schlished Every Thursday Morning By JOHN B. BRATTON.

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og-Printing-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills phlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with acy and at the shortest notice.

Boetical.

IN HEAVEN LAST NIGHT.

night there was a festival in heaven: he sky burned with a most indestricting, and, Aqua, and the mighty Seven, lamed like the banners of some awful fight, stars lung clustering like white try round he oricl window of the custained sky, thereby God had with festoons gayly bound as cond-draped arch chrough which his An

helming mid-sky a now-orented world, with arother sun had garnished space, freeming below like a gay flag unfurled, it might be some great returning day, When an Afchangel, by a holy feat, in it for his mighty crown another ray, mastery at the games where Angels meet.

softly played a low religious tune, be at that hour some saint was crowned ed when through his window looked the

A rare and grand display of pomp last night; chaps the Saviour and the great Eleven! Revealed themselves unto Angelie sight.

THE BABE DEAD.

Pold down its little baby hands-Fold down its little baby hands—
This was a hope you had of old;
Fillet the brow with rosy bands,
And kiss its locks of shining gold.
Somewhere within the reach of years
Another hope may come like this,
But this poor babe is gone, in tears,
With thin white lips, cold to thy kiss.

In winter, a little drift of snow; he winter, a little drift of snow; And this is all, through all the hours, Ot the promises purished long age. Sovery heart has one dear grave, Close hidden under its joys and care, This kind the tasts of more are save. ful o'er it gusts of memory wave, And leave the little headstone bare.

Migcelloneous.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Tues lay, in the Police Court, a singuurrence in real life took place, which, city, at least has seldom transpired. ory, threy wrote constantly to his wife, enclosed frequent sums of money. Sudy the correspondence ceased, and Mrs. Treceived no money, was compelled to dother means to obtain a livelihood for faul little ones. In a few weeks therelrs. Carey received information that husband had been killed in the mines. h was corroborated by a subsequent letreceived from Californie. For three ve irs ivel, as she supposed she was, a v nd receiving the attentions of an Italian amed Jesoph Reibe, who succeeded in gaing ber affections, she consented to marriage. the Bonds of wedlock; and have ever since helquite happily together. On Sunday last, as the church bells were summoning to the one of God the worshippers of the true Beng Edward Carey, who had arrived direct from California by the morning train, wes aking inquiries in the neighbourhood (in mati.) for his wife and children. His eighbors and friends stood amuzed; and trem led upon beholding the man whom they had ing since believed to be dead. Upon being assured that it was Carey, who was not dead but living, he was astounded with the intelience that his wife, who had also believed hat he " gone to that bourne whence no trav Her returns," was again married to another nan, with whom she was now living in doestic felicity. Ascertaining the residence ^{ned} to ascertain, whether what be had 90r, a tall Italian, measuring six feet one and chalf inches, came to the door. Carey in-Dies Mrs. Reibe live here?"

alian--"She does-will you walk in?" arey-" Yes sir; will you please tell her

at a gentleman desires to see her? The Italian consented, and on going to the r leading into the dining room, called his smiles came running down into the in his seat to meet her, she screamed out, y God, Carey!" and fell fainting to the The husbands both hastened to raise om the floor, when Carey informe that he was Edward Carey, the lady's wife, and added, "I shall never give her her fainting attack the two husbands come engaged in angry, violent words lting in Carey drawing a pistol on Reibe, by the latter being forcibly ejected from house. Reibe, on Monday morning, had warrant sworn out in the Police Court, charing Carey with disorderly conduct and provo ng him to commit a breach of peace. Caaren, in the presence of Reibe and the wife asked the Court to hear an explanation ore he entered his plea. Judge Warren ented, and Carey stated that he and Reibe claimed the lady (pointing to Mrs. y Reibe) as wife, and he believed himo be the legal claimant, had become dis-y in demanding of Reibe that he should her up. Reibe, through the Prosecuting ney, Mr. Staub, exhibited to the Court marriage certificate, and the question was once raised, "What further prosecumed ald be had in that Court?" The wife, who Niobe, all in tears, was called up and

ked by the Court if either of these men was

married to both, but having learned that her first husband was dead, she formed an attach him. After assuring the Court of her deep ly seated attachment always for Carey, and now her warm affection for Reibe, who had been to her an affectionate and devoted hus-

band, the Court inquired of her, viz: "What do you now propose to do; live with your first husband, who is legally such, or your last husband, who by misapprenension, and unintentionally, you have made your

The lady replied, "My duty and my desire are to live with my first husband, Edward

The scene which followed can never be decribed. Carey and his wife approached each other and wept aloud, while the disappointed Italian, seated in his chair like a statue, presented a picture of despair and disap-pointment. Presently his feelings were overcome, and he grievously wept, eliciting the sympathy of all. Carey and his wife, arm in arm, left the Court house, and Reibe, after receiving kindly admonition from the Court that he must be resigned, and pursue the matter no further, left the presence of the Court deeply chagrined and terribly mortified at the fate which had befallen him. Carey and his family are preparing to leave the city and Reibe, all alone in a deserted house, refu-

West, or where nature has furnished an abondance of the proper material, and in an available state for the growing plant the subject of manures need attract but little attention. But in most parts of the Eastern, Middle and perhaps Southern States, the subject is of vital importance, not only to the farmer, but to the public in general. In these parts, the farmer cannot raise remunerative crops, unless he furnish more food to the growing popular crops than is contained in an available form.

Manures may be conveniently divided into two clusses. 1. Manures proper, or those substances which contain in themselves the elements for the composition of the plants .-2. Those substances which promote the growth of vegetation, by stimulating, as it were, the elements in the soil, or philosophically speaking, by effecting such chemical changes

in the soil, as to increase the supply of available food for the growing plants.

Lime is mainly included in the second class. To a limited extent, however it becomes food for plants as lime enters into their composition; but a sufficient quantity for this hemical and mechanical changes in

the soil favorable to vegetation. Lime is chiefly useful. 1. In promoting the oxidation and decomposition of the insoluble organic matter which the soil contains. 2. In decomposing clay and rendering its potish soluable. 3. In producing a mechanical change, making a sandy soil more tenacious ınd clayey soil less so. In Pennsylvania, lime is generally applied

to effect chemical change in the soil, and not for the purpose of directly furnishing food to the growing crops. In its application, much ignorance prevails and many injurious prac-tices exist. Lime should seldom be applied to a soil in a caustic state, yet we have many y, at least has seldon transpired. farmers, and some good ones too, who have tre these: About 5 years ago a man fallen into the habit of drawing the About 5 years ago a man lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my condition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, for a secondition applying it to the land. In my lime unslacked from the kind, and in that against the election of a President, and the president in the mines of California. thus used upon the soil, and give its chemi ry. Carey wrote constantly to his wife, | cal actions upon vegetable or animal manure whether alone or mixed with the soil.

> appearance at the United States Hotel, when the landlord said to him: 'Why don't you go to work? A large hearty man like you should not be begging.' He said he could not find any work. 'Well, then, enter the ararmy. There you can get \$400 hounty, besides \$13 a month and found.' 'Found!'— ' Found !'replied Pat, be jubers, found dead on the

A chap out west was invited take a hand at a game of 'poker,' a fashiouable game with gamblers on the Mississippi—but he refused saying 'No, I thankee. I played poker all one summer and I had to wear nankeen pants all the next winter. I have had no taste for that amusement since.'

FF "Mr. Jones, have you a match?" Yes, sir-a match for the devil; there she is making up dough." Jones pointed to his wife and then put for the front yard. The last we saw of him he was putting down the road, closely by a cistern pole and a red-headed lady.

Good Advice .- When you can help it, never take the will for the deed, because if you take the deed you can always have a will of your own besides—provided the deed is properly recorded.

the War Department no volunteer recruit shall be rejected on account of height who is at least five feet. This is of importance to men of low stature seeking to enter the army and hence we note it.

a Quaker, one day, "but I will let this billet of wood fall on thee;" and at the precise moment the "bad man" was floored by the weight of a walking stick that the Quaker

Wendell Phillips is "not certain that slavery is dead unless he sees it buried."-The New Haven Register says if he will go to the" Freedman's" camps along the Mississippi, he will see it buried at the rate of several hundred a day.

General Rosecrans has signalized his advent to power in Missouri by removing the restriction which had been imposed upon the circulation of the Chicago Times and other Democratic papers by his predecessors.

A woman in New York a few days ago claimed a pass on a New York railroad on the ground that she had three husbands in the army fighting for their country,' and thought it hard that she could not have a free

Some surprise was occasioned the of course his interest is then to prolong the other day at a very brilliant wedding recep-tion at Troy, N. Y., when the driver of a hearse drove along and backed up to the sidewalk with doors invitingly open. The driver was soon made to understand that he

Scolding is the peper of matrimony, and? She replied that she had been and the ladies are the pepper-boxes.

Political.

THE CHASE COMMITTEE ON LINCOLN.

of the Ohio Legislature, to counteract their Lincoln tendencies. It is an emanation from general circulation:

The effort now making to forestall the ac tion of the Republican National Convention by procuring the formal nomination of Mr.
Lincoln in State Legislatures and other public bodies, is deeply to be deplored.

The more so, because this movement origi-nates with the recipients of executive favor and patronage, some of whom hold high sta-tions in the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, whose object is to perpetuate their own pow-er and means of pecuniary advancement, without any regard whatever to the welfare of the country. While these nominations are made to appear as though they emanated from the spontaneous will of the people, the animus in reality is to defeat their will altogether, by producing such a public clamar in behalf of Mr. Lincoln, as to prevent the as-sembling of the National Convention at all; tion upon the country, irrespective of the

calamities, the attempt to advance the peson-al interest and ambition of any one man, or number of men, without regard to the public good, deserves and should recieve universal

To the proper discussion of Mr. Lincoln's made a candidate for the next Presidential term, there can be no reasonable objection; but it is the people, and not Mr. Lincoln and his dependents, who should

ple to the fortunes of any Presidential aspirant. The issues of war are ever uncertain, and though we have every reason to hope our gallant armies may have destroyed the trobel power before the meeting of the convention, they may not. At all events the people will be much better prepared to decide this

elected to the Presidency.

There are many solid reasons in the very

philosophy of Representative Government,

the American people that had he been less than Washington, he might, by the patronage of office, subverted the liberties of the country procuring his own election periodically

he number of terms to which a Presiden might be eligible was then felt to be a seri-

and peremtorily refused to allow himself to be elected for a third term; and his decision furnished a precedent which had all the force of a constitutional restriction. During the domination of the Republican party from Jefferson to Monroe, the practise

the machinery of caucus which virtually transferred the power of election from the people to the Administration, was becoming precedent which threatened the subversion of Republican liberty.

General Jackson, in order to maintain the independence of the elective franchise, be-

came the candidate of the people in opposi tion to this caucus system, and though defea-ted at first, was, in 1828, triumphantly elected against the powerful patronage of the Government. From that day no President, until Mr. Lincoln, ever attempted to revive nated without consulting the people in a Na-

teachings of Jackson, in violation of the great principle which underlies our democratic institutions, and in the face of the solemn war-nings of history, can now so wield his patronage as to secure his election for a second erm, who so blind as not to see that four years hence he will have less difficulty in seouring his election for a third term? For with an army of more than half a million of itizen soldiers under his command, and an annual patronage of a thousand millions of money, he can, if he has one-half the brains money, he can, if he has one-half the brains attributed to him by his friends, have himself lected from term to term during his natural

If the "military necessity" supplies a reason now for his nomination, and the extraordinary patronage occasioned by the war furnishes the means of his election, as a matter war, as a means of perpetuating his power. No man with the patriotism of a Washing ton or a Jackson, would seek to place him The self in a position where his interest and his personal ambition would be coincident with the continuance of the rebellion and the per-

petuity of the war.

But aside from the consideration of the second term principle, there is still another

and more forcible objection to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

The people have lost all confidence in his

view the fact that there is a general feeling of disappointment in the loyal North, that THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Lincoln-The Presidency-Action of Leg-islalatures-One Term Principle-Patronage Prolonging the War-Inability and Va-ciliation-" Honest Old Abe"-Military Commander as a Candidate—The Candi-

The following document, in pamphlet form, was recently circulated among the members the Chase committee at Washington, and to have been printed by them in that city for

or if it should assemble, to force his nomina-

In time of civil war, with all its attendant

decide upon his claim.

While the great body of the American per ple have everything at stake upon the right administration of the Government, they have really no personal interest in its patronage. purpose usually exists in the soil, so that the principal object of applying lime is to bring ty to select the Presidential candidate without interference from Executive influence.

But now it is too early to commit the peoquestion three or four months bence, than

Already has this premature action alienated many of the friends of freedom, who beieve that even with a fair nomination in a full convention. Mr. Lincoln cannot be re

The want of a constitutional limitation to Washington participated in this sentiment,

of the President nominating himself for the second term, and then his successor, through

tional Convention. General Jackson was made a candidate by the people for a second term against his will and elected with unparalleled unanimity.— Yet, such was the unbounded onthusiasm he inspired, that Jackson saw, as did every refleeting man, that the danger to liberty which occurred under Washington's administration

was repeating itself. And as utterly opposed was that stern patriot to the use of patronage for the purpose of procuring re-election to the Presidency, that he laid down the one term principle as a fundamental doctrine in our democratic system, and it became a part of the political creed of the people; so strong, that no President from that day has been re-elected, and proh-ably never will be by a fair expression of the

If President Lincoln, in defiance of the

to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union. It is impossible to put put of tremble in assuming such responsibility. We want in our coming President an advaned thinker; a statesman profoundly versed after such a wasting of its precions blood, and such a vast expenditure of treasure, the rebellion continues unsubdued; and all the promises of the Administration, time and

The truth is, that there is no man who does not wear the livery of office, or is not in the pay of the General Government, who does not feel mortified and humbled that our nation, with its twenty millions of loyal peo-ple in the North, with four millions of auxiliaries in the South, to say nothing of a large host of Union men there, has not succeeded yet in overthrowing the insolent slave oli-garchy, which does not number five millions

again, for its speedy overthrow have been

How is it that Jefferson Davis, with his slender resources, without a navy, without manufactories, is still defiant at Richmond, and has twice sent his rebel hordes across the Potomac, putting in jeopardy even the personal liberty of Mr. Lincoln himself?

It is impossible to prevent the American people from making humiliating compari-sons between the rebel chief and the President of the United States. They will understand why this condition of things exists at the third year of Mr Lincoln's term. The fault is not in the want of intelligence and bravery on the part of our sol-diers, or the skill of our officers. For both soldiers and officers have proven on many a battle-field that, in endurance and valor, and all the elements which constitute the great soldier, they are the equals if not the superiors of the rebels.

It will not do to throw the blame upon the

untry, for it has turnished all the men and all the money the President has asked.

It will not do to charge it upon the rebel sympathizers at the North, for they have had no means of interfering with the orders of the President. The responsibility rests alone upon him. He has been weak and vacillating throughout, seemingly incapable of settling upon any definite line of policy in regard to the rebellion.

Two theories in regard to it have, and now divide the American people. One is, that the Southern States are still States of the American Union; that their several constitutions and laws, though silent in the presence of the rebel power, will, upon the supression of the rebellion, revive, and the peole return to their former rights.

The other theory is that they are no longer States in the American Union, the sense of the Constitution, but the rebellion having acquired the strength and consistency of a belligerent power the status of the en-tire population has been changed from eitizens to aliens, and they do not return to their rights upon the suppression of the rebellion but only to such as the supreme legislative power may give them.

Had Mr Lincoln adopte leither one of these théories, and adhered to it vigorously, he might long since have ended the rebellion. Had he chosen the first, he could before this have brought back the States, with their institutions and laws, slaves and all.

Had he adopted the other, and sustained Fremont and Hunter, the friends of freedom know that the rebel armies might long ago have been overthrown and the whole rebel territory in possession of the United States with the manacles of every slave stricken off, from the Susquehanna to the Rio Grande.

This vacillation and indecision of the Presdent, has been the real cause why our well appointed armies have not succeeded in the biguous and uncertain, then precedent and estruction of the rebellion.

He has constantly been going between these two theories, taking no positive ground for either, but holding on to the skirts of

Whether from the feebleness of his will, which has been unequal to the alternate pressure of the respective leaders of these heories, or whether from the want of intelcomprehend their philosophy, or from the holding over, entertained two motions relawant of political principal and indifference tire to contested seats; but, when these were to truth, he has with that species of cunning, which characterizes a certain class of lawyers

Honesty signifies nothing unless there is a capacity to wield the power. In the lan-guage of Wendell Phillips—who cores for the onesty of the President, unless he is capable ; it is not honesty but capacity that is

y and surely for the perpetuity of the Union. Should Mr. Lincoln be torced upon the country in defiance of the better judgment of the Republican party, and the Democratic party be judicious in planting a candidate for the prosecution of the war, upon the first theory above indicated, (which is their theory above indicated, (which is their theory above indicated, which is their the country Mr. Lincoln will be most propagation. ory), Mr. Lincoln will be most unquestionably defeated, unless he should be tempted by the sword would be no victory, but a la- their names off the roll, whereby our oppomentable defeat to the friends of liberty.

er in actual command of an army, much less the commander-in-chief, who has more than half a million soldiers under his command, and if necessary to success, might have a million before the next Presidential election. The temptation to a military candidate to

use the sword to secure his own election is too great, the warnings of history too impressive for the American people ever voluntarily to consent to so hazardous an experi-

the government for the next four years.

The war has created a debt the magnitude of which is astounding to consider. The interest alone will oppress the people for

scores of years to come; at the same time the means of discharging the debt will, by the necessary operations of the war, have been fearfully weakened. So many hundreds of thousands of men have been called from their industrial pursuits never to return to them; so much of the material wealth of the country has been destroyed; so many fields

utter exhaustion, and restore it to its wonted its consequences.

prosperity will demand an order of "intelligence which is bestowed upon but few men in any country at the same time, and the mightiest intellect in our land might well in political and economic science : one who fully understands the spirit of the age in

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS,

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania: FELLOW-CITIZENS :- At this juncture in the proceedings of the Senate of Penasylvania, the undersigned deem it their right and duty

to address you.

For more than two months we have unitedly and determinedly withstood an effort on the part of the Republican members of that of the Republican members of that oody to subvert the organic law, to ignore the precedents of seventy years of our history, and to trample under foot the rights of their equals and poors. In so doing we have been actuated by the high resolve, that by no act of the representatives of the only law abiding political organization in this Commonwealth should the rights and constitutional privileges of the people he subverted. We have relied with unshaken faith upon that people for our support and vindication, and to the end that their verdict may be rendered with a full knowledge of the facts, we beg leave to present a brief history of our position during the protructed and exciting contest which has just closed. The members of the Senate assembled in

the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 5th, A. D. 1864, at 3 P. M.— Of the twenty-two Senators holding over all were present save Major White, who was a present twelve were Democrats and nine Republicans. The Senate was called to order by the Hon, J. P. Penney, the Speaker elec-Secretary of the Commonwealth was then introduced and presented the returns frem the districts which had elected Senators in October 1863. The returns were opened and read, by which it appeared that four Democrate and seven Republicans had been elected, all of whom were present, thereby causing a tie in the vote between the two great political organizations of the country as represented on that floor.

Upon the reading of the certificates of election, it would have been the duty of the Senator elected Speaker at the close of the session of 1863, to have vacated the chair, had he been governed in his action by the express terms of the Constitution, which, by section X, Article 1, prescribes that the Gesection X, Article 1, prescribes that the General Assembly shall meet on the 1st Tuesday of January in every year, and by section XI of the same Article that "creb House" (i.e. of January in every year, and hy section XI of the same Article, that "each House" (i. e. when they meet on that day) shall elect its Speaker and other officers. It appears to the undersigned that the words "each House shall elect its Speaker" are sufficiently certain to determine the question that no one elected Speaker by the Senate of 1863 could exercise the duties of that office over the Senate of 1864-the latter being a new and distinct body, made up of other members who had never participated in an election for Speaker, and as by the express terms of the Constitution, "each House shall (when they meet on the first Tuesday in January in each year) elect its Speaker and other officers," it is manifest and clear that the Senator from Allegheny had no shadow of right to exercise the duties of Speaker over this new Sonate which had never elected him its Speaker, But admitting, for the sake of argument that the words of the Constitution are amusage, if they exist, must determine their meaning, and by this test the undersigned

desire that their position may be tried. During a period of seventy years, from 17-94 until this day, there is but one other instance where a Speaker elected by a former Senate attempted to exercise the duties of his office over a succeeding and new Senate, and that was during the "Buck Shor WAR," ectual grasp, he has really been unable to when the late Chas. B. Penrose, the Speaker determined, even he vacated the chair and did not dare to resume it, until by the vote sought to ride both theories, for the purpose of the new Senate he was elected Speaker. If the Republican members of the Senate of The cant about "Honest Old Abe", was at 1864 can gather comfort from this one solifirst amusing, it then became rediculous, but tary exception in the unbroken line of precenow it is absolutly criminal. and magnitude of their act of usurpation has

lution.
The Senator from Alleghenv, notwithstanding the express words of the Constitution, with their meaning illustrated by the action When the nation again places in the hands of a commander-in-chief the lives of all its of seventy years, after the reading of the certificates of election which created the new Senate, failed to vacate the chair, which he teedents of our jocular President furnish, and that the power will be willed ably, efficiently and surely for the pernetuity of the Union. to come forward to be sworn. This the Re-Should Mr. Lincoln be forced upon the publican Senators did, and also the Demobeen elected Speaker. It is here to be observed that this course was necessary on in an evil nour, to use the military power in his hands by suppressing the freedom of elections in the loyal States. A victory won by the sword would be no victory but. nents would have secured a clear majority of

A convention of patriots, if wise, will never nominate for the Presidency a military lead.

After this act of usurpation, the new Senate, by a unanimous xote, adopted a resolu-tion to proceed to an election for Speaker. If t is not true that the office was vacant, (as the undersigned contend.) why the necessity to elect a Speaker? But under this resolution several ballots were held on that, the first day of our meeting, each resulting in a tie between the Republican candidate, Mr. Penney, and the Democratic candidate, Mr. Clymer, the Senate adjourned until the next day, when, after several ineffectual ballots, Never before in our history has such a the Senator from Berks, Mr. Clymer, on becombination of high qualities been required half of the undersigned, made the following as will be needed in the administration of iblicans should elect the Speaker of the Senate, the Democrats the clerk, and so alternately until all were filled. This basis of settlement the undersigned considered to be just. It was made, not for the purpose of principle. It was precisely the basis of compromise adopted in 1855, when the Democrats having an actual majority (although not present,) were given the Speaker, the Know Nothings of that day (at present Republicans,) the clerk, and so alternately to problem to break day extraction the standing between them and their lust for country has been destroyed, so many herds for the production of its great staples laid waste; indeed its whole labor system has been preverted or disorganized!

They had entered upon unurpation.

They had entered upon unurpation. cept. They had entered upon ununpation.

To recover the nation from this state of and they determined to adhere to it with all ing the trying times of the present, and sus- state.

During the protracted struggle which followed, this offer of compromise was renewed and not one proposition tending to a solution of the difficulty ever came from the Republican side, save the absurd suggestion of the Senator from Eric, Mr. Lowry, that he would vote for the Demscratic candidate for Speaker, provided that he or some one of the undersigned would agree never to vote on any purly

or test question.

It is thus a matter of history that the Republican Senators refused a fair and just proposition which, had it been accepted, would have organized the Senate on the sec-ond day of its meeting. They attempt to justify their conduct on two grounds. First, That the Senate is ever organized, the Speaker of a former Schate being the Speaker of the subsequent one; and, Second. That Ma-

n impority.

We have heretofore exposed the fallacy of the first position by reference to the words of the Constitution, and to the unbroken prece dents of seventy years. In addition, we will present a test which will so clearly expose the unwarrantable and unconstitutional nature of their claim, that no one, however prejudiced, may mistake or misunderstand it.
By the XXIII section, Article 1st, of the onstitution of this State, it is provided that all bills passed by the Legislature and presented to the Governor for his signature, within ten days of the final adjournment, shall become laws without his signature, un-less sent back (with his objection) within three days after their next meeting.
In 1855 the Legislature met on the second

day of January. The contest for Speaker was prolonged until the fifth, when the Hon. Wm. M. Riester, of Berks county, was elected. Upon the sixth, the fourth day after their meeting, the Governor of the Commonwealth returned, with his objections, several of the most important bills passed by the ambulance is at her service, and his order Legislature of 1854. If the position of the procures her abundance of commissary vi-Republican Senatots of 1864 is correct, viz: that the Senate is always organized, and that the Speaker of the former Senate is the alty. A week or two after these prelimina-Speaker of the new Senate, then those bills ries the order is issued for her expulsion." Speaker of the new Senate, then those bills of 1854, vetoed by Governor Bigler, on the fourth day of the session of 1855, are laws notwithstanding his vetoes. That this is not so, or at least that none of the eminent lawyers and statesmen who composed that Senate (among whom were Price, Buckalew, Heister and Darsie) so thought, is evinced by the fact that they all voted upon those vetoes as required by the Constitution, which they surely would not have done had they been of opinion they had been sent in too The Senators of 1855 did not even claim to have met until they had elected a templates the election of a Speaker of each House at the beginning of each session, and requires him first to be sworn before he can dminister the oaths to the newly elected members. It has been left for the Republican Senators of 1864 to ignore the Constitution, to defy precedent, and to attempt to destroy the very foundations of law and order.

This disposes of their first ground of defence. We will now prore the second reason assigned for their revolutionary conduct.
Who is accountable for the absence of Major White, or rather, who is to blame that his seat was not filled on the first day we

It is alleged that Major White resigned their individual opinions thereon) that the esignation was genuine, since in further ince and in support of the usurpation inaugurated in January, an election was ordered hereon by the Speaker de facto of the Senate, and a new member elected and sworn.-Assuming it to be genuine, whose fault is it that an election was not ordered immediately on its reception, which would have given ample time to have put his successor in his place on the first Tuesday of January?-Surely neither that of the undersigned, nor of any Democrat in the State; the blame must rest where it rightfully belongs, upon the Republicans of the Senate and upon their

al et ors. The excuss offered is that the resignation was not filed, in order that efforts might be made (the incentive being the necessity of Major White's presence to Republican ascendency in this State) for his exchange. Without stopping to inquire whether this ascendency is likely to be beneficial to the peo ple of Pennsylvania, we will merely remark that if the fate of Major: White had been different or more deplorable than that of thousands of other brave and gallant men who are enduring the untold horrors of cap-tivity in order that the negro may be raised to the level of the white man, then, indeed, might am awful thirsty. some such excuse be tolerated. But Major White's condition, much as we deplore it, is no worse than that of those who are a garnered harvest of brave men rotting in prison victims to the malignant heresies of who advocate the social, political and military

equality of the black and white races. That Major White became a prisoner is his nisfortune; that he is not released is the intentional and designed fault of his political friends. In either view, he and they are alone responsible for the "dead lock" caused

by his absence. y ms ausonce.

After the Republicans had secured a clear majority, they still persisted in their course of usurpation. In the earlier days of the session, by a unanimous vote, and by participating in twelve ballots, they admitted that it was their sworn duty to proceed to the election of a Speaker. When they had secured the power to do so, then, in violation of the Constitution, of precedent, of law, and of their own admissions, they for ten days persisted in their revolutionary conduct. But from the 29th of February, the day when Dr St. Clair was sworn as Senator from the 21st District, until the 9th day of March, the undersigned have resisted as before, by all means in their power, every attempt part of the Republicans to legislate. Baffled and defeated, they have on this day yielded the whole question in issue. The SCHATE

OF 1864 HAS ELECTED ITS SPEAKER!! Thus, fellow-citizens, have the Constitution, precedent and law been sustained, and the course of the undersigned vindicated.

We have thus narrated the facts of this case, and have endeavored, and we trust securing place or position, but to vindicate a successfully, to expose the fallacy of the ostensible reasons assigned by the Republican Senators in support of their conduct. We say ostensible, for we do not hesitate to de-

tained by your confidence and support, we will continue to do so in the time to come we are willing to be judged.

WM. A. WALLACE, JNO. DATTA, GEO. W. STEIN, J. B. STARK, B. REILLY, J. C. SMITH, C. A. LAMBERTON, WM. KINSEY, HIESTER CLYMER, L M. DONOVAN. B. BEARDSLEE, Hannishtng, March 9, 1864.

How Quartermasters Make Money in Ten-

D(8588. A Knoxville correspondent of the Oincinnati Gazette, (administration,) gives the following history of Quartermasters' operations in Tennessee. We presume they act in the same way in all the Southern States where the process of 'expulsion' is in operation,-

He says: "Another large shipment of called and butternut, marked C. S. A., was made yes-terday. One of the cargo is a Northern woman by birth and education, but having married a dashing Southerner, made ber home in Tennessee and her nest in the Conforme in Tennessee and her nest in the Confederacy. Another is a Miss Scott. There is, withal, something to admire in the way these Southern women stick to their fast-fading chivalry. And there is something infinitely detestable in the way some of our sub-officials are enriching themselves on ill-

gotten spoils.
"The spotting process has been reduced to a luge game of speculation. Long before it is dreamed by the unmitigated that Mrs. A. or Mrs. B. is to be sent beyond our lines the gallant Quartermaster, who has charge of transportation in the department, is a constant visitor at said lady's mansion. His ands. Poor victim did she but know it, these are among the first indications of her disloy-

"Two days are perhaps given her in which to dispose of her costly furniture. Citizens call to purchase, but are infurmed that the goads are engaged to Capt. L, the very polite Quarterwaster. He has been so kind to mc. He knew a good while before I did that I would be sent away and made arrangements to buy all my things. If he will sell you any all right. The truth is, the goods were purchased with fawnings and favors; and the Quartermaster now sells them to others at exorbitant prices, or ships them transports. 'Ah, but I made a good thing of it this morning,' said an Assistant Quartermaster to his friend the other day. 'Yes, but how are you going to get your things North? 'Oh, as to that, you know we Quartermasters have special advantages.' And he did make a good thing of it not only in that case but in half a dozen others I could

"I have no of jection to make to the expulsion of these distoyal and rebel sympathizing citizens. They no doubt, richly deserve their fate; but I do most solemnly protest against permitting officials to fill their own poskets at the expenses of the government's rematatation. It is unpleasant of course to require that women and children bo sent out of or lines, without having the additional humilia-tion of seeing these necessities turned to the his sent in this Senate, that resignation having been received by his father, Judge White, about the middle of Novomber, 1863. It is to be assumed (the undersigned reserving property, is no extenuation whatever. Union men fare just as rebels in this. If fewer speculations are made at their expense, it is only because they have less property to be plundered. Where the caroass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."

A Junge's CHARGE .- Judge Jonah Jones recently delivered the following charge to the Jury, in the case of Elim Crunch for steal-

Jury, you kin go out, and don't show your ugly mugs here till you find a verdict -if you can't find one of your own, git the one the last jury used.' The jury retired, and after an absence of

fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of Suicids in the ninth degree and fourth

Then Judge Jonas Jones pronounced Elim 'Elim Crunch, stan up, and face the music. You are found guilty of suicide for stealing. Now this court sentonce you to pay a fine of five shillings, to shave rend with a bagganet, in the barricks, and if you try to cave in the heads of any of the ury, you'll catch thunder, that's all. Your late will be warning to others; and the con-clusion, may the Lord have mercy on your soul. Sheriff get me a pint of red eye. I

The Philadelphia Press now proposes an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the whole country.— We thought Lincoln had abolished slavery by proclamation! We have been told over and over again that slavery was dead—that Father Abraham's emancipation proclama-tion had done all that, but the abolition Doctors don't seem to be satisfied. They now want the Constitution altered. the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

Who does not see the shadow of death is passing over our land? That faith has perished, that union has perished, that all which made as happy at home, and great abroad has perished! What have we left? We have Mr. Lincoln, the negro, the bastile, the Congress, usurpations, a plundered treasury, an astounding debt, takes, mobs, and a bloody war. That's all!—Sunbury Demo-

There is no article of merchandise that has a lyanged more stra i v since the war commenced than iron; within a short time there has been another advance of fifty cents per keg on nails, and ten dollars per tun on iron. This makes an advance within the past thirty days, of one dollar per keg on nails, and twenty five dollars per tun on iron.— Some statisticks of the consumption of iron and steel in this country, since the war begun would afford valuable information.

An old lady said her husband was very fond of peaches, and that was the only fault he had.

"Fault madam," said one, "how can you call that a fault?" Why, because there are different ways of eating them, sir. My husband takes them in the form of brandy.'

Forests of standing trees have been In the past, we have presented a determined discovered in England, many feet below the surface of the earth, completely embedded in