Attempt to Bribe a Member of the

Legislature. ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS. Gen. Cameron's Operations to Effect his Election to the U. S. Senate!

Statement of T. Jefferson Boyer, Member of Assembly from Clearfield County:

As many rumors are affoat in regard to cer tain transactions which took place between General Cameron and myself on several occasions previous to the late election of United States Senator, I think it my duty to make a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, so that there may be hereafter no misunderstanding or misrepresentation. Believing that there would be attempts to bribe mem-Democrat, I conceived the project of putting presence at some future myself in the way of the operators and trying how far they were disposed to go in be matter. Once conceived, I determined to act upon it, and communicated my intention to several friends. The first opportuni- ends it. I will be Senator and you shall nevty that offered I embraced -- and here is the I had been to Philadelphia, and on my

return, perhaps a week or more before the election, I met Mr. Wm. Brobst, of Lewisourg, with whom I was acquainted, at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, for the first time this winter, and noticed some unuand so we parted again, to dream of South-sual nervousness on his part, and from ern Confederacies and Winnehagoes for Senhis conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character. In the afternoon he came to me and asked to see me privately, and we proceeded at once to my room, where he very terson told me he had the \$5,000 hand money soon commenced disparaging the several locked up in the safe down stairs, but wanted prominent Democratic candidates for United me to see Simon again before paying it over States Senator, and concluded by expressing his decided preference for Gen. Simon Cameron. This, of course, left me no room to doubt the object of his visit to the State Capitol and to me, and I at once asked him seeks a foreign market, and receives no hen- whether that was the object of his visit. He said it was. In reply to my question, whether General Cameron authorized him to come ing on the bed, complaining of a disense of to me in this way, he said he was authorized the bowels. It was then desired that I should by Cameron to see any Democrat of the will be transferred to the pockets of New House or Senate, and enter into the prelimi- House, who would be sent to me, inform him England monopolists and capitalists. This is a poor way to sustain the credit of a govern. I then asked him in what manner he was nominated. To this I made some they expected to secure the election of Cam- pretended objection and demanded to know eron. He answered, "by getting three the necessity for it. Simon said it was this, Democrats to absent themselves on the day that unless I did this they might think he of the election." I then asked him what just wanted their d-d nomination for effect, they would pay. He said he was authorized which was not true. He declared he would by Cameron to offer \$5,000. I told him the not have the nomination and a defeat for the figures were too low, and desired him to tell | whole Legislature. So, of course, I consentme who the other members were. This he ed, and the voting price was voluntarily refused to do at the time, but would try and raised \$5,000. Patterson said the gentleman get permission of his principal to do so. He | who would wait on me there, was Dr. Fuller said that General Cameron wanted to see me, as I was ready to receive him. I said that personally, at his residence out of the city was all right, but must now be convinced that evening. I told him I could not make that the money was all right too. Patterson the engagement, but would answer him in then hurriedly showed me a large bundle of one hour, and if I could get clear of another notes, which he represented as being the engagement I had made, I would go with him, amount of the final payment. He assured In the meantime Leonsulted with Dr. Earley, me the day before I should have the hand of the House of Representatives, my colleague, to whom I related the foregoing facts. I then I could have it. I told him I deemed it bet saw Brobst again and told him I would go, ter, on reflection, not to have it about me, He told me he would have a carriage reads in front of Herr's Hotel at 7 o'clock; that election, and said I would trust it to them. e was authorized by Cameron to get a cariage at any time. When the time arrived be honest. Patterson again assured me the Dr. Earley and myself walked down to hand money was down in the safe, and, to

> back room of the bank, and found Cameron Fuller was ushered in by Patterson. The inthere alone. He addressed me as follows: troduction completed, I said: "Doctor, I pre-"Boyer, do you think you could have courage enough to vote for me?" I answered that view." He then said: "I am chairman of a t was a very business-like question, and that | committee appointed by the Republican cauit would depend very much on circumstances. cus to wait on you to see whother you would He then said, "suppose the circumstances vote for Cameron," I said "Yes; I assure He then said, "suppose the circumstances vote for Cameron." I said "Yes; I assure are all right?" I asked him how he meant you that if you nominate Gen. Cameron "all right." He answered, "the financial consideration; in short, the dollars and bed) it will be all right." He said: "You cents." I answered him, "certainly." then asked me what I would take. I told Dr. F. then said: "You need have no fears him I had not been in this business long, of personal danger, or anything of that sort, and did not know exactly how to answer, but We have made every provision to meet all wished him to name the sum. He asked danger." Thus the last scene in this strange what I thought of \$10,000, "right down, after the work was done." I then asked would be ever grateful, and I hope he will. him, whether he wanted a vote or an absentee. He answered, "a vote," and that it entire adventure with Simon and his agents, would be very troublesome to get the men my colleague, Dr. Ealey, W. A. Wallace, away, and besides he only regarded the money paid as the first instalment, and that he Yaugn, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania felt in duty bound to take care of the person | House, in this city, were in the secret, and that made him Schator afterwards, and, Dr. Early, especially, knew constantly what if he had so many to take care of, it would was going on. embarross him but if he had but one he could do it well and profitably as long as we the cars going to reading, he said in case no more danger in voting directly for him the transaction he would be the only witness than in being absent, for they would make that knew anything about it, and he would every provision for the protection of the man swear falsely and put it through, that would vote for him. This ended the In regard to the dates given in the above interview, and we agreed to meet again statement, as I made no memoranda, at the see him, but agreed to see him at my room, No. 15 Pennsylvania House. Mr. Brobst, twenty minutes returned with him. Camer-

> on then said, "Well, let's come to an under-standing." I said, "What for?" He an-swered, "In reference to the Senatorial guestion." I then said. "I must have \$15,000." know who I would prefer to arrange further interviews and do the financiering of the husiness. I told him my limited of the husiness. I told him my limited of the husiness. nusiness. I told him my limited knowledge of his friends did not enable me to name that person. He then proposed Jim Burns. I said he would do. He then left, stating that he was going to Pffiladelphia to arrange another matter which he had in view, and would return on Saturday evening,

> This was on Wednesday.
> On Thursday I met John J. Patterson. On Thursday I met John J. Patterson. He desired to see me, and asked me to call at his room at Herr's Hotel. When I met him, I asked him where Burns was? He told me he was sick. He then said, "Boyer, the money will be all right." I asked him, "What money?" He then said, "Oh, I know all about it; I saw Cameron." (I must not forget to state here that miss to seemleved, and the evening was enlivernot forget to state here that, prior to my meeting Patterson Brobst told me Pat ed with music, the dance, and an elegant rewanted to see me on that busi- past. Success to the Girard and its enterness,) and, by Cameron's arrangement, he would go down in the cars on the Lebanon Valley road on Friday at 2 o'clock, and that we would go together and, settle the en-

> We meet according to arrangement; and in the baggage apartment of the New York there certainly would have been no war, and car, concluded the bargain for \$20,000 for a vote tor General Simon Camenton for the office of II. S. Sanctor with the grantest state of the same of fice of U. S. Senator, with the agreement that no other member should be bought, and that dwelling house is the cause of theft. Had this should end the matter-provided Came- there not been two haystacks, the bothered ron would agree to the terms, and deposit jackass would not have died of hunger, ergo, the money in the hands of Patterson, to be paid to me immediately after the election death. If Whitney had not invented the cotwas over, and that the two members (with whom Patterson and Cameron was also in profitable and slavery powerful, and without Philadelphia, should return on Saturday .-- ]

his mind in favor of the arrangement. Patterson went immediately to Cameron, who was in the car, and returned in a few minutes, tating that, although Cameron regarded the price big, he would pay it in order to save further trouble, and would, therefore, not say anything to the members then on their

way to Philadelphia, and that they might reurn, and thus prevent any disarrangement of the plan that might arise from their ab sence. Saturday evening was then agreed upon as the time for the next interview. I topped at Reading; so did Patteraon, who returned that same evening to Harrisburg.— Cameron went to Philadelphia, I came up on Saturday, evening, and found Cameron on he train as well as at least one of the men who went to Philadelphia the day before, and I think both. At the depot at Harrisburg, I

met Patterson, who said the interview would be at Don Cameron's. Accordingly Patterson and myself went direct to the house, and found the General there ahead of us. He invited us up stairs, and by a dismal light, we agreed upon the price, viz: Cameron assented to the bargain between Patterson and myself by agreeing to pay the \$20,000—\$5,000 of which was to be paid in hand—and bers in order to defeat the election of a would deposit it in Patterson's hands in my erview, subject to my inspection. A little wident which occurred here it would be little lose to the world. After the bargain was concluded Simon straightened up on his chair, rubbing his legs with his hands, saying: "Well, this

er regret it"—(addressing himself to me)—
"I will be the most powerful man in that Senate; the entire state of affairs of this Goverument will be changed; nothing is more certain than that the South will gain her independence, (this sounded like treason,) and then we will hold the control of the Government and I will be able to serve my friends;' ator. Patterson and I then agreed to meet

on Monday.
We met at 5 o'clock, in Patterson's room at Herr's, on Monday afternoon. Here Patto me. I insisted on the hand money. I deemed necessary to keen up the delusion We then parted to meet at the same place early the next morning. Immediately after breakfast on Tuesday, (the day of the election,) I met Patterson, according to agreement, at his room, Simon being present, lyleft, and returned in a short time, and of the Senate, who would be present as soon money, and again on Tuesday morning said inasmuch as there might be a row after the (Patterson and Cameron,) knowing them to Herr's and saw the carriage and Brobst there. I then made some excuse to prouse and told him it would be best not to go. (I deemed it prudent at this state of the proceedings not to manifest too much eagerness. lest I might defeat the object in view.) The

Now, then, all things being arranged, Dr He give me that assurance?" I said "Yes."-It is proper here to say that during this

In one of my interviews with Patterson, on

THE GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA .- The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, in its last issue, thus speaks of this well-conducted ho-

take the re-opening of this popular and widely known house has been halled with general "I will give it," and wanted to and cordial satisfaction. There is no better from personal knowledge—is of the sumptuous character, and fit to delight the taste of the most fastidious epicure. We are glad to know that Messrs. Kanaga, Fowler & Co... are meeting with the most encouraging pub-They are determined to make prising hosts.

> REPUBLICAN LOGIC.—The Boston Post thus disposes of the Republican doctrine that slavery was the cause of the war: "If there were no negro slavery, they say

power there had been no rebellion; ergo, Whitney was the cause of the rebellion." and our agreement could not be consumma- hunting up funds to pay for the niggers set stead of putting in force the threats contained would behave in such a disgraceful and cow- ted. This statement seemed to determine free in the District of Columbia.

CARD OF. F. W. HUGHES, ESQ.

TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The sympathy enlisted in my behalf, because of the Abolition persecution through which I have passed, and my known views in regard to the future of our afflicted and misgoverned country has evoked expressions of regret for my defeat in the recent contest for the United States Seneror. Let me assure you that you have but little occasion for any regret on that account, but great cause any regret on that account, but creat cause for congratulation that a gentleman of such surpassing ability and sound Construtional and State rights views as the Hon. Carles R. Buckalew has been selected. I have R. Buckalew has been selected. I have ad comparatively little other feeling or anxiety, on the subject of my election, than that per chance I might in the position sought, be the Union, as formed by our fathers be the humble instrument under Providence in

land waters. So too, such country should always be provided with means for common lefence and "to promote the general wel-

The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, would best accomplish all this, if Abolitionism would permit. While our national glory would be best

promoted by the preservation of our present political relations with the New England States, yet if they will insist upon the destruction of the Union by the subjugation of the Southern States or by their separation from them, I am ready to yield to the latter rather than to the former of such alternatives. The New England States constitute the seat where the doctrine of Secession was first asserted, they are the hot-bed in which has been propogated all the heresics that have produced national discord—they are our destiny is inexorably linked with a free transit through the great inland navigable waters that river and its tributaries afford. future prosperity of Pennsylvania is alike dependent on her connexion with the great

Without professing to know the views of Mr. Buckalew on these points, yet my confidence in his devoted patriotism and compre hensive statesmanship gives me assurance that he does not essentially differ from these above stated. I know that he condemns the Constitution and Union destroying policy of the Abolitionists. I am quite confident he agrees with me that the measures and policy now directed by Abraham Lincoln, more than any other, have brought us to our im-pending ruin. He has the ability to present in the-still the Senate of the United States, the solemn protest of Pennsylvania against these measures and policy, and I trust, he courage and energy to see that such proest is not in vain.

There is yet abundant work for the true nen of Pennsylvania to do, to protect her true interests and maintain the identity of her political and natural bonds. To this good work I shall, as heretofore, devote my humble efforts.

F. W. HUGHES. POTTSVILLE, January 14th, 1863.

WASHINGTON - GUSELE .... orrespondent of the New York Herald,

follows: Mr. Harding, (Union) of Ky., said the President's emancipation proclamation had united the South, as he had predicted, like one man, and paralyzed the efforts of loyal men, so as to leave little hope of the restoration of the Union. The President had finally yielded his former position to the influence of persistent radicals. The proclamation was a war on the constitution. It was nothing but bold and absolute assumption of despotic power, which would wrest from the ple the right of self government. No State could be safe with such a power suspended over it. No stronger disunion doctrine was ever issued in this country. Those who sanctioned it were ready to yield their liberty and confess themselves slaves. He spoke about arbitrary arrests, &c., and said any man in the Executive Department who usurped power under the miserable, detestable ubterfuge of military necessity, deserves to be called tyrant. The abolition creed was short, but full of horror and blood. The secessionists furnished the fire and the abolitionists the fuel to kindle the conflagration now sweeping through the land. Withdraw the fuel and the fire would soon burn out He had no hope of re-union under the present radical policy. The democratic party of the North and South would crush out both aboli-

ionists and secessionists, and snatch the government from ruin. THE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICALS.—It is nderstood that Mr. Wade is recognized as the leader of the republicans in Congress. The radicals demand the execution of their whole programme as to both civil and military officers. Some of them are determined to sacrifice patriotism, loyalty, usefulness and efficiency to partisan feeling. They denounce conservatism as treason, and will have ultraism predominent at all hazards, even if

their dominion is to be confined only to the limits of New England. REPORTED DISMISSAL OF GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER FROM THE ARMY.—It is statde that notwithstanding the intimations that the findings of the Court in Fitz John Porter's ceas business thoroughly. The building has been were favorable, the President, upon a review entirely refurnished, from top to bottom, and of the findings of the Court and the testimolooks as fresh and bright in the interior as a ny, has dismissed General Porter from the new pin. The table—of which we can speak from personal knowledge—is of the sumptuous pected. It was believed that his vindication was complete, and the result is regarded more as another blow at General McClellan than a condemnation of General Porter. The friends of General McClellan are unfortunate, and they are stricken down for their friendship to him while the power that strikes can reach no nearer to the object of

> Is THERE ANY DIFFERENCE ?- The Presilent orders the execution of 37 Indians, in Minnesota for murdering women and children n their savage warfare. This was right and is action will receive general applause.-But stop! He immediately issues a proclamation calling upon three millions of barbarous negro slaves to rise in insurrection, he knowing that such rising is always accompanied with the murder and ravishment of women and the slaughter of children and be locusts in abnudance. Prepare your small other noncombatants. He commands the army and navy of the United States to do nothing to repress any means the negroes may take to recover their freedom! Why should he hang Indians for doing in Minne

onts, and a lot of adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons and staff officers. Jeff. Davis will probably now be willing to exchange, instead of nutting in force the threats contained to the stead of nutting in force the threats contained to the stead of nutting in force the threats contained to the stage of the stage of

The Rubicon Crossed.

We have always believed, and so conthat the Abelitionists and Secessionists nt one and the same thing—the dissoluti-the Union. The Abolitionists are in fay "letting the Union slide," and have nounced the "Constitution a longue death and a covenant with hell." -The death and a covenant with hen. In a Washington Republican, the organ of this Abolitio Administration, says: "The farce of resto ing the Union of the States, is about play?" A Phicago Journal, mother bland a few of the many treasonable declarations of that party, which betray an intense desire that these States might be dismembered, and

chance I might in the position sought, the humble instrument under Providence in serving my native State and our common country.

I believe that God has engraven on the face of this Western Continent, so legibly that all should read it, that the territory from the mouth of the Mississippi to the head waters of its tributaries, as well as such as flank this space and afford outlets to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans must be forever governed so as to confer on every part free commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its indeed to the commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its indeed to the commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its indeed to the commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its indeed to the commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its indeed to the commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its indeed to the commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its indeed to the commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its indeed to the commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation for its indeed to the institution of slavery, and every year they have become more function, aggressive means to the institution of slavery, and every year they have become more function, aggressive means to the institution of slavery year they have become more function, aggressive means to the institution of slavery year they have become more function, aggressive means to the institution of the form the institution of the form the institution of the in

no escape.
Mr. Helper and old John Brown vere his the advance guard—the pioneers of the Abolition party. Helper in his 'Impending crisis,' says: "Wo" (speaking of the Abolitionists) "are determined to abolish slavery and so help us God abolish it we will." S ty-eight leading Abolition Congressmen dorsed this sentiment, and have been true to their purpose. "Abolish it we will," is their rallying cry, and a legion of armed soldiery s to execute the decree made by their Chief They know that intermeddling with Slavery that arraying section against section will lead to a certain dissolution of the Union, bence their persistent efforts in that direction They forced a war upon the country, under he pretext of saving the Union, the pretext of saving the Union, and now after the country is exhausted in blood and treasure, and both sections are ruined, they rivals in commerce and manufactures, and are ready to say let them go. After eking the sacrifice of submitting to their separation from us would be much less than that of our separation from the great South and letting off a little more gas, this will be the West. It is impossible for the Western States even to permit the control of the mouth of the Mississippi to be lodged in the hands of an independent government. Their states in rebellion were out of the Union and we must trea them as an independent nation. Do the rankest secessionists claim more ?-This is out-spoken, downright secession and the bloodiest rebels ask but this and nothing more. The die is oast, the Rubicon is crossed, and the Abolition chieftain from the opposite

shore, is calling to all his timid followers :-"Why linger shivering on the brink, And fear to launch away?"

merset Democrat.

Have we a Government?

The ardent Republicans who used to go bout the streets asking Democrats, "Have we a government," can, by looking over the President's last emancipation proclamation, find an answer to their questions. Yes, we have a Government, or at least, the President distinctly affirms that we have; and what is t? "The executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof." We used to thank we had a Government consisting of a Legislative, Judiciary and Executive branch. Soon after Lincoln's inauguration, we were told that the administration was the Government. And now we have it officially announced that we

nave an " Executive Government." 'The Executive Government of the United President," the military and naval authorities hretkeleis not nowers but Authorities,) what n his letter of the 21st inst., notes down as the is the is the "Executive Government." Government includes the ideas of law making xpounding and law executing. Of course all these powers are vested in this " Executive Government." Otherwise it is no Government. This will account for President Lincoln's extra ordinary exercise of power heretofore unknown to the executive Department of the Governmen of the United States .- Danville Intelligencer

Teachers' Institute. The Institute of Newton Township met i Mr. Atherton's school room, Jan. 17th.
The President being absent, Mr. John Sanderson was appointed President pro tem The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. A Business Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Atherton, Cavanaugh, and Koons. On motion of D. F. Miller, the subject of Grammar, by Mr. II. B. Pislee, was postponed until the next meeting. Mr. Atherton, Instructor in Arithmetic, made a few remarks on Involution, and gave practical illustrations on the board. He also exhibited his method of extracting the Square Root in a very satisfactory man-

ner. Mr. Cavanaugh delivered an instructive Lecture on Education. Mr. A. Koons read and interesting Essay. Subject, "Bad Habits."
The subject—"Resolved, That the teacher s responsible for the moral, as well as the mental culture of the pupil," was then discussed by II. B. Pislee, D. F. Miller, II. Atherton, W. Cavanaugh, W. M. Kirkpatrie and A. Koons. The committee reported for next meeting-Mr. Kirkpatric, Mertal Arithmetic; Mr. Miller, Geography; Mr. Bates,

Adjourned to meet in Mr. Bates' schoolroom, Newton, Feb. 7th. W. V. CAVANAUGH, Recd. & Cor. Sec. H. B. PISLEE, Reporting Sec.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 26. The Assembly has at length succeeded in

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effecting its organization. According to the agreement made before the adjournment on Saturday evening, the Assembly this morning proceeded to ballot for Speaker, and Mr. Callicott, renegade Democrat, of Brooklyn, the Republican candidate, was elected. SECOND DISPATCH.

ALBANY, Jan. 26 .- All the Republican iominees for officers of the Assembly were lected. A resolution was introduced charging Mr. Callicott with bribery, corruption, etc. Af-

ter a long debate, the Assembly adjourned without action. LOCUST YEAR .- A correspondent of one of our exchanges states that the locusts will be

on hand this year, it being the seventeenth since their last appearance. We quote from his article as follows: "The Pharo locusts made their first appear ance on the wing, May 19th, 1846; on the 23d commenced singing; on the 31st commenced boring the trees and laying eggs.

June 6th commenced dying; the males first. On the 25th all dead. This year there will trees by tying them up with straw for twentyfive days, and you are safe, if you do it right.

Down on Them.—The following is an extract from a letter to the editor, dated Wash-

Among the prisoners captured at Ar, kansas Post were one general, ten colonelsten lieutenant colonels, ten majors, one hundred captains, nearly two hundred lieutenants, and a lot of adjutants, quartermasters surgeons and staff officers.