are authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelligence, at our lowest rates.

APP V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, N. B. corner With and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

43 Johes Webster's Adventising Agency is located a
No.50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized to
receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancaste



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

CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

Tax on Newspapers.

The Government tax on newspapers is excessive. It reaches them in four different ways. The tax on white paper is enormous—so also the tax on ink, on every advertisement, and on the income of the pubarranged to embarrass newspapers. creased within the last two or three general sentiment of the country. months nearly one hundred per cent.-If all who are indebted to us will pay what they owe us, during the present month, we shall continue to following: publish THE INTELLIGENCER at its present size and without any addition to the price. But we cannot longer afford to send it to people policy of emancipation, as indicated therein, who never think of previous the pring is well adapted to hasten the restoration of who never think of paying the prin-

Notice.

We enclose this week a number of bills to single subscribers. We trust they will bring the answer 80. The resolution was then adopted-yeas without delay. We cannot afford 78. pays 51; as follows:

the Rappahannock. ments are the most perilous in warfare. A great army was obliged to cross a wide and rapid river, within range of the guns of an enemy flushed with victory. It was done without the loss of a man. Nothing was left, and the rebels, on Tuesday morning, were surprised at the disappearance of an army they were evidently preparing to attack. All honor to General Burnside and the gallant Generals under him, for the skilful manner in which they conducted this movement.

The Situation.

The situation of Burnside's army is this: The dead—the gallaut thousands who were remorselessly sacrisleep that knows no waking in shallow graves and trenches on the the Washington hospitals, those army, reinforced probably to the exthe bank of the river, where they charge to the Grand Jury: have thrown up rifle pits; they have Fredericksburg we may safely con- intent either secretly to confine or imprison LECK and STANTON will propose next. At present we do not envy them.

The Killed and Wounded.

Our loss in the recent bloody battle at Fredericksburg, in killed, President nor any member of the Cabinet nor wounded, and missing, is estimated other officer (not judicial) has any lawful auat 15,000—some accounts place it thority to order the seizure, or imprisonment. much higher—whilst the enemy's or removal from the State, of any citizen of loss is said to be only 3 000. This loss is said to be only 3,000. This disparity can easily be accounted for: | its borders. Our troops were exposed in all parts of the line during the day, whilst the in Washington, but it is presumed that he will rebels mainly fought under cover of their entrenchments and rifle pits. It was a terrible slaughter without the accomplishment of any good, and there should be a thorough investigation to ascertain where the blame rests for this wanton destruction of life.

A Break in the Cabinet.

Secretary SEWARD tendered his resignation to the President on Friday last, but it had not been ac-Senator Sumner will take his place. The Assistant Secretary resigned at the same time. It is also rumored that Secretary CHASE and Postthe Army of the Potomac.

next will turn up.

The Disunionists.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered in Conress, on Friday last, resolutions foreign intervention; that the war is waged in no spirit of oppression, but for the equal rights of the States and the maintenance of the Union; that the revolutionary scheme of extinguishing State laws and turning States back to Territories should not be tolerated; that a dictatorship should be spurned, and that the preservation of the Constitution, the Union and the liberties of the people should be the object kept in view. nigger-worshippers thus vote vir- people. tually in favor of a dictatorship, against the preservation of the Union, Constitution, public liberty and all!

THE GREAT BATTLE.

On our first page will be found a somewhat extended and graphic account of the great battle at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th inst. When we take into account the immense armies engaged-two hundred thousand men on our side, and probably nearly the same number on the part of the rebelsand the terrible loss in killed, wounded and missing on our side, we may be able to form some faint idea of the bloody scenes enacted on that eventful day. There has been no battle equal to it in modern times. The bravery of our men was undoubted. No troops in the world ever behaved better.— But they could not accomplish impossibilities, and they were slaughtered by thousands to gratify the "On to Richmond" cry of Abolition officials at Washington.

There is one thing certain: Either there must be a change in the management of the lisher. It would seem that the tax war, or disaster after disaster will be the condirect and indirect—was purposely sequence of this imbecility and incompetency at head quarters. Had the brave and accom-It certainly forces them to raise their | pliehed McClellan been left in command of prices, curtail their dimensions, or the Army of the Potomac and untrammeled continue to publish at a ruinous loss. | in his operations, this terrible disaster to our The price of white paper has in- arms would not have occurred, and this is the

> THE EMANCIPATION POLICY. In the House of Representatives, Monday, the 15th, Mr. Samuel C. Fessenden offered the

> Resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the date of September 22, 1862, is warranted by the Constitution; that the peace, and is well chosen as a war measure. and is an exercise of power with proper regard to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of free government.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to-yeas 53, nays

without delay. We cannot afford any longer to send the paper to persons who never think of paying for it.

Burnside's Retreat.

However much we may deplore the late disaster at Fredericksburg, we cannot help admiring the skilful manner in which Major General Burnside conducted his retreat across the Rappahannock. Such move
Burnside Such move
Teas—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Blake, Buffinton, Baker, Buffinton, Baker, Buffinton, Burnham, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conking, Roscoe Conking, Roscoe Conking, Cutter, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Fanchot, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, F. W. Kellogg, W. M. Kellogg, Killinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, MoPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Maine, Riddle, Rollins, of N. H., Sargent, Sedgwick, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Train, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verrea.

Such moveperilous in warwas obliged to
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It was done
man. Nothing
els, on Tuesday

Sedgwick, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Train,
Trowbridge, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyok, Verree,
Walker, Wall, Washburne, White, of Indiana, Wilson, Windom and Worcester.
Nars-Messra. Allen, of Illinois, Ancons, Bailey,
Biddle, Calvert, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Granger, Grider,
Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Kerigan, Kuapy,
Leary, Mailory, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Noble,
Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Richardson,
Robinson, Rollins, of Missouri, Sheffield, Shiel,
Smith, Steele, of N. Y., Stiles, B. F. Thomas, Franeis Thomas, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Ward, cis Thomas, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Ward, Whaley, White, of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wright and Yeaman.

The only Republican voting in the negative was Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts.

THE NEW YORK GRAND JURY AND ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

Recorder Hoffman, of the General Sessions ficed on Saturday week—sleep the the trial of such indictment the fact that he cause is not yet past all remedy, by their acted by order of the President, or of any member of the Cabinet, or other officer of the southern bank of the Rappahan- Government, will constitute no legal defence." nock; those of the wounded who | The Grand Jury, acting under the instruccould bear it have been removed to tions of the Court, have subpanaed the U.S. Marshal for that district to testify in an inquimore dangerously hurt remain at ry of charges made against Edwin M. Stanton. Falmouth; the living part of the Secretary of War, and others. It is supposed that the charges are for false arrests and the tent of its loss in the battle, occupies imprisonment of certain citizens in Fort La. the old position on the north bank, fayette. The inquiry was commenced on the in and around Falmouth. Lee has 19th inst. The charges are predicated upon and World is but a faint note of public feel- ture it!" advanced his pickets to points near the following portion of Recorder Hoffman's ing-of the suppressed wrath which is yet to

"The removal of any person from this State also increased their entrenchments into any other State or Territory, to answer to any charge of having committed here an ofon the ridge in the rear of Freder fence against the laws of either the United Their battalion drills are | States or the State, is without the authority plainly visible to our soldiers on this side. The route to Richmond by fredericksburg we may safely conclude is blocked. We await the ris- him here or to remove him out of the State ing of the curtin to see what HAL- against his will, acts in violation of the statute and renders himself liable to indictment and imprisonment. Upon the trial of such in dictment, the fact that such seizure, confinehis Cahinet, or other officer of the Government, will constitute no legal defence. Neither the ted, or alleged to have been committed, within

United States Marshal Murray is at present also he subpœnaed as a witness.

The charge of Recorder Hoffman and the action of the Grand Jury, above alluded to, are founded on a law passed by the Aboli tionists of the New York Legislature several years ago, mainly for the protection of negroes from unconstitutional and illegal arrests for the purpose of kidnapping them. Fortunately, however, in their zeal to benefit the negroes, they made the act broad enough to embrace white men in its provisions-hence the action of the Court of General Sessions. 'Curses like chickens, come home to roost," is a trite but true adage, and some of the leadcepted at the latest accounts. In the ing Abolitionists at Washington will probably event of his going out, it is said that be able to verify it in their own cases before a great while.

master General Blair will leave with Indians engaged in the late outrages in that his District and State for the glorious triumph Mr. SEWARD. Rumor likewise has State, were condemned to death by court they achieved in October last. it that Gen. HALLECK will get leave martial, and the President was asked to order to retire from his present position, their execution. In support of this wholesale and that Gen. Burnside has asked slaughter, the Minnesota delegation in Conto be relieved from the command of gress have exerted all their influence, and the people there, in public meetings and other-We give these rumors for what wise, have demanded it with threats of mobthey are worth. That there is trou- violence, &c. But the President refuses to ble at Washington is beyond a comply with the demand, and has ordered the doubt. We must wait and see what execution of only thirty-nine of the condemned Indians.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 16-6 P. M. Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief gress, on Friday last, resolutions that the Union must be preserved indivisible; that any person advising peace on any other terms should be held guilty of a high crime; that the Government can never permit forming with the covernment can never permit forming with the position in front could not be carried and it was a military necessity either to attack the cump retains a military necessity with the position in front could not be carried and it was a military necessity either to attack the cump retains a military necessity with the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack the cump retains a military necessity with the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack the cump retains.

property or men.
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,

Major General Commanding. The above brief dispatch winds up the illadvised and ill-fated attack upon Fredericks burg. It was a murderous conflict, forced upon a reluctant General by the peremptory command of his superiors at Washington-a conflict in which, it is said, our loss will fall but little, if any, short of 20,000 in killed, wounded and missing, ending in disastrous defeat, and the retreat of the army across the river to its original position near Falmouth-These resolutions were voted down a position, says the Patriot & Union, which by the House, by a vote of 75 Abo- should never have been taken, or, being litionists against 50 Democrats in taken, never left to attack the impregnable their favor. Where now is the position of the enemy in front. It was a terboasted Unionism of the Abolition | rible blunder, for which a Nation mourns and ists? Reader reflect upon it. These | a guilty administration must yet atone to the The feeling in New York and throughout

> the country is but feebly portrayed in the following extracts from the Herald and World: From the New York Herald, Dec. 17. Yesterday was a gloomy day in this city. It was not till then that the truth came to be

> fully realized-that the slaughter of troops had been immense, and the situation ltogether so discouraging that it was necessary to recross the Rappahannock to insure the safety of the remnant of the army. These facts caused the deepest depression mingled with intense indignation and smoth ered murmurs. Everybody seemed to feel that the best blood of the country had been shed in vain through the imbecility which directs our armies from the city of Washing-

The duty of the President, under these circumstances, is very plain. He alone is directly responsible to the country. His Cabinet Ministers are responsible indirectly, and sure as there is a God in Heaven or an incensed, outraged people here on earth. Let him at once provide for the safety of the republic by cutting loose from the radical disorganizers who have brought ruin on the country. The delivery of the country is in the hands of the President, and the people who elected him will look to him for the proper administration of their affairs, and the sacrifice of men in office who are incompetent to the task they have undertaken. It is the Republic and not the Cabinet that must be preserved.

From the New York World, Dec. 17. By Gen. Halleck's orders the Army of the Rappahannock was marched up against the impregnable batteries of the Fredericksburg sights, brigade after brigade, division after division, one after another decimated, thou sands upon thousands slaughtered, from daybreak to sunset, until its ruin was complete intil well nigh twenty thousand brave and noble souls wet the Virginia hill-sides with their blood. The unblenching courage, the dauntless intrepidity, of our magnificent army were never more sublimely displayed. The olundering strategy, the incompetent generalship, which hurled them to a fruitless doom never branded itself so conspicuously as indiscriminate slaughter and murder by whole sale. Again have you, Abraham Lincoln, by the hands of Henry W. Halleck and Edwin M. Stanton, sent death to thousands upon thousands of our brothers and friends, again desolation and anguish to the homes and nearts of the people;—death that gives no

those whose selfishness, whose incompeter whose recklessness, and whose ambition have brought our grief upon us.

By that sorrow, in which there is not a family in all the cities and villages of the North but shares; by that love for our country which has not faltered among us and does not falter, in her darkest hour; by the hopes which must yet linger in the bosom of the chief magistrate to recover the confidence of to his and their posterity; by these, and every other consideration which the breaking hearts or the anxious minds of twenty millions of people can conceive or frame, the President to cut loose now and finally from his past and fatal policy. and from the men, of whom it is enough to say that the Union, and the Constitution of New York, has called the attention of the might have been saved, but that with the re-Grand Jury to the arrest without warrant of sources of a continent and the arms of twenty citizens of that State by the Secretary of millions of united freemen at their backs, War. He pronounces such arrests as illegal, call to his Cabinet and aid, the ablest, bravest, they have not saved it. We beseech him to indictable and punishable, and says: "Upon and best men of the nation, and so, if our help, and the favor of a just God, to make one final effort for the salvation of the Republic which fruitless millions have been spent for and for which more than a hundred thousand

From every human heart-from every press, except the stony-hearted, false, lying Abolition press-from every section of country, comes the cry of horror, the wail of lament for our slaughtered soldiers-alas, slaughtered in vain it was deemed better that we should lose a -murdered by orders from Washington .- thousand chances of capturing Richmond, What we have extracted from the Herald than that GEORGE B. McClellan should capbreak forth

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

State hospitals, or sent to their relatives where they would be properly taken care of and speedily restored to health and to the army. In the battle at Fredericksburg, on Saturday week, the troops from this State suffered appealed too often. The way to succeed is to men should not be left to suffer and die in more before she gets "nabbed." military camps and hospitals for want of proper care and attention.

N. B. Since the above was in type we are gratified to learn that the Governor and Surgeon General have succeeded in their mission, and that an order has been made by the War Department permitting the removal of sick and wounded soldiers to their several States.

and wounded soldiers to their several States.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

This gentleman, one of the able and accomplished Representatives from the State of Ohio in Congress, is strongly urged in connection with the next Speakership of that body. Mr. P. is well and favorably known as a sound constitutional lawyer, an able and accomplished statesman, and an unflinching Democrat—having all the experience and parliamentary tact necessary to a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of that high and important office. His election to the Chair of the next House would be a fitting tribute to the gallant Democrators of the solid keystone?

This pentleman, one of the able and accomplished statesman, and an unflinching Democrat—having all the experience and parliamentary tact necessary to a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of that high and important office. His election to the Chair of the next House would be a fitting tribute to the gallant Democrator of the Solety, instead of filing the proceedings almost controlly with the miserable namb-pamby staff of these "Loyar" sons of thunder and elequence of the Old Keystone?

HOND REPORTED AND THE ADDITION AND THE ADDITION Administration and distinct at the comprision of the solety instead of filing the proceedings almost controlly with the miserable namb-pamby staff of these "Loyar" sons of thunder and elequence of the Old Keystone?

HOND REPORTED AND THE ADDITION AN Ohio in Congress, is strongly urged in connection with the next Speakership of that body. Mr. P. is well and favorably known as a sound constitutional lawyer, an able and accomplished statesman, and an unflinching Democrat—having all the experience and parliamentary tact necessary to a faith-THE MINNESOTA INDIANS.-It will be re- to the Chair of the next House would be a collected that some 340 of the Minnesota fitting tribute to the gallant Democracy of

> THE NEW YORK CAUCASIAN. This bold and fearless Democratic paper is now permitted to be sent in the mails, a privilege denied the publishers for over a year .--The recent elections in the North have, doubt less, produced this effect. The paper is published every Saturday, and furnished to single subscribers at \$1.50 per annum, payable in

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

HOW RICHMOND WAS NOT TAKEN When Gen. McClellan went to Yorktown ast spring, he had the promise of certain forces for the capture of Richmond. Upon his arrival before the rebel works at York. The Hollows.—The pleasures (if there are town he was informed by the Washington au app) of the session to all our paying Patrons. We have seen no Christmas Turkey. It is never too late to remember the Printer. his arrival before the rebel works at York . (McDowell's corps and Franklin's division, some 60,000.) would not be allowed to join him; but afterwards, Franklin's division was sent him; but McDowell's 40,000 were sent to rest in idleness at Fredericksburg. This interference with his plans and diminution of his forces not only prevented him from "bagging" the rebel army at Yorktown, and thus securing the capture of Richmond, but caused all the terrible losses and sufferings of the subsequent campaign:

Afterwards, in May, when Gen. Porter's orps marched to Hanover Court House, 20 miles north of Richmond towards Fredericksburg, if McDowell then had been permitted to ioin him there. Richmond would have been taken, and all the losses and sufferings of Pope's retreat and the Maryland campaign would have been avoided.

These are now facts of history, substantiated as conclusively as such facts can ever be proved. Such is the testimony of Gen. McClellan, recently given in a Court Martial at Washington in the case of Gen. McDowell. In that testimony he said:

"I have no doubt said, for it has ever been my opinion, that the Army of the Potomac would have taken Richmond had not the corps of Gen. McDowell been separated from it. It is also my opinion that had the command of Gen. McDowell joined the Army of the Potomac in May, by way of Hanover Court House from Fredericksburg, we should have had Richmond within a week after the junction. I do not hold Gen. McDowell responsible, in my mind, for he failure to join me on either oc-

He also testified that the troops for the defence of Washington numbered about 70,000, exclusive of McDowell's corps.

"Gen. McClellan, in answer to certain questions of the Court, gave his opinion that Jackson's movement against Gen. Banks was o prevent reinforcements being sent to the Army of the Potomac, and he expressed that opinion to the President in a telegram within a day of the time he (McClellan) received inormation of Jackson's movement. McDowell had moved direct upon Hanover Court House instead of in the direction of Front Royal, Jackson would have rapidly retraced his steps to join the main rebel army at Richmond. With a strong army of our own in the vicinity of Richmond, and threat-

ening it, McClellan did not think the rebels would have detached a sufficient force to seriously endanger the safety of Washing Here is the opinion of the ablest military commander of the country, that but for the withdrawal of McDowell's corps, Richmond

would have been taken. Here is also his opinion that if McDowell had been permitted to join him in May, Richmond would have been taken within a week. But this does not rest upon his opinion alone. Such was McDowell's opinion and that of the ablest commanders of the Army of the Potomac. Such is the recorded opinion of the Prince de Joinville who was with the army; and such was the opinion and expectation of the people of Richmond at the time. This latter fact is stated by Mr. W. H. Herbert, who was then

Army of the Potomac, and gave Gen. McDowell a separate command. It was he who refused to allow McDowell to join McClellan, afterwards, when McDowell wrote to him that Little Mac had reached Hanover Court House. and added, " For God's sake, Mr. President, let me join him at this critical moment." It his people and to transmit an honored name was he who ordered McDowell's retreat, even after Secretary Stanton, bitter as he was against McClellan, had given him permission to advance. In his testimony before the Court Martial, Gen. McClellan said-" The President assumed the responsibility of the change in Gen. McDowell's destination." He wanted McDowell to defend Washington, "although the force in and around Washington," says McClellan, "was double that deemed neces sary by the officers." It is the President who has, in every instance, yielded to the political pressure for interference with McClellan's plans. And why did he thus wilfully, as it seems, defeat this great purpose? As the Providence Post says, " we had Richmond at our fingers' end, but the prize was snatched away by Abraham Lincoln! Was McDowell needed to defend Washington? NO! Nobody believes it. We do not think Abraham Lincoln believed it at the time! The truth is,

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA. The rebel privateer Alabama is still engaged Hitherto the War Department has resisted in depredations upon our commerce. On the all Governor Curtin's efforts, as well as those 20th of November she captured and destroyed made by private individuals, to have sick and the ship Levi Starbeck of New Bedford, wounded Pennsylvania soldiers brought to our | bound for the Pacific on a whaling voyage, only five days out from New Bedford; and on the 8th of November she captured and destroyed the ship T. B. Wales of Boston from Calcutta, with a cargo valued at \$200,000.—

Calcutta, with a cargo valued at \$200,000.—

Correlius Colline Robert Hegs, David Miller. The Alabama then proceeded to Martinique | Columbia-I severely, and Governor Currin and Surgeon and landed the crews of the captured ships. General King, as we learn from the Patriot While she was at that port, the U. S. ship dent of the United States, of any member of his Cabinet, or other officer of the Government, will constitute no legal defence. Neither the bor to await the departure of the Alabama; demand. At Washington they sometimes and the next day the Alabama sailed out and George Eboff. comply with demands, when they shut their escaped! The Alabama has captured 23 Jacob Haldeman, ears to appeals. Our brave sick and wounded ships thus far, and is likely to take as many

For The Intelligencer.

A MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY. We never saw the "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" process more fully examplified than in reading the proceedings, as published in the Press of Friday, of the "Pennsylvania Soldiers' Rolief Association," which met at Wash ington on the evening of the 15th instant. The object of the meeting estensibly was to hear the reports, &c., relative to the operations of the Society; but the real object seems to have been to form a "Mutual Admiration Society," in which those incorruptible and disintersted patriots.

The Frederick (Md.) Citizen, an able Democratic and soundly conservative journal, which for ten months had been denied the use of the mails by an arbitrary act of "the powers that be" at Washington, has Norms, the editors and proprietors, who thus advance. To clubs of four it will be furnished suffered for their love and adherence to the for \$5, and to ten for \$12. Constitution, abundant success and prosperity.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WATCHMEN.-The Night Watchmer will present their customary Address on Christmas Day.— We hope none of our citizens will turn these faithful quardians of the night away empty.

DARING ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM .- ODO

DARING ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—One of the most daring attempts at incendiarism which has been brought to our attention for a long time occurred on a Thursday night last, at the Conowingo House, North Prince street. It appears an entrance was effected by scaling the balcony on the back building. The party or parties went down stars into the diding room where they bord several holes through the floor with an auger, and a saturating the wood with turpentine, set it on fire. Then proceeding to the kitchen, they built a fire in a cupboard with shavings and paper, also saturated with turpentine. The landlady of the house hearing a noise down stairs, called the watchman from the street, when the parties fled. Upon entering the room it was found that almost a foot of the fooring was burned, and the cupboard considerably charred.

Had the attempt been successful, a great deal of valuable property would undoubtedly have been destroyed, as the house is quite new and complete in all its fixtures, and is surrounded on all sides by fine buildings, among others Franke's extensive Brwery. No clue has been discovered of the perpetrators, nor the motive for their fiendishness.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Abraham Peters, 8

NARROW ESCAPE.-Mr. Abraham Peters, a NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Abraham Peters, a dairyman, residing on the New Holland pike, a short distance from the city, made e narrow escape with his life on Thursday morning last, at the depot. The mail train west was standing in the depot, the engine on North Queen street, but leaving room for a wagon to pass. Mr. Peters attempted to cross the track, but just then the engineer drew the valve, and the engine started, striking the front wheels of the wagon, and throwing Mr. Peters on the ow-catcher of the iccomotive. The horse frightened, broke loose and ran off. Mr. Peters, we are glad to state, although in imminent danger, escaped unhurt.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of the Sunday School connected with the St. Pan'ls M. E. Church. South Queen street, this city will be held on Thursday (Christmas) evening. The exercises will consist of addresses, dialegues, singlies, &c. Single tickets of admission 15 cents—or two tickets for 25 cents. The proceeds to go to the liquidation of the Church debt.

Cold.-The weather has been very cold for

he past four or five days—moderating somewhat yester-ay. We had a slight sprinkle of snow on Sunday night. A New Patent .- Mr. Jacob H. Harnly, of nn township, this county, has obtained letters patent rough the agency of Mr. J. Stauffer, for an improvemen rakes attached to Reaping Machines. It is the mes genious contrivance to operate the rake attached to resp ngenious contrivance to operate the rake attached to resp-ng machines yet invented, and is as durable and effective is it is ingenious. And a highly interesting fact counceted with it is that the inventor is a mute, conceiving and exe-uting the device without the sid of two of the most im-portant of the senses.

This rake can be set so as to sweep over the platform

This rake can be set so as to sweep over the platform once to every revolution of the driving wheel, or once in every two, three or four revolutions, so as to adapt it to operate in light or heavy grain. Besides, it may be regulated with the foot of the driver to adapt it to certain spots where the grain stands thin or more dones, as may be desired. Altogether it is deemed a valuable improvement. The Patsntee has assigned his right in the same to self, Jacob Harnly, G. R. Hendrickson and H. B. Dunlap, the two latter residing in Mount Joy. It bears date of December 9, 1862.

THE MILITIA FROM LANCASTER COUNTY.—
The Drafted Militia have all been organized into regiments.
Those from Laucaster county are nearly all in the 178th
Regiment, Col. James Johnson, of which regiment John
Wimer, of this city, is Lieut. Colonel. The following Lan-Wimer, of this city, is Lieut. Colonel. The following Lanzaster company B—Captain, Horacs A. Yundt; First Lieutenant, Edwin Musser; Escond Lieutenant, Hiram Amber
Company D—Captain, Justus F. Deihm; First Lieutenaut, Adam Wilhelm; Second Lieutenant, (vacant).
Company E—Captain, Jacob E. Barr; First Lieutenant,
Lovi Myers; Second Lieutenant, George M. Downer.
Company K—Captain, Calvin B. Kendig; First Lieutenant, John Bierer; Second Lieutenant—John M. Fadden.
Isaac S. Fibert, of this county, is Captain of Company
P, and Rev. Jeremish M. Mickley, Chaplain of the 177th
Regiment, Col. Weitling. and Rev. Jeremiah M. legiment, Col. Weitling.

MAMMOTH HOGS .- Mr. EMANUEL SHOBER, MAMMOTH HOGS.—Mr. EMANUEL SHOBER, the gentlemanly and accommodating proprietor of the Eagle Hotel of this city, on Friday morning last slaughtered two mammoth porkers, the united weight of which, when dressed, amounted to rierem hundred and eighty: wo pounds, an average of five hundred and ninety-one pounds each. The hogs were fed by Mr. S, and eithough we have heard a good deal about big hogs, yet we know of mone to equal these, and certainly so far 'mine host' of the Eagle carries off the palm in the way of huge porkers.

WHAT BECOMES OF BOOKS AND MAIL MAT-WHAT BECOMES OF BOOKS AND MAIL MATTER SENT TO SOLDIERS—The Loolsville Journal is informed on good authority that upwards of six wegon leads of mail matter, books, pamphiets and papers have been sold and destroyed at Bowling Green within the last month. A large portion of them were sent for the use of the sick soldiers. Who are the persons that committed the outrage? Under what authority and for what purpose was the thing done? And what has become of the money received for what was sold? Answers to these questions must be rendered. Extrest appeals are constantly made for reading matter to be farnished to the thousands of sick soldiers at Bowling Green, and yet here "at one fell swoop" the results of the generous and benevolent labors of many men and women, for the promotion of the comfort and amose.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT OXFORD.-Quite a Now it is an established and admitted fact that Abraham Lincoln alone is responsible for this wicked interference with Gen. McClellan's plans and for defeating his success; and it is thereby proved that the capture of Richmond was twice defeated, in the space of two months, by him. This cannot now be denied. It was Abraham Lincoln who divided the

witnessed, to see, to us, the unexpected appearance of a cavalrade of three hundred and fifty horsemen mensitaled, four abreast, by the venerable chairman of the meeting, with his long, flowing white beard, and bearing aloft the "Star Spaugled Banner" of the Union with not a star erased, and followed by another long train of carriages. There was a solemnity about the proceeding that reminded us of the times that tried men's soult—a respectability, concern and determination that bid defiance, robusted the negro idolaters, and cantioned them to remember the white man's right.

A small gun, made of an old railroad axle, and which bound terribly for its size, was fired to announce the gathering, and which shook the nerves of the nigger worshippers to such an extent, that an attempt was made to "stop the thonder" by threatening the arrest of any one that fired it; but the threat was not heeded; the unbending patriotism of the meeting was not in the humor to give way to threats, and the little Mointor rang out louder and cleare. Our attention was called to note that in the large crowd there was but one drunken man, and he was a black republican.—West Chester Jeffersonian.

BRILLER FOR SULDINGS, FAMILIES.—In conso.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.-In consequence of the urgent appeals made by a large number of the citizens of the City and County of Lancaster, the Com-missioners of said county have appointed the followingmissioners of said county have appointed the followingnamed gentlemen, a committee in their respective districts, to visit the needy families, and ascertain and report
the names of all persons who are in actual want, in consequence of their dependence on their husbands parents or
friends being volunteers of Penn-ylvania in the service of
the General Government. No person shall receive relief
but those who are in absolute need:

Lancaster—N.W.W.

Christian Zecher.

Lawrence Hipple,
Joseph Bullance,
Day Wood,

Day Wood,
Hompfield East.
Aaron Summy,
Isaac Heli loger,
Henry Shoed,
Henry Blood West.
Jacob M. Kreider,
William Roberts,
Joseph Hoover.
Lampeter East.
Peter Johns,
Abraham Buckwalter,
John Quigley. N. E. Ward. Robert A. Evans. John Fondersmith, Jacob Zecher. Jacob Zecher. 8. W. Ward. Henry P. Carson, Abraham Buckwalter, John Quigley. Lampeter West. ³ John Rohrer, Henry K. Stoner, Henry Miller. Samuel Baueman, Samuel Baueman, Samuel Ranok, Peter E. Lightner. Leacock. John Hidleba Christian Graham, Joseph McClure. Brecknock Levi Laush, ' Anthony Good, Leacock.
John Beldomridge,
John L. Lightner,
Edward Jacobs.
Leacock Upper.
Leac Bushong.
Dr. Isaac C. Weidler,
Jacob Kurtz.
Little Britain.
James Patterson, Henry H. Shirk, James Patterson,
James Wood,
Thomas Furness,
Manheim Twp.
John W. Frants,
Henry L. Landis,
Manheim Bor.
Jacob E. Cross,
Samuel Ensminger,
David May. Michael II. Ehirk Bamnel Ensminger David May. Martic. William C. Boyd, Daniel Good, John Armstrong. Manor.

Manor.
James Bones,
Jacob Pickel,
Edward House.
Mount Joy Bor.
Henry Kurtz,
J. Hoffman Hershey,
Henry Shaffner.
Mount Joy Twp.
Issue Gish.
Christian R Nissley,
Joseph Boyer.
Maristta.
A. B. Grosh. Clay.
Jesse Pennypacker,
Samuel Eberly.
Christian Wieler.
Donegel East.
John Miller.
Herman Lightner,
Andrew Armstrong.
Donegal West.
Martin R. Nissly,
Samuel Stauffer,
Learner Lighernyth Marietta.
A. B. Grosh,
George Mehaffey,
Jacob Stahl.
Paradise.
Henry Girvin,
John Frantz,
John G. Offner. Penn.
John M. Stehman,
Abraham Minich,
Gabriel Gingrich.
Pequea.
Samuel Hess, Samuel Hess,
Benjamin Enawely, Miller,
Christian B Mylin.
Providence.
Benjamin F. Rowe,
Dr. John K Raub,
John Strohm, Jr.
Rapho.
Sam Brubaker,
John B Breneman,
S. R. Zug.
Salisbury.
Robert Baldwin, David Ket David Kemper, George L. Bauman, Jacob Sharp. Earl. Jacob Holsinger, A. G. Sutton, Christian Johns. Rarl West. Robert Baldwin, Thomas 8. Mclivain,

Thomas & Mclivain,
John Mason.
Sadabury.
Joseph D. Pownail,
William McGnwen,
William Noble.
Strasburg Twp.
Daniel Herr, Pequea,
Franklin Clerk,
Henry Musser.
Firasburg Bor.
Alexander Shultz,
William P. Robinson,
Christian Bachman Henry Dissinger,

William Withers,
George Hensel.

The Commissioners and Judges, constituting the Board of Reliaf, request the committees to meet as soon as pessible, and after visiting the families, make a list giving the names of the volunteer and regiment, the number of the family under twelve years of age, and their condition, and to deliver the same to the Commissioners on or before Monday the 29th day of December, recommending one of their number to receive and pay out the different amount their number to receive and pay out the different amount their number to receive and pay out the different smooth the smooth the smooth their number to receive and pay out the different smooth the sm again made its appearance. We are glad to welcome the Citizen once more to our sanctum, and we wish Messrs. BAUCHMAN and

A. L. HAYES, PERREE BRINTON.

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Penn-RECEIPTS.

ary of the receipts of the State Treasury, from first day of December, 1861, to the 30th day the first day of December, 1861, to the of November, 1862, both days inclusive.

n Commissions..... n Datles Bank Dividends 1,769 049 98 225,146 58 271,255 83 285 00 1,317 51 7,587 88 3 373 61 10,879 01 8,722 17 sterest on Loans ... No. 5 redeemed....... Acrued Interest...... Refunded Cash Ordinar Refunded Cash Military ne under Cash Military. Annuity for right of way. United States Governme

Balance in the State Treasury, Novemb \$1,551,605 72 Depreciated Funds in the Treasury una

\$6 804,355 85 EXPENDITURES.

Summary of the Payments at the State Treasury, from the first day of December, 1861, to the 30th day of November, 1862, both days inclusive. Military Expenses, ordinary

Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late war

with Mexico

Military expenses for Defence of the State
and Union, per Act of April 12, 1861...

Military expenses for Defence of the State
and Union, per Act of May 15th, 1861...

Military expenses for Defence of the State
and Union, per Act of April 11, 1862...

Military expenses for Defence of the state
and Union, per Act of April 11, 1862...

Military expenses for befence of the state
and Union, per Act of April 16, 1862...

Pensions and Gratuities, ordinary

Pensions and Gratuities, ordinary

Pensions and made the act of May 15th 460.548 68 Pensions paid under the act of May 15th. Charitable Institutions. Farmers' High School of Cennsylvania... North Western State Normal School in Eric county... Philadelphis School for Delign for Woman de med Interest on Loans Guarantied Interest... amages on the Public Works and old

Eschets
Free Banking System
Amendments to the Constitution per
Resolution of April 2i, 1856.
Abstemement of State Tax cantile Appraisers

neel Fees and Commissions

ted States Government Direct Tax... Balance in the State Treasury, Novemb

\$4,590 509 25 2,172 844 10 Soth, 1862
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, una vailable 41.032 00 \$6,804,385 35 GRAND ITTRORS

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing on the 3d Monday in January, 1863. Levi Campbell, City.
John Donlinger, Paradise.
Jacob Erisman, City,
John Edwards, West Cocalico. John W. Francz, Manheim township. John H. Hersbey, Manor. Meritt Haines, Fulton. John Kreider, Leacock. Jacob C. Kready, Manor. Joel L. Lightner, East Lampeter Henry M. Musser, Earl. el H. Miller, Lizabeth township. John McCartney, Pequea.

George Seldomridge, Leacock.

Joseph Rupp, West Earl.

George Seldomridge, Leacock. Tobias Stehman, Conestoga. Robert P. Spencer, Strasburg borough. David Styer, Caernaryon Henry Shreiner, Manheim township Washington Whitaker, Fulton. Samuel Weaver, (G.'s son) East Earl. PETIT JURORS

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commoing on the 3d Monday in January, 1863. John B. Breneman, Rapho. George Byrod, Elizabethtown. Andrew Brubaker, East Hempfield. Absalom Bixler, East Earl. Moore Connell, Ephrata. C. C. Cauffman, Fulton Henry C. Demuth, City. Jefferson Dysart, City. Hugh Dougherty, City. Simon Engle, Conoy. Charles R. Frailey, City.
Benjamin Fritz, Strasburg township.
Charles F. Foulke, Strasburg borough.
Aaron B. Grosh, Marietta. Benjamin Herr, Columbia. George Harkey, Earl. John Huber, Warwick Charles M. Howell, City. John A. Hook, Columbia A. K. Hackman, Warwick Jacob Hoover, City. Uriah Hugans, Strasburg township. Lewis B. Lindemuth, East Donegal. David May, Manheim borough. Wendell Martzall, City. Cyrus Messner, Brecknock. John L. Martin, East Lampeter. Henry Musselman, Strasburg township James McCaa, Carnaryon. John B. Neuhouser, Upper Leacock. James Peoples, City.

Alexander Patterson, Mount Joy borough. Alexander Patterson, Mount Adam R. Ream, West Cocalic Henry Redeay, Adamstown. Isaac Regar, East Cocalico. Elias Rhoads, East Cocalico. John Shindle, City.
Thomas Silvius, City.
Rudolph Shenk, Conestoga.
Samuel Stoltzfus, Upper Leacock
Charles E. Wentz, City. Peter Worst, Salisbury, James Wilson, Mariett

For The Intelligencer.

Christain Zecher, City

MISS LUCY IS DESTROUS OF SHARING HONORS WITH THE NEW YORK FIRM--SHE ADMIRES THE POLICY OF JOHN HICKMAN AND THADDEUS I shall bless that "New York Firm" till the day of my death. I recognize it as a modern philanthropic Firm. I am confident it is composed of a body of men awake to the interests of the distinct class of Higher Belogs. I do not believe they are asleep in regard to their own.

I am curious to see if they will survive the honor of cursishing 50,000 suits of clothing for Father Abraham's beloved Contrabands. I should think an order for 50 suits would be as much as any establishment could receive without disturbed equanimity. I must not presume, however, to disagree in judgment with the Washington Powers that be, whose astonishing wisdom daily electrifies the Nation, the whole 'world and the rest of mankind." I can only wish myself a partner in that Gotham concern. I am moved by the pleadings of an attenuated purse. I feel constrained to minister to it out of the Contractors' dividends.

constrained to manager of the source of the manufactured of production and side. I wish the cole of chosen with a wise reference to the polithed complet of the wearers. I am most concerned for the ladies. I gested and orange for the brunetts and blue for blands.

Nonde.
I am aware of the vast numbers of naked and starving poor white folks? that crowd all our cities and towns. "poor white folks" that crowd all our cities and towns. I am satisfied to let them crowd. I know the Government has not time to attend to them. I say it must not condescend to people of such low estate.

I have come to the conclusion that our country is being flooded with the choice spirits of rushing progressives. I behold them on the spread, on the rise, and "on the masch."

behold them on the spread, on the rise, and "on the march."

I should like to lo k upon the entrancing sight of One Hundred Regiments in solid, shining phalanx. I would have the officers all educated and well paid. I contend that none but educated men are capable of commanding men of superior intellectual calibre. I also contend that the salaries of such officers should be doubled. I am actuated by the principle—the higher the honor in higher the pay. I estimate John Hickman way high in the calcular of great men. I propose that he be appointed Commander in-Chief of the Black Corps of Armee.

I should delight to see him lead on those troops to the first charge against the enemy. I presume the Rebels would break in disorder, imagining the Sun had forever hidden hie face, and left behind him only dense clouds and the "blackness of darkness."

I think Hickman, Representative, is equal to Stavens, the "blackness of darkness."

I think Hickman, Representative, is equal to Stevens, Representative. Par nobile fratrum! I expect John and Thaddeus, together with our noble President, will save the country! "The world knows they know how to save it."

(A low Breckinridger impudently says—"It is time they were beginning to save it." I excuss him; he is not sacking money.) I believe that John with his African Regiments,

money) I believe that John with his Arican Regiments, and Thaddens with his Revenue and Indomnity Hills, will create a sir. I am certain they will insertibe their name in increasable characters in the memories of all "American citizens," and secure, through all time, the friendship of those "of Arican descent." n the monories of an "american negro worse than it was before, and the best come all these the tree delivery and most expension by the street of the come of the best constant of the come of the come

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT BU-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. The National Intelligencer of this morning contains another letter from Ex-President Buchanan in reply to Gen Scott, which reads as follows:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer When I said to you in my letter of the 17th November, that with a few remarks I should lose the controversy between Gen. Scott and myself. I could not have had the most remote conception that he would introduce into it a new element, consisting of a late telegram ob tained by him from some unnamed individual in Washington, "but not of the Ordnance Bureau," to sustain his position in relation to the arms transferred for storage to the Southern arsenals, by order of the War Department

in December, 1857. To this telegram I confine myself, leaving the assertion of the General, that not one of the 115,000 (taken from the whole number of 541,565) of these "arms was ever condemned," to the testimony reported to the House by the Committee on Military Affairs; and his allegations that I had omitted in my letter of 17th of November to mention the rifles of the old calibre of '54, and had intimated "that these arms were transferred to equalize in some degree the deposites among the different States," and not for the convenience of storage and sale, to a simple inspection of the last two paragraphs of the letter itself.

My business at present is solely with the ameless telegram; and with this, side by side, shall present an official report from Captain now Colonel) Maynardier, of the Ordnance Bureau. This was communicated to Mr. Stanton, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, by Secretary Holt, in a letter dated on the 9th January, 1861, in which he says, "The other information asked for, in regard to the number and description of arms distributed since the first day of January 1850, and to whom, and at what price,' will be found in the ccompanying statements, Nos 2 and 3, from

the Ordnance Bureau." By reference to this statement No. 2, it will be found that neither North Carolina, nor dississippi, nor Kentucky, had received any of these quota of arms; and by this it also ap-pears that the number delivered to each of the seven Southern States mentioned in the tele-gram was to Virginia 450, South Ca olina 646, Georgia 390, Florida 100, Alabama 320, Louis iana 185 and Mississinni none. This is the umber of arms, all told, which each of these States received; but, whether from design or ignorance, this statement, so essential to a roper understanding of the subject, has been

entirely suppressed in the telegram. I shall not intimate, because I do not beieve, that these facts could have been known Gen. Scott at the time he incorporated this telegram in his last letter, although it might have been expected that, as Commanding General of the army, he would have felt sufcient interest in the subject to examine this mportant report from the Committee on Military Affairs. Certain it is that if the author f the telegram had announced the small quota of arms received by each of these States, and had not left it for the imagination to magnify the number, the General could not have rested an argument on so limited and frail a founda-He would rather have united with Mr. Stanton, when presenting this statement No. 2 to the House of Representatives, on the 9th January, 1861, in saving:-"There are a good deal of rumors, and speculations, and misapprehension as to the true state of this

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

LOYALTY OF THE DEMOCRACY. We should be ashamed of ourselves if we could sit down deliberately to argue the question of the loyalty of the Democratic party to the Constitution, to the Union, to the Govern-

ment. To bring forward proofs and arguments to substantiate what every page of our country's history proves, would be to throw suspicion upon that history. Our present purpose is not to do that superfluous work, but simply to introduce the testimony of Mr. SEWARD to shame and confound his malignant and unscrupulous followers. In a despatch to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England, Mr. Sew-ARD commented freely upon the recent elec tions, and, among other things, he said :

Loyal Democrats in considerable number retaining the name of Democracy from habit and not because they onnose the Union are classified by the other party as " opposition." It is not necessary for the information of our representatives abroad that I should descend into any examination of the relative principles or politics of the two parties. It will suffice to say that while there may be men of doubtful political wisdom and virtue in each party, and while there may be differences of opinion between the two parties as to the measures best calculated to preserve the Union and restore its authority, yet it is not to be inferred that either party or any considerable portion of the people of the loyal States, is disposed to accept disunion under any circumstances or upon any terms. It is rather to be understood that the people have become so confident of the stability of the Union that partisan combinations are resuming their sway here, as they do in such cases in all free countries. In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the administration at any time existing as distinct and separable from the government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other.

We commend this to the careful and considerate attention of all Republicans, and especially those who are so free with their charges of disloyalty and treason against the Democracy, and those editors who have so strenuously contended that "opposition to the administration is opposition to the Government." This latter sentiment is the very essence of despotism, and disgraceful to those who utter it. It is the sentiment of those alone who are willing to become the very slaves of power-the blind tools of men in office. It is at war with the Constitution and all correct ideas of polical freedom. Mr. Seward very correctly says that it is "not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the administration at any time existing, as distinct and sevarable from the Government itself.' and that we may canvass the proceedings of the administration without the thought of disloyalty to the Government. Yet for so doing-for "canvassing the proceedings of the Administration," the Democracy are daily and hourly charged with disloyalty to the Government by those who support the administration in all its arbitrary and corrupt doings. And in so doing they show themselves too stupid to distinguish between great permanent institutions, and the feeble and unworthy men who, for a brief time and by a strange popular delusion, have been selected

never be restored as it was, under the Constitution as it is, with slavery;" and this appears to be the sentiment of the President and, generally, of the ruling party. It is clear, then, that this war is, so far as the Abolitionists are concerned, a war for the negro. To say that we are fighting for a Union that is to be formed hereafter, is simply ridiculous; for no new Union can be formed, no new Constitution that refuses to recognize the right of the separate States to regulate their domestic policy, can be adopted with the con-sent of any of the States except those of New England. And here we venture to affirm that, if the attempt should be made to establish a new Union under a new he vote of Pennsylvania will be given for excluding New England from any participaion in it, as will the votes of New York, New Jersey, a majority of the western and the Pacific States. In any effort to form a new Union and new government the Aboliwill be the readoption of the old Constitution and the restoration of the Union as it, was, with New England excluded. This, or the formation of several independent republica against slavery, leaving the condition of the

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR!

THADDEUS STEVENS has declared in Con-

gress that, "with his consent, the Union shall

to adm inister them.