are authorized to receive advertisements for The Inter-gencer, at our lowest rates.

10. V. B. Palage, the American Newspaper Agent, N E. corner Fifth and Chestaut Streets, Philadelphia,

arded as payments.

A Jones Wester's Advertising Advecy is located :



THE WAR.

General Curtiss has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and captured a number of prisoners, stores, and baggage. The rebels burned part of the town and then fled, Forty two officers and men of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry were poisoned at Mudtown by spicuous in their support of the Government, eating poisoned food, which the rebels left were "Breckinridge Democrats," this is the behind them.

A dispatch to the Chicago Times says there is but one Union man in Clarksville, Tenn. and he is sixty years old. The people glory in secession, but are in great fear lest the town be burned. Last week the rebels shipped a thousand negroes from the place.

The capture of Fort Donelson has alarmed the rebel states; and several of the governors have issued calls for additional troops, which, if not filled by volunteers, more summary measures will be resorted to.

We have received official news of the Burn side expedition up to the 20th ult. The federal vessels had visited Edenton, which was taken undisturbed possession of. A part of a rebel artillery regiment stationed there fled precipitately without firing a shot. Visits were made to Commodore Goldsborough by the authorities and others, many of whom expressed sentiments of loyalty to the Union .--A proclamation to the people of North Caro line had been issued by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, stating their object to be to invade none of their rights, but to assert the authority of the United States, and inviting them to return to their allegiance .-Seven rebel vessels had been destroyed since our fleet reached Hatteras Island.

There is no official announcement of the occupation of Nashville, but a despatch from Cairo states positively that the Federal troops under Gen. Buell entered the place on Monday. It is also stated that the Legislature adjourned n Saturday, to meet again at Memphis. A raport was in circulation that commissioners had been appointed to arrange terms with the Federal authorities for a transfer of allegiance and that Gov. Harris had offered to turn the Confederate forces over to the Union.

A later despatch confirms the statement of the evacuation of Nashville, but reports that Gov. Harris burned all the State papers and then accompanied the Confederate troops in their retreat to Murfreesboro. Gen. Grant has declared martial law in West Tennessee. Murfreesboro, where it is reported that the Confederates are now concentrating, is the capital of Rutherford county, Tenn., about thirty miles southeast of Nashville, on the railroad to Charleston, S. C. The town was the seat of Government of the State from 1817 to 1827, when the State House was destroyed by fire, and the capitol then removed to the Committee from the State Convention who Nashville. It contains about six thousand

Nothing further has been received from Columbus, but reports received from Confederate sources represent that they will make a stand there. Troops are concentrating at the latter city being barricaded with cotton bales. Late Memphis papers contain a war speech delivered by Gov. Harris, and the reported pacification of the State is denied. THE GREAT STORM.

The storm of yesterday week did immense damage in various parts of the country, north and south-especially along the sea costs

Amongst other casualties was the breaking of the telegraph cable which was intended to cross the Chesapeake Bay below Fortress Monroe. On the day that the Hoboken sailed. sixteen miles of the cable were laid in the most successful manner, when the operations were stopped for the night. On Monday the Hoboken was occupied in taking soundings, when the severe blow of that day struck her at noon. Her steampipe broke soon after, and she became unmanageable-drifting upon Cape Henry, where she went ashore and broke in two. All hands remained on the wreck until about 11 o'clock on Tuesday, when they were rescued by the steamer Spaulding. The cable, about fifteen miles, was destroyed be. fore it was abandoned. About an equal quantity is laid in the bay, and the end is

At Boston a terrible fire occurred during the storm, which destroyed property to the amount of about \$800,000. At all the seaports more or less damage was done to the shipping, and on land many houses were un- istration, to the Court of Berlin. He is a roofed and otherwise injured. The same was staunch Union man and a Democrat, and the Union, and when its salvation is the professed the case throughout the country. We have appointment is all the more creditable in being desire of all. Who are its safest guardians not had a severer blow for many years.

FIRESIDE PATRIOTS:

Why don't some of our hale, hearty, brawny young fellows, who are so fond of denouncing their Democratic neighbors as traitors and disunionists, show their patriotism by shouldering their muskets and marching in defence of their country, instead of permitting it all to evaporate in thin air in the lager beer saloons where they are frequently to be found. We have a half dozen or more of such Republican stay-at-home patriots in our mind's eye, all of whom should be compelled, if they won't do it voluntarily, to take their places in the ranks alongside the brave men who are battling for the Union and the integrity of the Nation.

INAUGURAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

This document, which we publish entire, makes an ineffectual attempt to put a bold face upon the desperate condition of the rebels. Its language is that of a man who has well other dispatches. nigh lost all hope. S 44 27 77 2

Gen. Banks is now occupying Harper's Perry, Charlestown and Martinsburg, in Virginia, with a portion of his command.

THE SECRET OUT: The wonder has been with many for some

the rebellion at a blow, he would not hesitate on the reflection that he would be likely to kill several thousand good voters, whom he might need in 1864 when he runs for President

the candidate of the reunited and rein rigorated Sham Democracy." Here is the secret of the assaults upon Gen McClellan, says the Patriot & Union, He regarded as a prospective Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and must be written lown, used up, discredited and degraded, lest he may become popular and formidable as a political leader in 1864. He may have the requisite ability to plan and conduct a campaign, but his mental view is circumscribed by old forms and ideas—he has no appreciation of the beauties of Abolitionism, and oh horror of horrors! he acted when a citizen with the "Breckinridge Democracy!" This a loyal shudder; for although it seems to be admitted that Gen. Dix and Gen. BUTLER and ANDY JOHNSON and a host of others, confirst time we have heard Gen. McClellan ac-

cused of that great crime. We do not claim for Gen. McCLELLAN more than his just share of credit, but we do protest against the attempts being made to rob him of his meed of glory, because he is not as crazy on the nigger as SUMNER and GREE-LEY, or because these "Union sliders" apprehend that he may possibly become a candidate for President in 1864, and beat FREMONT or some other Abolition humbug.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL. The United States note bill has received the President's signature, and become a law. The that making the interest on all the obligations millions of notes in addition to those now in circulation; but it contemplates the withdrawal of these last from circulation, while ment of duties on imported goods; the new government dues, and are a legal tender for

and dues at the custom house. bearing bonds, they will facilitate the funding remain in them, and when the last man was of the public debt, and through this channel gone from her soil, it would still be impossible. and the payment of taxes a large amount of for the United States to claim any jurisdiction them will be constantly withdrawn from circu- over it by virtue of the Constitution, except the Government.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE.

This gentleman, the gallant and accomplished Governor of Rhode Island, has accepted a re-nomination at the hands of the Democracy, resolutions and all, declaring to waited upon him, that he had " always found the Democratic party true to the Union.'

And all this, too, in the very teeth of the ukase issued by John W. Forney, the Republican Clerk of the U. S. Senate, commanding the Governor to "repudiate the men who Randolph and Memphis, Tenn., the streets of are thus trifling with his just and well-earned fame," and also to "cast aside the men who would ruin him." In plain English, FORNEY insisted upon Governor SPRAGUE declining the Democratic nomination and then throwing himself into the outstretched arms of his (FORNEY'S) Abolition party. But the impudent command was unheeded. The patriotic Governor of Rhode Island is too firm a Democrat and too good a Union man, to be either frightened or cajoled into the Disunion Abolition party by the threats or flattery of this treacherous and unprincipled would-be dicta-

AUDITOR GENERAL. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Esq., of Philadelthe Democratic nomination for Auditor Gen- to restore in South Carolina and other States, eral. They are both good and true men, and the power of the laws of the Union, of which, either of them would make a capital officer. when it is so restored, South Carolina and We believe the names of other gentlemen have those States will be peaceable members exerbeen mentioned in different quarters of the cising their ancient rights. State, but we do not recollect them at present. Hoboken is a total loss. The remainder of the Several gentlemen have also been spoken of for Surveyor General.

SENATOR FROM INDIANA. 4109 Governor Morton, of Indiana, has appointed ex-Governor Joseph A. WRIGHT, U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Bright, who was expelled. Governor Wright's last public service was as Minister, under President Buchanan's adminbestowed by a Republican Governor.

OUR LOSS AT FORT DONELSON. The official return of the killed, wounded and missing in General McClernand's Division. at the taking of Fort Donelson, foots up as follows: killed 321, wounded 1054, and miss ing 150-in all 1,525. This Division consisted of eleven Illinois and one Ohio Regiments and four batteries. The loss of the other two Divisions engaged we have not yet seen stated.

DEATH OF GEN. LANDER. Brigadier General FRANCIS W. LANDER died at Pawpaw, Western Virginia, on Saturday last, from the debilitating effects of a wound received at the battle of Ball's Bluff. General JAMES SHIELDS has been appointed to the

mmand made vacant by the death of Gen. Lander. COLUMBUS EVACUATED Commodore FOOTE, it is said, has telegraphed to the Navy Department that Columbus, Ky., is being evacuated by the rebels. This news is doubted by

Generals BUCKNER and TILDHUAN, the rebel officers captured at Fort Denelson, have what they style a findicial murder, but rebel officers captured at Fort Denelson, have what they style a findicial murder, but on one of the control of th been sent for safe keeping to Fort Warren.

BHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION-BE-NOMINATION OF GOV. SPRAGUE. STATES NOT REBELS.

Already the question is discussed, says the time past, why it is that one section of the Delaware Gazette, what shall be done with Republican party is so hostile to General the Southern States whose inhabitants are in

to-morrow order an advance that would crush to abolish slavery. This was the confessed object of Sumner's resolutions, confessed because so stated in the succession of propositions laid down in them. But there is a prominent difficulty in the way of adopting this view. Massachusetts and other States, a few years ago, passed acts in violation of the Constitution, and defiant to the laws of the United States. This was a revolt by State Legislatures. When the Courts pronounced the laws unconstitutional, the people of the States took them into their own hands, and we heard stories of rescues from United States Marshals, and popular sovereignty, in the way of mobs, was brought to bear in the various States which had arrayed themselves against the law. It would have been a very unfortunate precedent, if such had been found, for declaring Massachusetts a suicide, and her last touch is thrown in by way of producing State existence forever terminated because of a condition of rebellion. For there would be found abundant politicians to argue that the rebellion was complete, and Massachusetts might have been suddenly declared a territory! Without, however, going to the past for illustrations of the folly of this doctrine, it

Americans to argue on principle that it is erroneous, and tends to anarchy. The administration of Mr. Lincoln has had great difficulty in contending with those who have endeavored to draw it over to the work of conquest and resulting tyranny. The war has been stoutly maintained thus far on the principle that a State cannot secede, cannot cease to exist; that Legislatures or Conventions enacting ordinances of secession do mere nullities, so far as these acts are concerned .-That such ordinances are waste paper, and most important of the Senate's amendments, every constitutional act of the State authori ties remains law, to be obeyed and observed of the United States payable in coin, is a part so far as they can be consistent with the of the bill as it finally passed. The duties on present necessities of war. This principle imports are set apart as a fund for the payment forbids any discussion of this question how to of this interest, and the creation of a sinking govern the States hereafter. They will govern fund for the liquidation of the principal. The themselves forever, until the whole form of bill authorizes the issue of a hundred and fifty the American Constitution is overthrown. Their laws, their institutions, their rights, are equally with our own the subjects of constitutional protection; nor is it possible, without the new ones may be repeatedly paid out after the most violent and fatal blow to Republican being received for government dues. The old institutions, that Virginia or North Carolina notes and specie will alone be received in pay- or New York or Massachusetts, should ever become territory of the United States, to be ones are receivable for every other kind of governed by Congress, or that the U. States should ever be able to hold one foot of land in any one of those States, to the exclusion of the State jurisdiction over it. without permisthe payment of all public and private debts in any one of those States, to the exclusion of except interest on government notes and bonds, and dues at the custom house.

State jurisdiction over it, without permistine, by the promptness and unanimity with which this class of our citizens are ralor the visitation of God in any form, should some advantages over the notes of the sus- sweep away from Massachusetts her vast and pended banks, so long as the suspension of busy population, leaving her cities deserted specie payments continues. They can be used and her fields uncultivated, so long as ten men for the payment of taxes, for which bank notes | remained to claim the succession of that cannot, and they will legally discharge all sovereignty which dates back of the United private debts. Being convertible into interest- | States Constitution, just so long it would

better suits the importance of the subject for

lation to be as constantly returned into it by only to the extent she now exercises; and if she took possession of the vacant territory, it would only be as she may now take possession of unoccupied islands in the sea, and her authority would date from the act of taking possession, and not from any previous rights of the central government over Massachusetts. This is the necessity of our form of government. It is to be hoped we shall not be led to lose sight of it. The days of the French revolution would return with lightning speed, if these gentlemen could induce the adoption of the idea that the South is no longer a part of the United States, and is the legitimate subject of conquest, to be held as a subjugated foe. This is no war of States against States. It is a war of government against revolted citizens. The whole foundation of the war is in the few words of the Constitution, which give to Congress power " to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The theory that the Union is gone, would reduce the army to a lawless mob. The idea that a State in revolt, as a State, very natural ly arises from our constant use of the names of States as disaffected or "seceded;" but the object of the war is the suppression of an insurrection against the Constitution and the Union, in which men are the revolters, and phia, and Cal. W. T. H. PAULEY, of Greene pressed. Thanks to the firmness of the Presicounty, (formerly editor of the Waynesburg | dent, the war has been steadfastly kept on this Messenger,) are spoken of in connexion with ground, and the result, if in our favor, will be

> "ALWAYS TRUE TO THE UNION."-GOV. Sprague of Rhode Island, in accepting the nomination of the Democratic Convention, said he had always found the Democratic party true to the Union." This is the glory of that glorious old party, and they do not share it with any other; the same cannot truly be said of any other party. Let the people think of this important fact at this time, when all ad- now be claiming that negro gallantry and mit and profess to deplore the danger to the and most reliable friends, those who have always been true to it, or those who have never been so?

THE TELEGRAPH LINES. The General Government has taken posses sion of all the telegraph lines throughout the loyal States-of course, while that is the case, no dispatches, other than those which meet its approval, can be transmitted. This measure is gone into as a "military necessity," so that the Government may not be embarrassed in

the prosecution of the war. EXECUTION OF A SLAVER .- Nathaniel Gordon, the convicted slaver, was executed at New York on Priday week. He made no speech. On the night before he attempted to commit suicide by smoking segars which were saturated with strychnine. This, we believe, is the first execution under the law of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy.— lamer, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Stremnous efforts were made by the shipping Dougall, Nesmith, Fessenden, Kunnedy, Latham, Monous efforts were made by the shipping Dougall, Nesmith, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Handerson, Howe, Johnson, Kunnedy, Latham, Monous Ten Eyck, Thomson, Willey, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Willey, interests of New York to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment, and thus avert without avail.

The Democrats of Rhode Island held a convention in Providence on the 20th ult., and McGlellan. The New York Tribune furnishes revolt when the reballion is overcome, and renominated Governor Sprague by acclamathe key to unlook the perfet. That paper how shall they be governed. Without patieing turn. The active part he has taken in the war wants the gallant young commander of our to consider the prematureness of any such is familiar to the whole country. The only

moral influence and physical resources. that we extend to those citizens of our own and other States who have responded to the call of the Government for the protection which arms alone can give, our hearty com congratulate them upon the recent brilliant victories which their valor has achieved, and bespeak for them, when their work shall have been accomplished and their purpose conummated in the restoration of the Union, the warm gratitude of all true patriots. That the efforts now being made to divert this war from its original purpose,

s proclaimed by the President and Congress of the United States seven months ago-the naintenance of the Federal Constitution and the preservation of the Union's integrityand to turn it into a war for the eman tion of slaves and the subjugation of the Southern States, or their return to a territorial condition, is an effort against the Union against the Constitution, against justice and against humanity, and should be promptly frowned upon by all the friends of Democratic institutions. It is unworthy of loyal citizens, and can find support only with sectional fanatics, who have no love for the Union, or desire for its restoration, and whose highest patriotism is an unnatural and unrighteous hatred of the citizens of sister States. And whereas, we perceive gratifying indications that President Lincoln is resisting and will continue to resist this treasonable effort, it is further resolved, that in such patriotic resistance he is entitled to and does and shall continue to receive our cordial sympathy and

unfaltering support.

Resolved, That to bring the present war to a final and happy conclusion, and secure a union of hearts as well as a union of hands, it is absolutely necessary to reassure the misguided people of the South that we mean no warfare upon their rights, and are actuated by no spirit of revenge; to disavow, in the language of Gov. SPRAGUE, "any other wish than that of bringing together these now belligerent States, without the loss to any them of a single right or privilege which it has heretofore enjoyed;" by our acts as well as by our professions, that our whole purpose is to preserve our Government just as it came to us from the hands of our fathers—to regard all the guaranties of the Constitution, whether to States or to the people of the States—and to become once more a powerful and prosperous nation and a harmonious and happy people. And that, to this end, it is the duty of the Democratic party, not only to preserve its distinctive organization, but to demonstrate, by honorable and patriotic measures, both its determination and its power to withstand and render harmless the assaults of Northern

sectionalists upon constitutional liberty. Resolved, That the effort now being made to secure to adopted citizens in this State their just political rights, meets with our lying to the support of our institutions; and that we urge upon the present sembly of our State to take such measures as are necessary to bring their claims to an equality of political privilege, directly before the people.

FORNEY ON BRECKINRIDGE. The re-election of Mayor Sanderson, in the

man, John W. Forney, another opportunity to attack what he calls the Breckinridge De-

mocracy. Breckinridge is a traitor, and every Democrat in the free States who does not be lieve in the immaculate Forney, is necessarily a friend of the revolted Kentuckian, and consequently a traitor too. In this way the pliant tool of Forrest, succeeds in proving that a majority of the voters of the City of Lancas ter are like Breckinridge traitors to the Union. Why, among the most notorious toadies, who hung upon the skirts of Breckinridge, this audacious Forney was always the most conspicu-The "courtly Breckinridge," and such terms of imperial endearment, daily decorated the columns of the Press, in its sickly adulation of that crafty politician. Forney, Dan Sickles, the Chevalier Wykoff, and their set of exemplary and virtuous politicians were the genteel coterie which regarded Breckinridge as its peculiar representative. As for Judge Douglas, he understood the virtuous John he trusted him as much as he did "adders fanged," and just about as much as the friends of the deceased trust Forney now.

It is very evident, from the frequent spas modic efforts of Forney, to alarm the people against the "Breckinridge Democracy" meaning thereby all those whom he cannot carry with him in his pilgrimage to the camp f Black Republicanism-that Abolitionism in his opinion at present, is resting upon a We appreciate tiveness upon these points. It would be a lamentable thing, as he suggests, if the De nocracy of Pennsylvania should again become dominant, because in that event it might assist in lifting the disinterested and patriotic For ney from the snug little sinecure he so hand somely fills in the United States Forney's apprehension of the rebel the assemblages of these men are to be sup | being restored to power in the Union through the efforts of the Northern Democracy is quit tender, indeed, and exhibits unusual sagacity

by an accusation of disloyalty that was trumped up against him by political oppor nents. The following was the vote on his admission:

YEAS-Messrs, Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Col. Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyes, Thomson, Whiley, and Wilson (Mo.)—26.

NAYS—Mesars. Chandler, Clark, Davis, Doolittle, Foots, Grimes, Hals, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane (Ind.) Morfill, Pomeroy, Sunner, Trambull, Walle, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson (Mass.)—19.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

GREAT STORM AT SEA-FAILURE TO LAY THE FILERABE CARLE. FORTERS MOREOR Feb. 25.—[Via Bal-imord.—The steamer Spaulding arrived this afternoon, aving left Boanoke Lisapd the day before yesterday, and Historic Fusterday. By the Spaulding we learn of the

the key to consider the prematureness of any such armies palled down from the lefty elevation, not become he is incepable to commander of our armies palled down from the lefty elevation, not become he is incepable to command, but because he is not an Abolithmist, and may, possibly, obtain too more indigence and reputation for the future political prospects of that revolutionary organization. Mark how its persistant motives are exposed in the following paragraph of an article published on Saturday week:

There can be no reasonable doubt of his transmitted by the redical men, is that which Mr. Charles States have cased to expect the state of the state of the redical in the state of the state of the state of the redical in the state of the

MARCH. - March came in like a lion, and,

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- E. H. YUNDT. Steinman and Cadwell.

The lecture this evening will be delivered by Rev. Gro.

HALOCCE, of St. Paul's M. E. Church. Subject: "Is the fundament of Conscience always correct?"

SOLDIER SHOT .- We learn from the Harrisourg papers that Lieut. Samuel O. Konigmacher, son of the ate Joseph Konigmacher, Esq. of this county, has become novlved in a serious difficulty at Harrisburg. It appears hat a soldier named Frank Van Vaiburg, of York, Pa., soldiers shot him with a pistol, the ball piercing his breast near the nipple and entering the right inng. A cousin of the wounded man knocked the soldier down, but he made his escape, leaving his hat on the ground, by which it was discovered that he belonged to the 56th Regiment. The wounded man was taken to Herr's Hotel, where he is yet lingering. On Tuesday last complaint was made, and Lieut. Konigmacher was arrested and committed to prison, the critical condition of Van Valburg not permitting the Mayor to take ball.

—Since the above was in type, we learn from the Express that Lieut Konigmacher has been released from cutody,

How to Direct Letters .- The Louisville How to DIRECT LETTERS.—The LOUISVIIIe papers call attention to the fact that persons at a distance, who are attempting to hold correspondence with their friends in the army in Kentacky, continue to indulge in the habit of addressing their letters to the campat which they suppose their correspondents are quartered. We would again remind such persons that it is only necessary to direct their letters plainly to the regiment and company to which the recipient of the letter belongs, directing the letter to Louisville, when it will be forwarded to its proper destination. The Postmaster at Louisville is informed as to the changes which are constantly occurring in the locations of regiments.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday last, about 1 o'clock, P. M., as Mr. Jacob Herr, who resides near Petersburg, was returning home from marketing in this city, he was met on the turnpike, above the Little Conestogs, by three men, who hailed him to stop. As he stopped his horse and wagon, not suspecting their odject, one of them attempted to drag him out, while the other two made for the horse's head. Mr. Herr, now seeing that foul play was evidently their object, whipped up his horse, the wheel knocking down the rascal at his cide, while his companions failed to catch the horse, and he thus made his secape. Mr. Herr, being a Mennonita, will not take any legal measures with a view of bringing the scoundrels to justice, although we have no doubt they might be identified.

RECORD YOUR DEEDS .- Persons holding RECORD YOUR DEEDS.—Persons notding deeds should have them recorded, if they want to retain an indisputable title to their property. Disputes without number, and expensive and tedious law-nuts in many instances, grow out of not having conveyances recorded.—For be it remembered that if a deed is not recorded within six months after its acknowledgment, the person from person uccus on record, and this may be done at small expense. Let none of our readers neglect this important matter longer, if they have conveyances in their possession. Many persons are in favor of imposing a heavy tax on unrecorded deeds, and the matter is talked of in the Legislature. their deeds on record, and this may be

City of Lancaster, has afforded that virtuous

on the Pennsylvania Ballroad just below the tunnel by the Harrisburg Accommodation Train. The wind was blowing a gale—so strong that the party had been arraid to vanture down the tow-path—which prevented the approaching train being heard, and it was only by the light of the reflector on the engine that the women who were in advance discovered it when close upon them. They screamed and sprang from the track, and just cleared the train. Miles, who was an old man, also struggled off the train, the train on the head and knocked down beside the rails. The train was stopped, and the injured man with his companions taken aboard and brought back to town. Miles was carried into the switch-tender's office, where he died in about fifteen minutes. Dr. Hottonstein was called in but pronounced the injury fatal at first sight. He remained until the injured man waylred. Miles was a quiet and industrious man—one of the best of our colored inhabitants. Much sympathy is expressed for his family.

Deputy Coroner Hunter held an inquest, and the usual verdict was returned. There was no carelessness on the part of the engineer, as he whistled "down brakes" as soon as he discovered the females on the track, but the train could not be checked in time.—Saturday's Columbia Syn.

A NEEDED REFORM .- The following article

being restored to power in the Union through the efforts of the Northern Democracy is quite tender, indeed, and exhibits unusual sagacity in that vigilant sentinel on the watch towers of our suffering country. Long may he wave; public virtue, like his, is very rare, and we should endeavor to lift ourselves to its sublime and charming comprehension.—Pittsburg Post.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

What sort of a victory would it have been at Donelson, asks the Chicago Times, and how proud should we have felt over, it, if half dozen regiments, more or less, of negroes had been engaged in the battle on our side? The abolitionists have been insisting that the negroes should be armed and put into the field by the side of our white soldiers, and had it been done, doubtless the abolitionists would now be claiming that negro gallantry and prowess had won the battle.

The Nomination of Gen. Scott Wittbrand, it is understood that the nomination of Lieutenant General Scott as minister extraordinary to Mexico, made by the President, recently, in view of the foreign complications in that country, has been withdrawn. The most intimate friends of General Scott say that, while appreciating the high honor sought to be conferred, he is reluctant to undertake such duties on account only of the present that the other propers and provess the abolitionists would not seen the provided that the nucleur provided the provided that the nucleur provided the provided that the nucleur provided the provided the provided that the state of his health.

The Nomination of General Scott as minister extra-cordinary to Mexico, made by the President, recently, in view of the foreign complications in that country, has been withdrawn. The most intimate friends of General Scott say the provided the provide

IN A QUANDARY .- We doubt not the Direct tors of the Poor are in a quandary just now, because of the pretty little fight raging between the Allopathic and Ho motopathic disputants as to who shall be Physicians to the Hospital and Poor House. "When Doctors disagree, who

ALL THE LARGE PORKERS BEATEN !- Se Writes a correspondent to us. Mr. A. KERRED, Butcher, slaughtered a Hog. 20 months old, on the 26th of February, belonging to Mr. Jours B. Mathinder, of Strasburg towarship, which weighed when properly dressed 524 pounds—The correspondent further wishes to know who can best that! and wants the Borough of Strasburg and Lampster.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. The following Inaugural Address was delivered by JEFFERSON DAVIS, at Richmond, on

livered by Jeffessen Davis, at Richmond, on the 22d ultimo:

Fillow-Criniers: On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American Independence, and between the monumentarected to commemorate his heroscritice and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to make into establishment of the commemorate his heroscritice and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to make into established. Through this instrumentality, under the avor of Drine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary fathers. Today, the memory and the puripose soom filly associated.

It is with imbried feelings of hundlisty and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the cath prescribed as a qualification for the caulted station to which the brankmous voice of the people has called me. Deeplv sensible of all that is implied by this muniferation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the wast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness. In raturn for their kindness I can only offer assurance of the gratitude with which it is received, and can hat pledge a scalous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magtarata.

When a long course of class legilation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandisement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States—when the dogms of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the soversign rights of the States, six of fines States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of fines with the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope's some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and reader it possible to preserve the Union and the co the 22d pltimo.

elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens and gentle, women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal and humane as that established or our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our anciest institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact, that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty, or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful cities in maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

sen maintained as securely as it a war or invasion, included disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States has fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who would prever that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparacing discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfars, and includes the a protect apole They therefore determined. to sever its bonds and establish a new contenerary for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our Revolutionary fathers, of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a selemn compact, had been perverted by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to piace us under the despotism of numbers, and preserve in spirit, as well as in form, a system of Government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition, and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States homogeneous in interest, in poliry and in feeling.

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True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice,

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True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, Area to our realitons of pace and on the or a packed on we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington, denying our right to self government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare

reinsed even to inself to may but to prepare for war.

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of in this continent. A new Government has been established and its machinery put into operation over an area exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principle upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man have made conquests for us which would never have been achieved by the sword. Our confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States, and Maryland already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstified volce, connect her destiny with the South. Our people have railled with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. Millious of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sleges have been conducted, and although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The next of is near at hand when our foes must sink

doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink
under an immense load of debt which they have incurred,
a debt which, in their effort to subjugate us has already
attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to
burthens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would be expected when we entered upon this war that it would be the more than much, both

and sons to battle without a murmu It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence were to be taught the value of our liberties by which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment and

Unrecorded deeds, and the matter is talked of in the legislature.

CATHOLIC RULES FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF LEY IN THE DISCUSS OF PHILADHIPHIA.—The Right Revision of the Discuss has issued the following rules for the observance of the forthcoming Lent:

The first day of Leon, Ash. Wednesday, falls this year on the 5th of March.

1. All the althful, who have completed their twenty-instruyed for fregitimate reasons.

2. One meal day only is allowed. except on Sundays.

3. This meal is not to be taken until about noon.

4. On those days on which permission is granted to eat meat, both mat year of condiment.

The central practice of plous Christians limits its quantity to the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

5. Bread, butter, cheese, fruit of all kinds, salads, vegatables, and fish, are permitted at the collation. Milk and segar are prohibited.

7. Outton has made it lawful to druk in the morning one warm liquid such as tea and coffee, or thin checolate made with water.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter, in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.

9. The following persons are not bound to observe the fact, viz. All under twenty-one years of age; the sick; pregnant women, and those giving suck to infants; those when he obliged to do hard work; and all who through the contract of the content of t Yellow-citizons, after the struggles of ages and collectrated the rights of the Englishman to the constitutional representative government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to erms, Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their poterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression. The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such ascrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the provisional gives place to the permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emilistic that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but, the recubile in which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the

conduct of public affairs; securely relying on the parameters and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examples. I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence amediate to assume; and, fally realising the inadequary of human power to guide and sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose fayor is ever vouchasfed to the cause which is just. With finulbe gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confideracy during its brief but eventful sprear, to Thee & God I trusticely commit myself, and prayer

FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of the steamship Hibernian

at Portland on Thursday, we have foreign dates to the 14th ultimo-five days later than those previously received. In the House of Lords, on the 10th ult., Earl Carnarvon called attention to the imprisonment of British subjects by the federal government, to which Earl Russell replied that the speaker had not made allowance for the peculiar state of affairs in House, offering to its guests the conveniences the United States, which justified urgent and accommodations of a first-class house for measures. He also said that England had the unusually moderate charge of one dollar done the same in times of difficulty, and that them to try Powers' Horer. They will find if the President believed that the parties were that its proprietor possesses the accomplishengaged in treasonable conspiracies, he did
ment of knowing how to keep a hotel. not see how her majesty's government could interfere. Earl Malmesbury, in asking for the papers connected with the blockade, com. mended the conduct of the government in reference to the question. Mr. Bright gave they are the hardest looking men ever collected to the House of Commons that he in with carpet for blankets. The privates assert tended to bring up for consideration the state that Secession has gone up, that they are of international law as it affects the rights of been for the past six months. Most of the men are abxious to take the oath of allegiance.

Three of their Surgeons have been parelled to.

Three of their Surgeons have been parelled to. ships now in commission. In the official cor-attend to their sick, which are becoming quite-respondence concerning the intervention in numerous. The officers are not uniformed, he states that if the Mexican people place the and Tennessee. Archduke Maximilian on the throne there is nothing in the convention to prevent it; and, n the other hand, England would be no party to a forcible intervention for this purpose.

Capt. JONATHAN S. SLATHARER, formerly of York, Pa., was one of the killed at orders to march to Washington forthwith. the taking of Fort Donelson. He commanded a company in the 2d Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and was about 27 years of age at the time of his death.

VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD

FORT DONELSON, Tenn, Feb. 17. I was invited on Sanday morning, by Gen. McClernand, to take a ride over the battle field. It would be difficult to describe in a few words the scenes which have met my view. The battle-ground was chiefly confined to the space outside the rebel fortifications, extending up the river bank a distance of two miles, to the point where General McClernand's forces rallied from the retirement which they were at first forced into by the im-petuous charge of the enemy. It must be remembered that it was here that the grand sortie was made by the rebels up the river hank with the intention of turning our right flank and cutting their way out. or twelve thousand men composed the forces sent out for this purpose. They advanced under cover of a deadly fire of artillery, and steadily drove Gen. McClernand's force before them a distance of fifty or sixty rods. Our troops here made a stand, and having been re-enforced by one or two regiments, began the assault, before which the enemy were forced to retreat. The ground was contested with desperation, and the slaughter on both sides was immense. The whole space of two miles was strewed with dead, who lay in every imaginable shape and form.

Federals and rebels were promiscuously

mingled, sometimes grappled in the fierce death-throe, sometimes facing each other as they gave and received the fatal shot or thrust, sometimes lying across one another, and again heaped in piles which lay six or seven deep. I could imagine nothing more terrible than the silent indications of agony that marked the features of the pale corpses which lay at every step. Though dead and rigid in every muscle, they still writhed and seemed to turn to catch the passing breeze for a cooling breath. Staring eyes, gaping mouths, denoted hands and strangely con-tracted limbs, seemingly drawn into the rend asunder some irresistible bond which ield them down to the torture of which they died. One sat against a tree, and, with mouth and eyes wide open, looked up into the sky as if to catch a glance at its fleeting spirit. Another clutched the branch an overhanging tree, and hung half sus-pended, as in the death pang he raised himself partly from the ground. The other hand grasped his faithful musket, and the compression of the mouth told of the deter-mination which would have been fatal to a foe had life ebbed a minute later. A third clung with both hands to a bayonet which was buried in the ground, in the act of striking for the heart of a rebel foe. Great numbers lay in heaps, just as the fire of the artillery mowed them down, mangling their forms into an almost undistinguishable mass. Many of our men had evidently fallen victims to the rebel sharpshooters, for they were pierced through the head by rifle bullets, some in the forehead, some in the eyes, others in the bridge of the nose, in the cheeks and in the mouth. This circumstance verified a statement made to me by a rebel officer among the prisoners, that their men were trained to shoot low and aim for the face, while ours, as a general thing, fired at random, and shot over their heads.

The enemy, in their retreat, carried off their wounded and a great many of their dead, so that ours far outnumbered them on the field. The scene of action had been mostly in the woods, although there were two open places of an acre or two where the fight had raged furiously, and the ground was covered with dead. All the way up to their intrenchments the same scene of death was presented. There were two miles of dead strewn thickly, mingled with firearms, artillery, dead horses and the paraphernalia of the battle-field. It was a scene never to be forgotten-never to be described.

LEGISLATIVE. The proceedings at Harrisburg have been of

but little general interest during the past few On the 25th ult., the joint resolution of Mr. Irish, instructing our Congressmen to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, passed the Senate. The Senate bill, providing for the payment of certain mil itary claims also passed. was passed, authorizing the arrest of profes-sional thieves in Philadelphia. The bill does

not include army and navy contractors. Mr. Bergner, the Postmaster, refused to the names of the members who received from him postage stamps. I am not so certain intends to practice economy, reduce penditures of the Legislature, and to this extent relieve the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, the best way is, to do away with the printing of public documents, the Legislative record and the franking privilege. This would be an effort at economy in the right direction. and would save to the tax payers quite a sum. So far as this question of postage stamps is concerned, it was, probably, well enough to

have the subject ventilated. The bill to repeal the law of 1858, regulating the rate of interest, was under discussion on Friday last, until the hour of adjournment.— The passage of this bill would restore the old

law in regard to usury.

The Tonnage Tax Investigating Committee was in session last week. The Directors of he Pennsylvania Railroad Company appeared pefore it in obedience to the summons, with the exception of the President, Mr. Thompson. who sent a satisfactory excuse for his absence. The proceedings of the Committee were of ourse secret: but we learn that those Directors who are on certain Committees were retained for examination, and the balance discharged The examination of these directors will whether the Company was cognizant of the use of corrupt or improper means to procure the repeal of the tonnage tax; and if it should be satisfactorily established that it was not, then he Company in its organized capacity, must be relieved of prejudice.

Powers' Hotel .- It is a great satisfaction in visiting a large city to find a hotel conve-niently situated and having a certain homelike air about it, and therefore we heartily commend Powers' Hotel, New York City. Its proprietor, Mr. H. L. Powers, has recently made large additions to it, refitted, in fact odernized it, until now it has all the substantial conveniences of first-class houses without their exorbitant charges. Its tables are laden with the substantials and luxuries of the season in abundance; its chambers are roomy, with good beds and sufficient toilet appurtonances, while from its windows a better view of Broadway can be obtained than from almost any Hotel situated upon it. The ladies' parlors are spacious and beautifully furnished, so that eyen a rainy day in New-York can be pleasantly spent in viewing the panorama of a great city, as it moves on with sights, scenes and incidents over changing, and hardly equalled upon any stage. With its advantages of situation this Hotel has long been a popular stopping place for merchants visiting New-York, but now, under its present management and with its recent improvements, we anticipate a "perfect rush." Among the regular boarders at this hotel is Commodore Nurr Barnum's new man in miniature, who is said to be a hard nut to crack, and whose joke keep the table in a roar.

It is a matter of some interest to our readers

to know that they can find in New-York City a hotel, situated directly opposite the Astor

THE PRISONERS.

6000 of the Fort Donelson prisoners have arrived at Chicago. 2000 have reached In-dianapolis. The Cincinnati Commercial says they are the hardest looking men ever collect and do not look much superior to privates. Mexico is a letter from Earl Russell, in which The prisoners are from Mississippi, Alabama

More Pennsylvania Troops Ordered To WASHINGTON.—During the last week, twelve of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments encamped near Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other points, whose services had not yet been accepted by the Federal Government, received Seven of the number-Col. Angerroth's Heavy Artillery, and six Infantry Regiments-left on Monday and Tuesday, and the remainder were following as fast as means of transportation are furnished.