

THE NEWS

We have no war news of importance this week. Last week the rebels advanced to the upper Potomac, destroying two bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and capturing a large train of supplies, some prisoners, &c. But they have been driven back by Col. Mulligan acting under Gen. Kelly.

The army of the Potomac remains quiet. Gen. Meade is with his family in Philadelphia sick, and newsmongers have raised the report that he is about to be superseded by Gen. Thomas.

There is nothing from East Tennessee indicating any important movement. Richmond papers, whilst exulting over the important captures made by Longstreet, and his general success, attribute his failure to capture Knoxville and our whole army there, to the insufficiency of his cavalry.

An important secret expedition is announced as having left, or about to leave Memphis. It is doubtless intended to co-operate with Gen. Banks in his operations in Texas, looking to the securing of the electoral vote of Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi, under the amnesty proclamation of the future of his country—*Three thousand millions!* To pay the interest on this debt will require not less than *one hundred and eighty millions* to be drained from the products of the country, in the shape of taxes, every year. Can, or will, the country submit to such a drain? This debt would be due, chiefly, to the wealthy class, who would soon arrogate to themselves the aids and privileges claimed by and accorded to the aristocracy of mercantile countries—whilst all other classes would be but “hewers of wood and drawers of water.”

How long would the descendants of *entirely free* America submit to such a condition of affairs? There would be no hope of relief. The debt would be still growing larger, as the ordinary expenses would swell this annual sum to perhaps *three hundred million*. It is therefore perfectly idle to talk about raising such a sum. It is utterly impossible. It could not be done, even if the rebellious States were brought back, and the country reach the state of prosperity it boasted of before the war—*Three hundred millions a year!* *Three hundred millions* every ten years, just to pay the interest upon a debt the principle of which yet remained as a burthen upon humanity.

But suppose the Union shall not be restored—suppose that after all this ruinous expenditure of treasure, failure to crush rebellion shall be our lot, and the Confederacy shall be established, what then?

Abolitionists—another name for swindlers—will be the only hope. But such a hope for a people who but three short years ago were the most free, the most independent, and perhaps the only nation that was ever free from debt! Our once glorious Union severed, and our national honor forever blasted!

We do not say that such will be our fate; but we appeal to every intelligent and unbiased mind, if such a result is not possible—yes, not altogether improbable. Should Chase’s paper-bubble burst before the next six months—as certainly it will before another year—who will say that this picture is overdrawn?

The State Senate.

A special election for a Senator in place of Harry White, a prisoner at Richmond, has been ordered in his district, (Indiana and Armstrong counties) to take place on the 16th inst. The resignation comes through Judge White the father of Harry, is addressed to Speaker Penney, and bears date the 16th of November. The Judge appendes an explanatory note, in which he says it was withheld in the hope that Harry could be exchanged, &c. Of course, as the district is largely Abolition, the Democrats can have no hope of success, even if they would go into a contest. But as *Speaker* Penney was only Speaker “*until*” the meeting of the Legislature, and has not since been re-elected, he has no more right to order an election than any other Senator. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether Mr. Penney’s authority will be recognized.

Notwithstanding the fact that the rebellion is gone up, and that the rebel soldiers are deserting by regiments, the “joking philosopher” at Washington, has called for 400,000 men to be drafted on the 15th day of March next. Of course, there will be no commutation offered by our Republican friends, as we have heard it hinted that they are going to volunteer en masse. We merely suppose that this is the case from the fact that the Republican papers are howling about the poor “Copperheads,” “traitors,” &c., more lustily than ever. If this is their intention, Democrats need not, therefore, put themselves to any anxious solicitude in regard to the impending conscription.

So mote it be.

Paid in Gold.—The State Treasurer paid the interest on the State debt, which fell due on the 1st inst., in gold or its equivalent, as the law requires—thus maintaining the credit, and redeeming the pledged faith of the Commonwealth. So much for having a Democratic State Treasurer. Had Gov. Curtin had his way, our public creditors would have been paid in greenbacks, worth a trifle over 40 cents on the dollar.

The Huntingdon (Ind.) Democrat nominates Vallandigham for President.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BREVETS Twp., Feb. 1st, 1864.

**REBELLION.**—Readers, fall in ranks—forward—where is our point of destination—*now* to Mount Pleasant—*now* to pitch our tents on the top of that sunny knob where we can, with exotic pleasure, view the majestic orb of emollient light, which crowns the world in golden beauty, from the time he rises from his gorgeous couch until his last ray kisses the western hilltop—*where the widow croe for mercy, and the coward staves to death.*

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But who can realize this unparalleled sum of indebtedness without utterly despairing of the future of his country—*Three thousand millions!* To pay the interest on this debt will require not less than *one hundred and eighty millions* to be drained from the products of the country, in the shape of taxes, every year. Can, or will, the country submit to such a drain? This debt would be due, chiefly, to the wealthy class, who would soon arrogate to themselves the aids and privileges claimed by and accorded to the aristocracy of mercantile countries—whilst all other classes would be but “hewers of wood and drawers of water.”

Notwithstanding the semi-official announcement that the siege of Charleston was abandoned, later advices state that the bombardment is still continued, the debt would be due, chiefly, to the wealthy class, who would soon arrogate to themselves the aids and privileges claimed by and accorded to the aristocracy of mercantile countries—whilst all other classes would be but “hewers of wood and drawers of water.”

And we march a little further in our field of search and research, and search out from the din of equality, the man(?) who shaved his forehead to gain a stock of genuine knowledge and then boasted that he “looked like Jeffries.” The same egotistic chieftain who injures Democratic taverne keepers.

He is “down” on copperheads; And shrinks from them as if he dreads To meet one.

We will go a little further, and find the monkey messenger who swore vengeance on “Young Nestor.” The messenger we find is still “alive and kicking,” as patriotic and energetic in the cause of the Rail-splitter, Union-splitter, race-blender, and Abolition leader—Linckum.

Copperheads must suffer, right or wrong,

By his smooth unbridled tongue.

Bell growl loud and fierce behind their back, But while he saus before them, he’s on another track.

Forward again, we’ll leave the pleasant field of the mount and lead our phalanxes into the rural and beautiful town of Glen Hope, and search out our Deputy Provost Marshal, and try to console him in his deep grief occasioned by the mournful loss of his better-half. He no longer reigns in the “smart machine,” but sits in pensile silence musing over his past happiness, and dreading the gloomy forebodings of future solitude. The partner of his joys and cares was not carried off by that grim monster death, but by a votary of pleasure in a sleigh—*guy for him, poor fellow.*

Another case and my tale I will end, “Twas given to me by a special friend: It’s about two brothers who once fell out: When one menaced the other with a *“cutter,”* And said that if he didn’t “dry up his noise, He’d send him to his mother with a pair of black eyes.”

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Yours, FACETIE.

The Beauties of the President’s Plan.

By the President’s Plan, every Southern State, in which the Federals can maintain a military force, may be made to give its electoral vote for the Abolition candidate for President. As we understand it, camp-followers, negroes, and soldiers may vote; and as one-tenth of the number of votes given in 1860 is all that is required to carry a State, the number is easily obtained. For example, in 1860, Arkansas gave 54,000 votes, in 1864, by the President’s Plan, 5,400 votes will be sufficient to give the State to the Abolitionists. Georgia gave 106,000 votes; 10,600 will be enough to make that an Abolition State. And so of the rest. It is simply a plan, by the aid of soldiers, adventurers, and stragglers, in case, as is more than likely, that a majority of the Northern States should vote against him, to secure Lincoln’s election by paid tools and minions, assisted by a coerced vote of the soldiers.

View the President’s Plan from another stand point. The nine States which are to vote for President, on the one-tenth plan, would be equal to the House of Representatives, when the election of President goes to the House, to the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky and Wisconsin, and would be equal to these States in the Senate of the United States, for all purposes, and at all times. The States that we have named have a population of more than one-half of the whole country. Less than seventy thousand voters in nine of the seceded States would wield a power equal to that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

Again, this Plan of Lincoln, instead of contemplating peace, looks to, and is calculated to cause unending war. It is supposed that the 100,000 voters of Georgia, would submit to the dominion of a camp of 10,000 soldiers, stragglers, loafers, negroes, and minions of the Government at Washington? Would 50,000 voters in Arkansas be ruled by a camp of 5,000 creatures of the character specified? It is absurd to think so for a moment.

Thus we see, that this Plan of the President is a plan to stifle the voice of the majority, and institute the rule of a contemptible minority. It is a plan to break down the power, not only of the majority, in the seceded States, but for the political annihilation of the mightiest of the States which still adhere to the Union. It is a Plan to postpone peace indefinitely, and to protract this cruel, bloody, and desolating war. But, primarily, and mainly, it is a Plan to re-elect Abraham Lincoln, and consign the Government, for four years longer, to Black Republican Despotism, plunder and robbery.—*Dayton Empire.*

There seems to be some difficulty in introducing Mr. Chase’s “greenback” currency into California to supplant the native “yellow boy” of that region. A bill is now before the Legislature, for the repeal of the specific contract act, which provides for enforcing the payment of debts in gold where persons contract so to do, so that laborers can collect their wages in gold. A mass meeting mostly composed of workingmen, was held in San Francisco on the 4th instant, to protest against the repeal. When Mr. Cheeseman, Mr. Lincoln’s Sub-Treasurer, undertook to address the meeting in the interest of the “greenback” policy he was received with hisses, and shouts of “down you *heretics*,” and forced to seek safety through the back door. But a subsequent judiciary, backed up by Federal bayonets, will soon teach these workingmen of California that things have somewhat changed since the Democrats were driven from power, and they will be told to take “greenbacks” or lose their claims.

COLORED VOTERS IN LOUISIANA.—Among the passengers from New Orleans, in the steamer Matamico, at New York, is Ernest Fournier, who has been sent to Washington, by the colored men of New Orleans, to petition the President for permission to let them vote at the approaching election in Louisiana. Mr. Fournier is said to be quite confident that his mission will be successful.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

By J. C. Shaw, Esq., for A. D. 1863.

By Assessors fees, \$2,437.25

By Inventories, 88.07

By Draft for new township, 10.00

By Commonwealth costs, 885.16

By auditing prothonotary’s and register’s accounts, 10.00

By privity contracts, 188.00

By treasurer’s fees, 115.06

By western penitentiary, 43.82

By ground for court house, 206.00

By road views, 117.51

By repairs, 85.63

By commissioners’ wages, 685.54

By clerk’s wages, 252.80

By duckets, stat’ry A postage, 250.19

By office rent, 73.75

By express and freight, 1.00

By council fees for 1862-63, 200.60

By miscellaneous, 207.67

By merchandise, 117.18

By road views, 288.00

By percentage to collector, 407.50

By exonerations, 391.92

By percentage paying out, 178.18

By receiving, 200.00

Balance due Shaw, 4.71

\$13316.82

\$22346.82

Transcriber of old County, Treas. Report for the year A. D. 1863.

The amount due the Bank of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the month of January, A. D. 1863, until the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864.

To amount received from Collectors for 1863 and previous years, including percentage, \$11717.04

To amount rec’d from Unsettled Lands, 634.69

To amount rec’d from Commissioners Books, 301.73

To amount due from last settlement by Tr. 668.65

CR.

By election expenses, \$1476.05

By assessors wages, 661.14

By fax and wild cat probates, 143.83

By Justices costs, 38.60

By jurors’ wages, 1819.74

By interest on orders, 1218.42

By lithograph orders, 378.90

By constables’ costs, 176.45

By court house contract, 175.00

By district attorney’s fees, 150.37

By prothonotary’s fees, 111.29

By sheriff’s fees, 134.68

By printing, 379.60

By janitors’ fees, 26.00

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