Age 8. M. Perrengill & Co.'s Advancesing Agency, 119
Names street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston.

8. M. Perrengill & Co., are Agents for The Loncaster Intelligence, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas—They are authorized to contract for us at our lower rates.

27 Mevers & Alssort, No. 325 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelligences of the Intelligence of y are authorized to contract for us at our lowest raises.

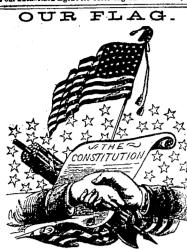
MATHER & ANDORY, NO. 335 Broadway, New York, authorized to receive advertisements for The Intellige, at our lowest raise.

The Parmers, the American Newspaper Agent, N. corner Fifth and Chestout Streets, Philadelphia, toorized to receive subscriptions and advartisements for paper, at our lowest raise. His receipts will be release assurants.

ins paper, at a raded as payments.

Jones Weisster's Advertising Agency is located a lo. 50 North 6th street, Philadelphia. He is authorised the series advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancaste colve advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancaste.

nteligencer. S. R. Niles, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston s our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &c



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

We want money-or rather our creditors do, and our debtors have all our ready cash in their possession. Would they be considerate enough, if they are done using it, to Having taken the command of the Mississippi hand it over, that we may be enabled to keep put that small trifle, that you owe the printer, his own satisfaction. will be most happy to see one and all who Nashville, and the previous defeats, had en know themselves indebted to us, and we have the assurance of those who have tried the experiment that a man never feels so happy in his life, as at the precise moment he pays off his indebtedness to his printer.

The intelligence brought from Fortress Monroe, although not exciting, is important. A Confederate steamer come down the James river on Monday, and at long range shelled the Federal camp at Newport News, but did no damage. The distance was so great that rumor that the Confederates had abandoned Yorktown is not credited at the Fortress .-The Merrimac is hourly expected, and every ported that the delay in her appearance is arts will prove unavailing.

THE NEWS.

caused by the non-receipt of the heavy guns designed for her armament. It is also rumored that when she again gives battle she will be supplied with other implements of destruction, and be accompanied by her two consorts in the previous fight and by two ironclad steamers from Richmond.

Important Southern intelligence, gathered from papers received under the flag of truce, is published. It appears that the Confederates were, by some means, apprised of the presence of Vice President Hamlin at a wharf in good order; no pavement, no side Hampton Roads, although there had been no light, there is nothing like work done. Wreck flag of truce for some days previous. From this and the fact that the Norfolk papers habitants taken en masse are steeped to the transports with troops, it is inferred that all the movements at the Fortress and in the vicinity are reported to the Confederate authorities. A despatch from Charleston states that General Evans, at the head of a Confed erate force of two thousand men, advanced on North Edisto Island on Saturday week, but finding the Federals there to be in greater strength than was expected, retired, but whether after an engagement or not is not stated. Telegrams from New Orleans, dated commenced an attack on the day previous on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi. The late reports that the Confederate army in Missouri and Arkansas had been ordered to concentrate somewhere on the Mississippi are confirmed. Generals Van Dorn and Jeff. Thompson were preparing for an early movement. Confederate accounts of the siege of Thursday, by a vote of 29 year to 14 nays. killed.

The Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the City Council of Nashville have refused to was the vote on the final passage of the bill, take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States. The form of the oath was sent to them by order of the new Provisional Governor Johnson, and they were required to take and subscribe to it on or before the Friday following. The result of their deliberations was that the proposition was unprecedented and unconstitutional, and that an address should be drawn up declara tory of their purpose not to take the oathwhich was done.

TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The President has created two new military departments from the territory now covered by the Department of the Potomac, under the charge of General McCLELLAN. The first comprises all that part of Virginia between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and is to be called the Department of the Shenandoah The second embraces all that part of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Poto mac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, with the District of Columbia, and also the country between the Potomac and the Patuxent in Maryland, and is to be called the Department of the Rappahannock. The first is to be commanded by General BANKS;

the second by General McDowell. It will be perceived that the above divisions embrace the entire corps of General McCLEL-LAN, and, consequently, he is left without any command in that quarter. It may be that he is assigned to some other field of operation. perhaps in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, but it has very much the appearance of naving the way for relieving him from com. mand altogether.

PARSON BROWNLOW. This somewhat celebrated and eccentric individual is coming North, and has been feted at Cincinnati and other places along his route. He is also about to publish a book giving a history of his experience and sufferings as a "Union man" in Tennessee.

A resolution to extend the hospitalities of Baltimore to the Parson, was unanimously voted down in the City Councils-consequently, if he visits that place he will have to do so as any other private citizen.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to the Senate Naval Commit tee, in which he goes at some length into the question of iron-clad ships, and urges on Conattention to this department of warfare. He asks for \$500,000 to extend the grounds and build furnaces in the Washington Navy Yard. He also wants \$30,000,000 for the construc tion of iron-clad vessels, heavy ordnance, plating, &c.

GREAT BATTLES EXPECTED. We are daily expecting intelligence of severe Potomac and the Mississippi. Gen. McClelan's forces are steadily moving for Richmond the West, that has penetrated up the Tennes-

see river to the very northern line of Alabama. s within a days' march of the rebel forces at Corinth, where General Besuregard is in command. The Philadelphia Press, referring to this expedition, gives the following partic nlars of the situation of the opposing parties; that paper says:

A great battle must soon be fought in the extreme northwestern part of Mississippi. great, from the extent of country embraced, the number of troops engaged, the sagacity and resources of the opposing Generals and, let us hope, great in the glory of a fresh sucness to our army of the West.

The historic battle field of Mississippi will

probably be Corinth, which is a central point of the rebel line of defence, now virtually extending in a segment of a circle from Island No. 10 to the Gulf. It is situated at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio. and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and is now the eadquarters of Beauregard, who is variously reported to have from forty to two hundred housand men. It is well known however, that his force is formidable in point of numbers. He is said to have summoned to his councils Generals Evans, Albert Sidney Johnson, Polk (the Bishop) and other military

To oppose this we have a brave, well fed, ned army, newly clothed and provided with the most approved weapons-an army with the fullest measure of confidence in a worthy leader and an army which does not go into action under the depressing influence a recent defeat.

Beauregard is undoubtedly a skilful General, or at any rate, a successful one. But. however crafty or astute as a strategist, he appears to lack dash and vim (such, for instance, as Sigel and Shields, and a half dozen more of our Generals, have displayed;) and he will find an unflinching and zealous antagonist in Buell. Since his hard earned victory at Manassas he has not been lying idle. department, he has labored persistently to effect a successful reorganization of his troops. the "wolf from our door?" Don't neglect to We doubt if that task is yet accomplished to The inspiration of in your pocket when you come to town. We courage can scarcely have succeeded to the wild dismay which the recent retreat from gendered in the rebel ranks. Courage is not a creed, that it can be schooled into the minds of men. There are plenty of Floyds and Pillows in the rebel army yet, as the coming battle may prove. The shock of legions is even now impending. The two armies are silently encamped within a dozen miles of each other, awaiting but a single word from their commanders. We may very soon receive tidings of the conflict. God grant that they

Upon the battle at Corinth depends immediately the fate of Memphis and New Orleans More remotely, the issue of the battle will be most important, in hastening or retarding the the Federal batteries did not reply. The termination of the war. Beauregard is looked upon through the South as the forlorn hope of the rebellion. It is not improbable, therefore that his army will give us a desperate fight at The Merrimac is hourly expected, and every thing is in readiness to receive her. It is re-

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA. In a work upon the order of free labor, by Sewell, we find the following description of Abolition crusaders in the United States, in their zeal for the freedom of four millions of slaves, had better nause, and consider whether immediate emancipation would not entail upon them greater evils, than they now suffer in a

state of slavery. The writer alluded to says: "There is not a house in decent renair: not announced the arrival of numerous Federal eyelids in immorality. The population shows unnatural decrease. Illegitimacy exceeds legitimacy. Nothing is replaced that time destroys. If a brick tumbles from a house to the street it remains there. If a spout is oosened by the wind it hangs by a thread till it falls · if furniture is accidentally broken, the idea of having it mended is not entertained. "A God-forsaken place, without life or energy, old, dilapidated, sickly, filthy, cast away from the anchorage of sound mo of reason and common sense. wretched hulk is the capital of an island the most fertil in the world. It is blessed with a climate the most glorious; it lies rotting in 29th ult., announce that the Federal gunboats the shadow of mountains that can be cultivated from the summit to the base with every product of tropic and temperate regions. It s the mistress of a harbor wherein a thousand line-of-battle ships can ride safely at anchor.

> PASSED THE SENATE. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, passed the Senate on

Island No. 10 to the 29th ult., represent that An amendment, offered by Mr. Doolittle. no damage had been done to their works or (Rep.) of Wisconsin, appropriating \$100,000 guns, and that they had lost only one man to aid the voluntary emigration of the negroes liberated by the bill, to Hayti or Liberia, was adopted-yeas 27, nays 10. The following as amended: [Sepator Cowan was not present l

YEAS—Authony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale-Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, Ind., Lane-Kan., Morrill, Pomeroy, Shorman, Sumner, Ten Eyck. Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, Mass. NAYS—Bayard, Carille, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Saulabury, Starke, Willey, Wilson, Mo., Wright.

All the yeas are Republicans, and the nays Demograts and Union men.

That General SHIELDS, is a brave soldier, has never, we believe, been disputed; but if his courage is equal to his modesty, he is in deed a second Marshal Ney. This cannot be doubted by any one who reads the concluding District of Columbia. sentences of his letter which we publish today, giving an account of the battle near Winchester. He save :

"I have neither sufficient force nor rank do that service to the country that I hope and feel myself capable of. No man could be treated better than I am by General Banks, and yet if he and his command had been here on the 23d you would have read nothing of a fight, because our wilv enemy would not have been entrapped."

No one of course should interpret the above as a modest bid for Gen. BANKS' position, and disparaging to his military or strategic abili-

EMIGRATION OF COLORED PERSONS TO PENNSYLVANIA. Two bills have been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to prevent colored per sons from entering the State, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. It is stated that these bills are supported by numbers of let-

the discretion of the Court. RECRUITING STOPPED. - All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to gress the necessity of giving close and careful their regiments, and notice given to the Gov. opened again for trade and travel. Four hun. ernors of States that no new enlistments nor dred heavily laden cars have already passed

> The force now in the field is deemed amply and the speedy termination of the war.

from the War Department.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. Speaking of the mobbing of this pestilent onflicts between the advancing armies of the abolition traitor, in Cincinnati, the N. York Express says: "What deserves especial reprehension, is the indulgence given such men as -slowly but surely, while the great army of WENDELL PHILLIPS, to roam the country teaching the subversion of the Constitution and Laws -- while other men of opposite politics, for exactly the same thing, are incarcerated in Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette. or other prisons, therefor. The partiality, the inequality, the injustice of this mode of treat-

ment are so signal, that we marvel the common sense of the President does not see this wrong of his Ministers, and arrest it. Upon all such partialities and injustice, he should remember History is making up its record .- and that the stern Muse, which records facts, will hold

of his Ministers." The Newburyport Herald, a Republican

him responsible for these repeated inequalities

naper. savs:-Wendell Phillips has been mobbed in Cincinnati for declaring himself a disunionist.— There was no demand for a mob in Cincinnati there never is anywhere; but for the life of us we can't see why the Government, that fills the prisons with political offenders, should allow this man to be at large, advocating treason over the land. He makes no secret of his views, but declares them in Boston and New York, and in Washington under the very nose of the President. If it can't take care such a man, it should open the doors of Fort Warren to Buckner and Barron and all other

rebels great or small. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, also a Republican paper, says :--Suppose Mr. Vallandigham or Mr. Voorhees

should plumply say in a loyal city like Cincinnati—the blood of whose sons has flowed like water in this war against disunion-that they were open advocates of disunion, would not the people be justified in vindicating their loyalty at once, and in punishing the traitors Would those who now lament Mr. Phillips pitiable flight, shed tears for V. and V. afore-We think not. But where is the line to be drawn? May an abolitionist insult the memory of our fathers, and bring our Union into disrepute with his blasphemous raving, and still go unchecked and unimprisoned?— Is there no lettre de cachet or order of arrest for this class of traitors? There would be reason and justice if these itinerant brawlers were made to keep company with some of our State prisoners. But least of all should we hope or wish to see sympathy for the fate of any man who proclaims in the midst of a present of the Department of State long beyond the duration of the writer. Nothing but the gravity of the insinuation, the high official source whence it emanates, and the distracted condition of our recently united, prosperous, and happy country, could possibly lift this matter above ridicule and contempt. Not, therefore, because "explanations would be acceptable," but because this correspondence is to hold a place upon the files of the Department of State long beyond the duration of the writer. national calamity his identification with the mad spirit that has loaded the nation with debt, and dug thousands of graves along the border line of North and South.

GEN. PIERCE.

In the record of the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday week, Gov. LATHAM, of California, introduced in the Senate a call for certain correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and Gen. PIERCE. It would seem that we are to have a fresh illustration of that unscrupulous partisan malignity which has for a year kept up the incessant cry of We judge from correspondence of the New York and other papers that the novement of Gov. LATHAM excited a good deal of feeling and interest in Washington.— And well it may, for the developments now to be made will show either a vast conspiracy against the Government, extending throughout the North and embracing many men of high social position and commanding inflaence, or a most infamous conspiracy on the part of certain high officials and others to Sewell, we find the following description of malign and destroy prominent political oppothe results of emancipation at Kingston. Our nents from the lowest and basest motives.— We are content to abide the issue, which the officials themselves have raised by the publi-

officials themselves have raised by the publication referred to.

The N. Y. Times says Mr. Lathan's resolution "caused considerable comment," and that "the correspondence, when published will show how utterly false was this charge" against Gen. Pierce. Forney's Press correspondent says: "Franklin Pierce is too brave, generous and unselfish to have ever allowed any man or party to seduce him from his loyalty to his flag and his country. Mr. Lathan's remarks were well timed, expressive and forcible. The result will be a most complete vindication of Ex President Pierce."—

The Albany Argus well remarks that the bany Argus wicked and impudent men who are engaged in this foul conspiracy against promine Democrats and Democratic papers. " found a fit representative in Chandler That brazen representative of Abolition false-hood denounced the army as infected with the spirit of Secession, by officers and soldiers affiliated to this secret order. He should be compelled to prove his charge or confess its falsehood in open Senate. Ex President PIERCE, whose name has been mentioned in connection with this pretended conspiracy. has challenged the publication of his corres pondence on the subject with Secretary Szw-ARD. It is shameful that a name so honored by position, and by well known patriotism, should be associated with such an accusation. It shows the baseness and malignancy of the party spirit which has brought this e the country with other calamities and degradations." The Detroit Free Press, the leading organ of the Democracy of Michigan, among whom this bogus conspiracy against the Government has its centre, says: "Every patrictic man in Michigan will be rejoiced at this action. We shall now have an exposure of the baseness, the crime, the malignity of these committees and persons who have attempted to fasten the charge of treason upon the Democratic party of Michigan." The New York Herald says: "The Senate was somewhat startled when Mr. Chandler said he had positive knowledge that there are now in the baseness, the crime, the malignity of these of these conspirators.-Some interesting developments are expected.' Let these developments come, we say, and cover with shame and confusion those malignant demagogues who have concocted this for conspiracy against Democratic statesmen and patriotic citizens and soldiers.—New Hampshire Patriot.

BENEFIT OF THE NEGRO. The following are some of the measures for the benefit of the negro that have been intro-

duced into Congress: 1. Recognition of the negro Empire of Abolishment of negro slavery in the

3. Prohibiting our army officers from returning fugitive slaves.

4. Establishing a plantation for free negroes in South Carolina, and taxing the

Northern people to support it.
5. Proposes to aid the States to abolish negro slavery, by taxing the Northern people

to pay for the slaves.

6 To repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. 7. To repeal the law which forbids negroes from being stage drivers or carrying the U. S.

8. To prohibit slaveholders from taking their slaves into Arizona Territory. There are other measures of a similar kind. but have not yet been fully matured and laid before Congress. By the time that body gives them a full discussion it will have little leisure to consider the interests of white men. No wonder petitions are being sent into Congress, even from New England, to let the negro

question alone.

THE TIME TO ADVERTISE .- Now that many ters from mechanics and workingmen of every business changes take place, it is important grade in Philadelphia, who appear to have that merchants, dealers, mechanics, and all taken alarm at the recent influx of "contra | having anything to sell, should let the public bands." One of the bills provides that after know where they are and how they are preits passage it shall not be lawful for any negro pared to accommodate their customers. Those or mulatto of either sex to come into the State who have moved or made other changes in for the purpose of making it their permanent their business, should, of course, make those place of abode, or for any other purpose what- changes known; while those who have not, soever. Persons violating the provisions of should let their old customers know that the the act shall be fined in a sum not less than changes of April have brought no changes \$50 nor more than \$500, and for the second or with them, and that their customers can still any future offense his fine to be doubled, and find them at the old stands. That judicious in addition undergo an imprisonment of not advertising always pays the advertiser is a less than six nor more than twelve months, at truth so well established that no business man of common sagacity presumes to doubt it.

The repairs of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad being finished, the road has been new levies will be received until further orders through the lately disturbed districts, and two hundred freight cars have arrived at Baltimore from the west, being the first since last April. sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion The first passenger train west left Baltimore on Tuesday.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE K. G. C.%--THE CORRESPONDENCE LAID BEFORE THE SENATE.

The correspondence laid before the U. S. Senate

to overthrow the Government.

explanation upon the subject which you so would be acceptable,

by &z.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"I am, &s., WILLIAM H. SEW
"FEANKLIN PIERCE, Esq., Concord, N. H.
GEN. PIERCE TO MR. SEWARD. Gen. PIERCE replied in the following caustic and

Andoven, Mass., December 24, 1861. Sin:—A package, endorsed "Department of State,
J. S. A.," franked by W. Hunter, Chief Clerk,
and addressed to Franklin Pierce, E-q., Concord, and addressed to Franklin Pierce, Eq., Concord, New Hampshire, was received by me to-day, having been forwarded from the place of my residence. But for the stamped envelope and the handwriting of Mr. HUNTER, with which I am familiar, I should probably have regarded the enclosures as an idle attempt at imposition, in which your name had been surreptitionsly used. I must, I suppose, though I do it reluctantly, now view it in a different light.—In the note bearing your signature, you say:—'I enclose an extract from a letter received at this Department, from which it would appear that you are a member of a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the Government. Any explanation upon the subject which you may offer would be acceptable."

ceptable."

It is not easy to conceive how any person could give credence to, or entertain for a moment, the idea that I am now, or have ever been, connected with a "secret league," or with any league, the object of which was, or is, the overthrow of the Government of my country. Surprise, however, only increases as I pass from your note to the "extract" to which you refer as a sufficient basis for an official communication. Incoherent and meaningless as this "exnication. Incoherent and meaningless as this "extract," from the vagaries of an anonymous correspondent, seems to me to be, it is not a little singular that it should have been sent for explanation to one who, during his whole life, has never belonged to any secret league, society or association. My name does not appear in the "extract," and as there is not the slightest ground for any reference to me in the connection indicated, I take it for granted that your inference is wholly erroneous, and that neither i, nor anything which I ever said or did, was in the mind of the writer.

of your life and mine, and because I would leave, so far as I am concerned no ambiguity upon the record, it is proper, perhaps it is my duty, to add that my loyalty will never be successfully impugned so long loyalty will never be successfully impugned so long as I enjoy the constitutional rights which pertain to every citizen of the republic, and especially the inestimable right to be informed of the nature and cause of accusation, and to be confronted face to face with my accusers.

Love for our whole country, respect for the reserved rights of the States, reverence for the Constitution and devotion to the noble Union, which, for so many years, reposed securely upon that sacred

so many years, reposed securely upon that sacred instrument, have been interwoven with my best instrument, have been interwoven with my best hopes for civil liberty—my deepest emotions and my sternest purposes, from youth to age. If I have failed to illustrate this in official station, in private life, and under all circumstances when it became me to speak or act, I have labored under a singular delusion, consciousness of which would embitter, more than anything else, the present hour and such remaining hours or years as may be in reserve for me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, MR. SEWARD'S REJOINDER.

Mr. SEWARD rejoined as follows:

WASHINGTON, December 30, 1861. WASHINGTON, December 30, 1861.

MY DEAR, SIR:—An injurious aspersion on your fair fame and loyalty came into my hands. Although it was in an anonymous letter the writer was detected, and subsequently avowed the authorship. The document must become a part of the history of

ender von a service I am, with great respect, your obelient servant, W. H. SEWARD

FRANKLIN PIERCE. FRANKLIN FIERCE.
It may be proper to state that, adopting the form:
f address to ex-Presidents of the United States used
y the late Mr. Wedster, I have invariably left off
il titles of address, as being most respectful.
W. H. S.

GEN. PIERCE TO MR. SEWARD.

GEN. PIERCE TO MR. SEWARD.

CONCORD, N. H., January 7, 1862.

Dear Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 30th ult. It could hardly have surprised you to learn that I failed to discover in your official note a desire to render me a service. You will excuse me if I regard even the suggestion, from a source so eminent, that I am "a member of a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the Government," as rather too grave to have been sent off with as little consideration as a note of rebuke might have been addressed to a delinquent clerk of one of the Departments.

The writer of the anonymous letter, it seems, "was detected and subsequently avowed the authorship," and yet I am not advised whether hedisavows reference to me, or whether there was an attempt to inence to me, or whether there was an attempt to in-culpate me in his disclosure. These were the only facts connected with him, his treason, or his confession, at all material for me to know: I suppose I am

whatever they have been, were not worthy

notice. The substance was what I intended, as cour tenusly as I could, but very distinctly, to repel. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANKLIN PIERCE Hon. Ww. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Wash-

FOREIGN.

By the steamship Jura which arrived at Portland on Monday week, we have two days later news from Europe. The intelligence is not devoid of interest. The captured officer of the Sumter, and ex-U. S. Consul at Cadiz, had been put on board the ship "Harvest Home " for Boston. The emancination policy of the President had attracted general attention in Eugland. Marine statistics show that thirty six grain-laden vessels from this country, carrying 700,000 bushels, had been lost within a period of five months. The startling intelligence comes from France that more troops are to be at once dispatched to Mexico.

river Po. The Naval Appropriation Bill was passed in the U. S. Senate on Friday, with the amendment providing for the completion of the Stevens' battery, after a speech in its favor by Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, who contended that the battery, if completed, will be money was not to be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that it will secure to the public service an efficient steam battery, which was agreed to. Thirteen advantage than he could if the party thousand dollars was appropriated for enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to construct iron-clad vessels of war, and \$250,000 for casting heavy ordnance at the Washington Navy Vard.

A curious effect of the war upon prop. erty in the Northwest has been the obliteration of several paper cities. The Legislature of Minnesota has renealed the charters of West St. Paul, Stillwater, Wabashaw, St. Cloud and other nominal cities. Railroads have also received an effectual check, only one having been authorized, while some restrictions are relaxed on existing lines. A delinquent tax bill has been passed, abating all penalties, costs and interests, except seven per cent., on unpaid taxes prior to and including the year 1860, if the taxes are paid before the 1st of November

Wно is if?—The Washington correspon ent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: Some strange rumors are afloat about a Cabinet officer, who, it is alleged, is a party to extensive frauds in his Department. It is not Democratic candidate for Mayor, and nearly the War or Navy Department this time."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The correspondence laid before the U. S. Senate by Secretary Seward, in compliance with the resolution offered by Senator Latham and adopted by that body, has been published in official form. One letter from ex-President Pierce, dated January 7, and addressed to Mr. Seward, but-not included in the copies sent to the Senate, was placed upon the record by Mr. Latham.

The correspondence began on the 20th December, 1861, with the following note from Mr. Seward to Gen. Pierce, requesting an explanation concerning the ex-President's connection with a secret league:

"Bepartment of State, Washington, December 20, 1861.
"Sie:—I enclose an extract from a letter received at this department, from which it would appear that you were a member of a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the Government.

"Any explanation upon the subject which you may offer would be acceptable, "I am, &2., "Feakellin Pierce, Esc., Concord, N. H.

"Explanation Pierce, and adopted by the second from the U. S. Senate Bacox Stevers. D. D. Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocase of Pennsylvania, delivered his first discourses in bis new capacity in this city on Sun-day last. In the morning be presched in St. James Church of the Diocase of Pennsylvania, delivered his first discourse; in bis new capacity in this city on Sun-day last. In the morning be presched in St. James Church of the Diocase of Pennsylvania, delivered his first discourse; in bis new capacity in this city on Sun-day last. In the morning be presched in St. James Church of the Diocase of Pennsylvania, delivered his first discourse; in bis new capacity in this city on Sun-day last. In the morning be presched in St. James Church of the Diocase of Pennsylvania, delivered his first discourse; in bis new capacity in this city on Sun-day last. In the morning be presched in St. James Church of the Diocase of Pennsylvania, delivered his first discourse; in bis new capacity in this city on Sun-day last. In the morning be presched in St. James Church, o Rr. Rev. BISHOP STEVENS .- Rt. Rev. WM. by the large congregation.

In the evening he preached in St. John's Free Church, Spring Garden, to a crowded, attentive and appreciating congregation.

"OFF TO THE WARS AGAIN."-Lieut. CHAS. O'NELL, who has been at home for the past ten days, and a notice of whom we gave last week, left to join his Regiment at Berryville, in the neighborhood of Winchester, Virginia, on yesterday. He carries with him the beartfelt wishes of all his friends for a safe and speedy return to the comforts and enjoyments of home.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a stated meeting of the Young Men's Society of St. John's Free Church, held on Wednesday evening. April 2d, the following resolutions reported by a committee consisting of Edgar C. Reed Harry C. Harner and James W. Downey, were unanimous

adopted:
WHEREAS, Our fellow member and late Vice President WHERLAS, Our fellow member and late Vice President, Samuel J. Reincehi, has been removed from our midst by the stern messenger, Death; therefore be it Resolved, That, in this dispensation of an All-wise Providence, we recognize the loss of a most faithful and sincere friend, endeared to us by many noble traits of character. Resolved, That as an association we will ever mourn bis removal as that of an industrious and able member. His many virtues shall constitute a pleasant remembrance; and his kindness and generosity as a friend, and sbility and fidelity as a member, cannot be foreyotten by us, though he sleep long in the silence of the tomb.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved parents, with whom we share our sympathy, and be published in the papers of this city and in the Lebanon Courier, and also be recorded on the minutes of the Society.

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Kasser & Senn.

SOMETHING NEW .- Messes. Kasser & Senn,

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Kasser & Senn, Cabinet Makers, No. 33 East King street, have just completed a novel and very unique article of furniture, in the shape of a hat rack. On a neat and well proportioned frame are attached four pairs of horns, captured from the desizens of the western wilds. One pair, which characterizes the ract, is a monster head dress, reaching out great arms on either side, numerously branched and presenting numerous plus for caps and coats to hang upon. The animal that bore these horns was captured on the plains of Missouri, and was one of the largest sperimens of the stag found in this country. As embellishments to this larger development, several senalize horns are tastefully arranged on the rack, so that the whole is ornamental, curious and useful. The article was manufactured for James Syewar, Eq., of this city, and may be seen at the ware-room of the manufacturers.

THE FENCIBLES' BAND.—The status of this favorito band has at length been satisfactorily settled. For some time past it has been rumored that the band would be discharged and the members return home. We now learn that it will be retained as the brigade band, an honor which could not have been conferred by Gen. Negley upon mire deserving recipients. The dissatisfaction which existed among the members of late, growing out of the uncertainty of their status, has all disappeared and every member is now thoroughly satisfied with the existing arrangements.

THE PASSOVER.—This Jewish festival week commences on the evening of the 14th last, when there will, as usual, be a general suspension of business among all persons of the flebrew faith, and religious services will be held in the dynagogues. During the continuance of the feast the faithful est of unleavened bread, and on the two first and two last days abstain from all labor. In preparing for this, the most important religious testival in the Mosaic calendar, a large quantity of the unleavened bread is manufactured in this city, and distributed throughout the United States some of it being shipped even to the West Indies and other foreign ports, where there are no facilities for baking it in the quantity required. About thirty bakers have been ungaged here in this manufacture for a week past. Flour of the finest quality is used. It is mixed with water only, forming a thick paste, which is flattened out and submitted in an oven to a temperature of 21x² F. until thoroughly dried, which forms it into a dense and more or less hard cake, about the size of a dinner plate. From the small moisture it contains, it may be kept for a long while without moulding or becoming sour. Any baker may receive permission to make it upon agreeing to conform to certain regulations laid down for his observance. It is impossible to compute the quantity of this bread made in New York in anticipation of the Passover. One baker here has already used three hundred barrole of flur, and there are others having larger ovens who have consumed between 400 and 500 barrels each.—The quantity of flour used for the purpose may be roughly estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels.—New York Tribune.

MUSTER ROLL of Capt. Herzog's Company, of this city, at ached to the 12th Cavalry Regiment, 113th Penns, 1 ania Volunteers:

Officers: Captain—Jacob Herzoz. 1st Lieutenant—Philip Fornaus, 2d A. F. Gablenz.
Orderly Sergeant—Charles Koch, lst Sergeant—Charles Kschell, 2d Tynatz Orbs, 3d Jacob Haman, George Schmidt Fred. Benneman.

Fred, Muller, Patrick Meed, John Mauch, Franz Masseh, Benjamin Negele, Herry Ruhl, Joseph Schiekel, William Rehm, Robert Vantessen Joshua Wiklle. Anton Wentzel, Henry Wild, Henry Wild, Jacob Zimmerman, John Paule, Ephraim Pollok, Peter Wittmer, Peter Wittmer, George Seel, Mathias Grebo, Martin Gossel, Wilbelm Neuwhoff, Charles Schauw, Hermann Plum.

TROUBLE ABOUT NAMES. The followers of Mr. Seward, in New York re in favor of maintaining the strict and exclusive organization of the Republican party The New York Times, speaking of the feeling in the Legislature, says: "The universal feeling among Republicans, both in the Legislature and out of it, is, that the Republican party will be re-organized for next fall's canvass, and that the Union Party has discharged fully and successfully the purpose which led to its formation." This language is somewhat similar to that used by the Republican Executive Committee of Philadelphia n urging the State Committee to abandon the "People's Party," and call a Convention for the nomination of State officers in the name of the Republican party. The distinctly admit that the "People's Party was a temporary expedient to overcome prejudice existing against Republicanism, but neist that this necessity no longer exists, and that the time has arrived when it will be safe and expedient to throw aside all disguises .-Whether the State Committee of the People's party will toe the Republican mark we will learn to a certainty after the first of May, at which time it holds a meeting in Philadelphia, but it would be more in accordance with the general character of the politicians who engineer the opposition to the Democratic party in this State, if they called a Convention in the name of some new, compound, complex and all embracing organization, than that they should do anything open and above board. Our impression is that they will reject Mr. Thomas's petition in behalf Republican party, and endeavor to hide its identity by some clap trap nomenclature. And this for several reasons. They well know that Pennsylvania never was a Republican State, and that its vote for the Republican party was procured by denying the identity of the "People'e party" with the Republican party. Then Mr. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia

Austria is said to be concentrating her forces on the Italian frontier, along the line of the is desirous that the name of Republican the most powerful naval armament in the should be dropped to satisfy some lingering world. An amendment prevailed that the antipathy he has to fighting in the ranks of that particular organization, or, what is more probable, to enable him to pursue the business of enticing feeble minded Democrats into the support of Republican candidates, with greate blunda come out under its true colors. To be sure, Forney is certain, under any circumstan to support the Republican candidates. Having been bought and paid for, he dare not do otherwise. But some convenient disguise. such for instance as People's Union party, would give him a better chance to deceive the credulous, and at the same time remove the lingering dislike (the most abandoned men are not entirely free from such peculiarities) he seems to have to wearing a full suit of Republican party livery.—Harrisburg Patriot

> SENATORS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE.—The terms of the following State Senators expire with the present session :

> George Connell and George R. Smith, of Philadelphia; W. W. Ketcham, of Luzerne; G. A. Landon, of Bradford; L. W. Hall, of Blair; Isaac Benson, of Potter; A. K. McClure, of Franklin ; L. D. Imbrie, of Beaver; E. M. Irish, of Allegheny; W. H. Meredith, of Indiana, and Dr. Crawford, of Juniata. All of these are Republicans, except the last

MILWAUKEE ELECTION

The municipal election, held in Milwaukee

the entire Democratic ticket.

THE NIGGERS ARE COMING-FINE PROSPECTS AHEAD! A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Herald, gives the following account of the arrival, in Philadelphia, of a company of nearly one hundred runsway negroes:

"Рицаркина, Маген 28, 1862. At five o'clock this morning ninety seven fugitive slaves reached this city by the Balti aore Railroad, and were marched immediatey to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, at the foot of Washington street, by a deputation of police officers of the First district.— An immense crowd followed the contrabands, shrieking, mimicking and tormenting them. At the saloon they were plentifully fed at the tables where a hundred thousand soldiers have been refreshed. The crowd meantime sur-rounded the shed or stable wherein they were feeding, and at their reappearance made the air clamorous with their cries. Some intensely ludicrous scenes were here enacted, and the negroes were by turns filled with fear and merriment. About a hundred Philadelphia blacks had meantime heard of the arrival of their brethren, and a committee of these were allowed to enter the saloon and consult with the fugitives. The interview is said to have been exceedingly humorous, and ended in the acceptation by the distinguished strangers of sundry invitations to lodge with our negro

citizens. The wealthy negro families here have gen-erously sheltered the Ethiops, and it is prob-able that a number will remain in the city. The abolitionists are using every endeavor to secure the employment of blacks in the arsenals and navy yards. Memorials of this description are being circulated in this city, and certain Congressmen are pledged to agitate the matter in Congress.

The negroes who have arrived are dressed in the coarsest garb of hemp, and those that stray around the city are singled out for universal criticism and laughter. Most of these contrabands have been engaged with Banks' division, repairing railroads on the Upper Po-tomac. They have brought their grandmothers and children away, and we saw among the arrivals one woman unwards of a hundred years old, who stated that she had more than twenty children.

Three of these negroes were the property of ex-Senator Mason, and two of Hon. C. J. Faulkner. Three hundred Fugitives expect to get here

Our citizens are, in the main, incensed at the appearance of these people, and the laboring people are particularly enagrence.
the men have money, and one negro had cople are particularly chagrined. Several of Treasury notes to the amount of a hundred

dollars. Here now, we have a practical demonstration of the effect of the efforts of the insane abolitionists to free the negroes. They already begin to come North in gangs of one hundred at a time, bringing along their children and Grandmothers, to be supported by the people of the North. "Three hundred more are expected next week!" So we are told-and their good friends, the abolitionists, are trying to secure them employment in the arsenals and Navy yards!" Pleasant prospects for the Irish, German and American laborer! to get all the work; poor white men to be frown out of employ to make room for the niggers, and to be well taxed to make up Sam-

e pay. Glorious prospects, ahead! What do our mechanics and laboring men. particularly those who voted to put the Republican party in power, think of this state of affairs? Does not this prove that the Demoocrats were right, when they contended that the effect of abolition principles proving triumphant, would result in having the whole North over un with worthless negroes, to come into competition with the white laborer? When the Democratic papers predicted that this would be the case, they were ridiculed and scoffed at by the Republican papers.

This is but the beginning of the evil. They

are now coming by the hundred, and if abolilishes the following summary of the nositionism is not crushed out and put down, by the potent influence of the ballot box, after a while they will come by the thousand! As these blacks are willing to work cheaper than white men, our white laborers will, as a matter of course, be thrown out of employment, to the extent that these people are introduced into our midst. That will be the inevitable result. Pennsylvania being a border State, we will get more than our share and may ex-

pect to suffer more than others.

The Democratic party is in favor of letting these negroes remain in the South and earn their living on the plantations where they have throw our white laboring population out of employment, to steal from our Farmers and to fill our Poor Houses and Prisons. We have as many colored people here as we need. Let the Southerners take care of their hundred year old women and young darkies, them-selves. Unless this thing is checked by some means, it will prove a serious evil and an in tolerable nuisance - Easton Arms.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. In his celebrated speech at Freeport, Illi per cent, stock, nois in 1858. Mr. Lincoln, referring to a series of interrogatories proposed to him by

Mr. Douglas, said : "The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of elavery in the District of Columbia.-In relation to that, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet, as a member of Congress, I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia unless it would be upon these conditions: First, that the abolition should be gradual.— Second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and, third, that a compensation should be made to unwilling owners.

In publishing the above, the Cincinnati

Enquirer savs : "The hill now before the Senate violates at least two of these three conditions. It proposes immediate instead of gradual abolition and proposes such abolition without reference to the will of the people of the District. We take it for granted that the bill complies with the last-mentioned condition. It, however, cer tainly violates the other two."

The Louisville Journal, which paper first revived the extract from Mr. Lincoln's speech. remarks that the "President, in order to be consistent, will have to veto the bill if it basses. Should he do so, he would receive the thanks of every national and patriotic man."

WENDELL PHILLIPS DOING GOOD. We find the following in the Washington orrespondence of the New York Times: ANTI ABOLITION SENTIMENT IN THE WEST

A prominent gentleman, and a Republican office holder, who has just returned from Cincinnati and other Western points, reports a general development of an intense anti-Aboli ion sentiment in all quarters of the West. since the Wendell Phillips riot in Cincinnati He says violent depunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are heard among all classes, and that threats are made against many Abolition members of Congress, that if they show themselves before the people in the West, they will fare worse than Wendell Phillips did.— This feeling, he reports, is based on the popular repugnance to 'negro equality,' towards which the Abolitionists are supposed to be tending—no white man being so poor in his own esteem as not to feel himself 'better than

a nigger. CONTRABANDS .- About twenty five contraands arrived in our Borough on Tuesday last. says the Westchester Jeffersonian, without means of subsistence. They were enquiring for "Quakers." On being asked where they came from, the reply was "we come a long ways, and are very tired and hungry." They seemed loth to tell where they come from.

A good joke is told of one of them—and the

best of it is, it is true. One specially ragged and dirty looking was taken in by some philanthropic ladies, and rigged out in tolerably good clothing; she left looking quite spruce and omfortable, and very thankful. A few minutes after, the same darkey was seen to enter another house, having changed her dress, and put on the same "old rags." Here she was again fitted out with clean clothes, and quarter added to her purse. Just at this momen; a person who had witnessed both scenes, let the secret out, pronouncing it a

> RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS. WASHINGTON, April 4.

good

The receipts from customs during the month of March last at Boston and other Eastern points were three times as large as during March, 1861, while those at New York have more than doubled. There has also been a wounded, several of whom, it is feared, will not recover. Out of 78 persons employed in ceipts from customs last week were about \$2,000,000.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE. CIRCIBMAN, O., March 20th, 1802.

Edwars of Intelligences: The business of the city is easy brisk and certainly very encouraging to our mer

very brisk and certainly very encouraging to our merchants.

The revival of business has created many new enterprises, and every appearance shows that our city will soon assume that epicit of enterprise and energy again which also possessed before this rebellion, and which infused such a second to the second of the second

cinnati, and casts a reflection of disrespect and incivility on their conduct.

General Tom Thumb is creating quite a sensation here now. He has given oxhibitions for the last few days, three times a day, and makes quite a favorable impression with his wit and general appearance. He is very popular among the ladies, and receives pressing invitations from the best families to spend part of his leisure hours in their circles. He is going from this city to St. Louis, and from there he contemplates to take a tour through some of the Bouthern States, if circumstances will permit.

The celebrated Parson Brownlow arrived here yesterday. His appearance manifests the endurance of great handships and severe trials of mind and body. He gave a vivil description of his trials and sufferings since his arrest by the rebel authorities. He will address the citizans of Cincinnati, next Eriday evening, in Pike's Opera House. He intends to take a journey to the eastern cities. AMITY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. In view of the growing interest in Government securities, the Philadelphia Ledger pub-

tion of the various issues: All Treasury Notes dated prior to August 19, 1861, are either past due and the interest stopped, or are receivable for public dues in-

On the 19th of August, 1861, a large issue of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Note bonds was

made, with coupons for semi annual interest appended on the right end. These are call ed 10th of August notes. On the 1st of October, 1861, another large issue of similar notes (except as to date) was These are called October notes.

The first interest coupon on the August notes came due on the 19th of February, an was passed. The first interest coupon on the October notes falls due on the 1st of April. These notes are fundable in a twenty-year six per cent. stock, at the option of the holder, at any time before they fall due.

The 7 3-10 bonds are the only Treasury Notes for investment that are on the market. They are exempt from taxation; the interest payable in gold, and the holder has the option of claiming payment when they ma-

ture, or funding them into a twenty-year six The classes of U. S. stocks issued prior to

1861, and now outstanding, are as follows: Amount. \$2,883,364 9,425,250 8,903,341 20,000,000 7,022,000 3,461,000 Under the acts of February 8th and July

stock into which the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes can be funded. The Government has not reserved any privilege to pay it off before 1881: hence it is a positive twenty year stock The Treasury Note and Loan bill just passed, and approved February 25th, 1862, authorizes \$500,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock, having twenty years to run, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five

17th, 1861, \$68,400,000 have been issued:

they are 6 per cents of 1881.

years.

the Government will fund the legal-tender currency about to be issued. TERRIBLE TORNADO AT CAIRO. CHICAGO, April 2. A special despatch to the Journal, Cairo, states that the most terrific tornado that

before July. It is the only stock into which

This stock will not be on the market

bas visited this locality for several years, passed over Cairo, from the southwest, at three elock this morning. The tornado was accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain. A large number of transports and steam tugs were torn from their moorings on the Ohio levee, and blown across the river. The slate roof of the St.

demolished Several rows of unoccupied barracks were evelled with the ground. The Cairo and Columbus wharf-boat was blown across the river, and now lies high and dry on the Ken-

Charles Hotel was torn off, and completely

tucky shore. The steamer Illinois had both chimneys and the upper cabin torn away, in the falling of which four or five lives were lost Several four or five lives were lost Several barges, which were used as store houses, broke oose and floated down the river.

Large piles of Government lumber, on the Ohio levee, were blown into the river.
The wooden barracks at Bird's Point and Fort Holt were demolished, but there was no loss of life. Much auxiety is felt for the fleet at Island No. 10. Steamers were sent down this morning to ascertain what damage has been done. The steamer Philadelphia, with a lot of ice barges in tow, drifted down the river and sank a mile below Bird's Point .-Three men were drowned. the steamer Sallie Wood, had his leg broken. So far as ascertained, five men were blown from the transports at the levee and drowned, and several had their legs and arms broken The boat John Ives, used as a hospital boat at Mound City, was badly injured. The prisoners captured at Union City by Col. Buford, numbered only seven. About forty horses and mules were taken. Gen. John A. Logan left to day, to join his brigade up the Tennessee river. His wound is entirely healed.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—Fruit prospects for 1862 are almost everywhere pronounced good. This s true of Western New York, so far as observed, and in Delaware the prospect for peaches Many who own is much better than usual. large orchards are represented to be fearful of such a large crop as to reduce prices below a remunerative point. In Pennsylvania all other kinds of fruit promise well. This is indicated by the healthful condition of the lands, which have been remarkably favored. In Eastern Massachusetts the fruit crops all promise well. the mercury not having fallen below zero at any time this winter.

By the explosion of the cartridge factory at Philadelphia on Saturday week, four are known to be killed, and forty or fifty