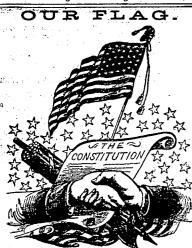
garded as payments.

**** Joses Weistrick's Advicerising Agency is located **
No. 50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized to

St. E. Nurs, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bosto our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &



dag is flung to the wild winds free

"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS 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 publisher. It would seem that the tax —direct and indirect—was purposely arranged to embarrass newspapers. It certainly forces them to raise their prices, curtail their dimensions, or continue to publish at a ruinous loss. The price of white paper has increased within the last two or three 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 publish The Intelligencer at its present size and without any addition to the price. But we cannot longer afford to send it to people who never think of paying the printer.

The Very Latest.

From Cairo, Ill., we learn that the rebels are becoming troublesome again in North Western Tennessee. sioned officers of Butler's command again in North Western Tennessee. telegraphic communication between home "on the usual parole." Louisville and Nashville is cut off. Morgan's rebel cavalry, 3,000 strong, entered Glasgow, Ky., on Wednesday. Island No. 10 in the Mississippi is said to have been evacuated by our troops.

The rebel steamer Alabama, on the 7th inst., captured the outward 14th. Cn the 16th he issued a gen- After menacing Columbus and Paducah with bound California steamer Ariel, off eral order, assuming command of the Island of Cuba, and afterwards released the vessel under bonds of State of Texas. General Butler was \$228,000 as ransom.

It is rumored that the rebel cavalrv under Gen. Stuart have crossed the Rappahannock, and have occupied Occoquan and Dumfries, capturing several hundred prisoners, chiefly guards and sick and wounded soldiers, who were immediately paroled.

McClellan's Abnegation.

The course pursued by General McClellan, in the evidence given by him before the McDowell Court of Inquiry, cannot but add to the character is held by the world.— With every temptation to explain those points of his conduct whilst in command of our Army of the Potomac, which have furnished grounds for the malignant attacks made upon him by the radicals, he objected to questions that would have furnished ing himself, on the ground that they implicating parties in regard to to rogues. If it can only get a few niggers, whose share in the failure of the campaign he has all along maintained a generous silence, no one can doubt who reads his evidence. One of the radical organs insinuates that for himself by such imputations.— He bides his time for the full justifiworld. Not a day passes in the progress of the campaign that does not bring with it fresh evidence of the wisdom of his plans and of the folly and criminality of those who conspired to defeat them.

It is Not the Cause.

If negro slavery is the cause of of the war is the anti-slavery propagandism which has sprung up at | compensation, but they were old fogies. the North within the last thirty years, and such is the unbiassed, un prejudiced judgment of the American people.

The Cabinet Imbroglio.

The storm in the Cabinet has been allayed, and SEWARD and CHASE have returned to their posts again. The radical plot has not succeeded with

Takes the Responsibility.

In a dispatch to the Secretary of War, General Burnside takes upon himself all the blame of the disastrous repulse of the Federal army before Fredericksburg. He admits that he crossed the Rappahannock at a point different from the one indiested by General HALLECK, but that he was induced to do so under the belief that the enemy had weakened his force in front by throwing a large portion of it down the river. By precipitating his entire command upon the apparently weakened point, General BURNSIDE states that he had noped to separate the forces of the enemy on the river below from those that occupied the rear of the town and the crest of the hill still further to the south of it, and thus to take him at a disadvantage. He attributes the failure of his plans to the fog, combined with the unexpected delay in building the bridges; but he derives some consolation from the fact that if these obstacles had not prevented his crossing as early as he expected to do so, he would almost certainly have succeeded in accomplishing his design, "in which case," he remarks naively, "the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected." It is at east a melancholy satisfaction to earn from General Burnside's own official report that he might have been successful if circumstances had after waiting for two days for the enemy to come out of their entrenchments, finding they were not disposed to do so, he concluded to return to his old camp across the river -a movement which he accomplished so quietly that he regained the north bank of the stream "without the loss of men or property." General Burnside estimates his casualties in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, at "about" ten thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two.

Retaliation Threatened.

President Davis of the Confederate States has issued a proclamation, in which, after reciting some of the alleged atrocities of General Butler, and the vain appeal made to our Government for redress, he declares Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment; orders that he be treated "as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force, do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging;" and further, that "no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punish-They have destroyed two large are to be "considered as robbers and bridges over Obion river, and de- criminals deserving death, and, stroyed two miles of trestle-work at whenever captured, reserved for ex-

Gen. Banks at New Orleans.

is at length heard from. He has tablished his headquarters at New the Department of the Gulf and to sail on the 22d for New York.

TREASON IN HIGH PLACES. The Providence Post has a chapter

Treason in High Places." It says: We have for months believed that there was a nest of traitors close to the very heart of our Government at Washington. Men high in position are making merchandize of liberty, and even Abraham Lincoln himself, if he be ever so honest, is not half so powerful as the traitors and thieves by whom he is surrounded. Is he honest? Then why does he not lay his hand on these scoundrels? He knows them well enough. Why are they not arrested?-Why is not the nest broken up? When he receives proof that an Abolition Senator has attempted to send large quantities of hospital stores to the Rebels, why does he not, even if esteem and admiration in which his he dare not expose him, at least slide him quietly into Fort Lafayette, where are many Democrats who have never harbored a dis loval word? The truth is, Mr. Lincoln dare is surrounded. McClellan and his Generals kept the plans of his Peninsula campaign a secret for months. At length, to prevent being ordered in another direction, it was divulged at a Cabinet council. The next day says the Prince de Joinville, it was known to him with an opportunity of defend-ing himself, on the ground that they important facts gone forth. It is noterious were irrelevant to the objects of the long before loyal men at the North get hold that the Rebels know the Government's plans inquiry. That he did so simply be- of them. The Administration is too busy cause they would have the effect of with its party machiner; to give any attention everything will go well.

REMOVAL OF GEN. WOOL. The veteran Gen. Wool has been removed from the command of the Department of Maryland, and Gen. Schenck is his successor. his reserve on this occasion was The Albany Argus truly says that Gen. Wool caused by personal motives. It has proved himself a good soldier and a wise knows the character of the man too Governor. He so conducted affairs in Marywell to fear that he can be diverted | land as to keep that State quiet and true to from the course that he has laid down | the Union. He was hated and denounced by the "Plug Ugly" faction—the very men who are the Federal expeditionary forces so certain ernment, for the year commencing on the 1st raised up the mob that killed the Massachucation of his conduct before the setts soldiers in Baltimore. To get rid of the General, the false charges of the Harper's Ferry Commission were published. These were refuted : and now he is removed without pretence.

The Senate having requested the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish that body with the amounts of money paid on account of legal and other services in investigating land titles the war, as alleged by President in California, since the year 1857, the Secre-Lincoln in his Message, why did it tary gives the reply of \$200,373, exclusive of not produce war for the last eighty the ordinary expenses of the Courts in Caliyears? This institution prevailed in fornia. Of this sum \$151,709 were paid to every State of the Union at the sundry lawyers, for their services and exfoundation of the government, and penses, and thirty thousand, seven hundred is recognized and protected by the and fifteen dollars to Hon. E. M. Stanton, be-Constitution. To say, therefore, that fore he became Secretary of War. The petty slavery is the cause of the war is sum of \$25,000 was paid to him simply as a simply ridiculous. The real cause retaining fee. Such third rate lawyers as Webster and Clay never dreamed of such

THE GIRARD HOUSE .- By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the celebrated Girard House, in Philadelphia, which not long ago was regarded as the house of the country, has, after being closed for some | He proposes to force all the banks to call in time, owing to the exigencies of the times, been opened again under the superintendence of Messrs. Kanaga, Fowler & Co., gentlemen whose ability in this particular line of business, is unquestioned. Mr. Charles Duffy, is up their present organization, and organize Old Abe this time. We shall await at present the agent of the firm, and can be patiently the next move on the po-litical chess-board at Washington litical chess-board at Washington. | house has heretofore been so proverbial.

WAR AND OTHER MEWS. Our intelligence from the Army of the Rappahannock, though not of paramount importance, embraces, nevertheless, some points of Ohio, in behalf of himself and thirty five colinterest. In the first place, correspondents of leagues, presented the following able, digniinterest. In the first place, correspondents of the Northern papers assure us, with due emfed and crushing protest against the passage phasis, that the army is not going into winter of Mr. Stevens' bill "for indening the President for certain arrests?" &c. In Prince and operations in front may possibly be abandoned," and a portion of the soldiers sent back. Journal of the House was, of the soldiers sent back to Washington to defend the Capital against down by a corrupt and tyramerical majority:

to Washington to defend the Capital against any advance of the enemy in that direction, whilst "the remainder may be shipped south ward to commence operations anew on the peninsula." All this, of course, is but surmise. At present the troops are busily engaged in building huts, in anticipation of remaining at or near Falmouth for some time yet to come, whilst a number of Generals have arranged their headquarters in what the writer affectedly styles—"the most fastidious manner."

Notwithstanding these indications of prolonged occupation, an impression prevails that "another attempt will soon be made to break the enemy's lines."

In the meanwhile, the enemy does not appear to be idle. A Confederate detachment made a bold attempt, on Wednesday night last, to cross the Rappahannock fourteen miles to the existence of crime on his part, or even prohability.

It was formed upon the feet the formed to the first of the writer of habear corpus, and acts done in pressume thereof," and after its second reading moved that its consideration be made to specific and the special order for the Monday following; which motion belog objected to, he moved the privilege of the writ of habear corpus, and acts done in private the special order for the Monday following; which motion belog objected to, he moved the privilege of the writ of habear corpus, and acts done in pressume thereof," and after its second reading moved that its consideration be motion belog objected to, he moved the privilege of the writ of habear corpus, and acts done in pressume thereof," and after its second reading moved that its consideration be motion belog objected to, he moved the privilege of the writ of habear corpus, and acts done in pressume thereof," and after its second reading moved that its consideration be motion belog objected to, he moved that its consideration be motion belog objected to, he moved that its consideration to the writ of habear corpus, and acts done in pressume thereof," and after its second reading moved that its consideration be m

made a bold attempt, on Wednesday night last, to cross the Rappahannock fourteen miles below Port Conway, and, we are gravely assured, that the entire party was only saved from capture from the fact that some of Major Keenan's Pennsylvania cavalry fired their guns prematurely, whereupon the enemy concluded not to cross at all.

General Sigel's army corps, now stationed be had in the Courts of the United States by restr to the processor, and the Caust of the United States by restr to the processor of the United States by restr to the processor of the United States by restr to the processor of the United States by restr to the processor of the United States by restr to the processor of the United States by restr to the processor of the United States by restr to the processor of the United States by restr to the processor of the United States by restr to the processor of the It was formed upon the idea that the clies was arreaded. It was formed upon the idea that the clies was arreaded. It was formed

cluded not to cross at all.

General Sigel's army corps, now stationed at or near Stafford Court House, appears also to be kept on the alert. On Monday last information which was deemed reliable reached his headquarters, to the effect that Hampton's Black Horse cavalry were at Brentsville a few nights previously, and that their pickets were advanced towards Dumfries and Manas sas Junction. Subsequently, a strong Confederate cavalry picket was discovered at the village of Summerville, a few miles west of Sigel's position. The demonstration was not, however, regarded as a serious one, due precautions having been taken to prevent surface by a flank movement. The gunboat fleet on the Rappahannock, "to avoid being ice-bound, and also to be secure from attack by Rebel infantry," has dropped down the river some ten miles below Port Conway.

General Foster's expedition against Goldsboro', now that the fact of its return to Newbern has been made public, attracts consider. General Sigel's army corps, now stationed been favorable; but that, as it was, his headquarters, to the effect that Hampton's

bern has been made public, attracts considerable comment in the New York papers. The Times complains that the entire result of the expedition was that some damage was done to the railroad and telegraph wires, which damage is regarded as "rather small fruit," compared with the promising nature of the despatches, and especially when "the heavy losses we sustained in the four victories" are taken into consideration. On the whole, the Times is of the opinion that "a properly organized secret expedition of a dozen men, or cavalry raid after the style of Stuart or Hampton, might have accomplished as much without sacrificing a single life." The World assumes that Burnside's failure before Fredericksburg " rendered Foster's movement of no practical value;" and adds, bitterly-"the

lives lost are worse than wasted." If we may believe the telegrams from the Southwest, the condition of affairs in that military Department is by no means satisfac tory. Whilst Sherman is conducting his im-Middleburg. It is reported that Gen. Grant's army has fallen back officers and privates are to be treated to expend the purpose of co-operating with the flotilla across the Tallahachee river. The as prisoners of war, and to be sent from below in a second attack upon Vicksburg, and Grant is moving slowly by land in the same direction, the Confederates have swept round in the rear of the latter; have The expedition of General Banks burned the bridge over the Obion river, which cuts off all communication from Columbus superseded General Butler, and es- and Cairo with Jackson, Tenn., and have captured various Federal outposts, together Orleans where he arrived on the with the troops that were stationed there. one portion of their force, and threatening an attack upon Jackson with another, they have suddenly disappeared from before the latter place, and made a descent upon Holly Springs, killing and wounding two hundred Federal troops, and taking prisoners one hundred and fifty more. All'the cotton that was stored there fell into their hands and was burned. One hundred Government wagons were seized, together with a depot full of ammunition and commisary stores, valued at half a million of dollars. This, be it understood, is the account of their doings as sent over the wires from Cairo, and is therefore not likely to be exaggerated. After this exploit, they are said to have advanced upon Grand Junction for the purpose of capturing that important point, and destroying the railroad bridge over Wolff river. If they succeed, Grant, will be completely cut off from affording any relief to Corinth, Bolivar and Jackson, all of which places, it is apprehended, will fall into the hands of the Confederates. "General Grant" says the New York Times in an editorial review of the situation "having been, as it appears, effectually cut off from his base at Cairo, and from his interior positions Bolivar, Orginth and Jackson, the entire course of the Tennesses river is open to the Robels." They can occupy at will Forts Henry and Donelson, plant batteries on the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and thus flank Gen. Rosecrans at Nashville. If, also, they succeed, as it is feared they will, in breaking up railway communication between Louisville and Nashville, "the magnificent army of Rosecrans would be," in the opinion of the which are recognized as articles of traffic, are Times, " in such peril as would make every

> itary matters at the Southwest are by no means so satisfactory as they might be, nor of aecomplishing their ends as the public had been previously led to believe. The Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes triumphantly, that it is now certain that the President will stand fast by his emancipation proclamation of Sept: 22od, and that he has also made up his mind | Navy Department, to garrison the Southern Forts with black soldiers "who will doubtless," it is said, "be used to enforce the proclamation of freedom for the benefit of their brethren." It will oc casion no surprise that General Phelps will-

friend of the Union tremble." These, of

course, are merely speculations, but enough

is already known to make it evident that mil-

in all probability, " have an African command." The town of Winchester is again in possession of the Federal troops. The Confederate pickets stationed there abandoned the place on the approach of Colonel Keys. General Milroy, whose forces were at Middletown, is said to be advancing upon the same point. In the new financial project which Mr Chase has submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means he not only asks authority to borrow "nine hundred millions of dollars, in any of the modes heretofore authorized for making loans," but he also regards the organization of Banking Associations under Federal auspices, as vitar to the success of his scheme. their own issues of paper, by imposing a tax of two per cent. per annum upon their circulation, his avowed object, it is understood being " to compel all existing banks to throw anew under his proposed law." Fortunately,

A CONGRESSIONAL PROTEST. LOCAL DEPARTMENT. In the House of Representatives, on yester-

day week, Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, O

ussion.

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, do therefore most solemnly remonstrate against this

ould usurp despetic nower and perpetrate it by the arti

DECISIONS BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has

That morocce, goat, kip or sheep skins are

Under the provisions of section 75 of the

Excise law, by which building-stone is de-clared not to be a manufacture, it is held that

stone dressed for buildings, whether rough

hewn or carved, is not subject to taxation,

provided that articles manufactured from

tone, marble or slate, such as fireplaces and

mantel-pieces, even though designed for par-

ticular buildings, but which are of such nature

merce of the country as articles of traffic, are

subject to a tax of 3 per centum ad valorem.

Other manufactures of stone, marble or slate,

subject to a tax of 3 per centum ad valorem.

It is the duty of Assessors and Assistant As-

sessors to apply these rules to cases as they

THE WAY THEY PILE IT UP.

of June next, according to Secretary Chase's

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

of arbitrary arrests, Senator Morrill thus

avowed the Republican doctrine on the subject

"The laws of war are the law of the land.

ir; that is our state to-day and our condition

o-day; and in that sense it is the higher law

t is the law above the Constitution and above

all laws; it is the law of our life and the law

of our existence to day. Our state to-day is

that state known to nations where the laws are

ilent. Your municipal regulations and your

Constitution have no voice for such an occa-

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. POLK .-- Hon. W. H.

Polk, brother of the late President Polk, for-

merly a member of Congress from Tennessee,

and once Minister to Naples, died suddenly

We invite attention to the advertise-

the country in its present emergency.

In the debate in the Senate on the subject

1.431.879 83

738,629 146 80

\$827,279 134 88

recent report, pile up as follows:

Intercourse with foreign nations

Total.

of Law and the Constitution:

ion and such a time."

of Ways and Means are opposed to his scheme, worth the attention of capitalists;

Civil list,

Miscellaneous,

Interior Department,

The estimated expenses of the General Gov-

that they might be introduced into the com-

subject to a single duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, payable either when tanned, curried

JNO. LAW, C. A. WICKLIFFE, CUS. J. BIDDLE, J. A. CRAVENS, ELIJAH WARD,

PHILIP JOHNSTON JOHN D. STILES,

G W. DUNLAP,
H B. WRIGHT,
H. B. WRIGHT,
A. HARDING,
H. P. GRTDER.
CHAS. B. CALVERT,
J E. KERRIGAN,
HENRY MAY.
GEO. A. YEAMAN,
H. P. GERANGER

trary arrest and imprisonment of all who oppose the 6th and fluully—Because in both its sections it is liberate, pajpable and dangerous violation of the Co-tion, "according to the plain sense and latention c instrument," and is therefore atterly null and void.

[Signed]
GEO. H. PENDLETON,
WM. A. RICHARDSON,
J. C. ROBINSON,

P. B. FOUKE, JAMES R. MORRIS,

WARREN P. NOBLE,

W. ALLEN, W. J. ALLEN,

S. COX. H. NORTON, K. SHIEL, E. ANCONA,

NEHEMIAH PERRY, C. VIBBARD,

made the following decisions:

KNAPP, VALLANDIGHAM,

"Christmas comes but once a year.
And whon it comes it brings good cheer."
Bo run the words of an old song, and such we have ever reason to believe was the case hereabouts. Notwithstanding the gloom which kings over the country, and the recent perible shangher at Fredericksburg, our people were glad to throw saids for one day at least dull care and so rous; and milks themselves many over the above.

glad to throw aside for one day at least dell care and sor row, and might themselves many over the advent of Christman.

The day was a fine one, and all enjoyed it. Many were the calls made and returned, and the wins plans passed round and the feetire board was graced with numerous smilling, happy faces. Yet, beath all this, there seems to be a current of sorrow prevailing. The galety and joy's aily of other Christmases were not part and parcel of this and for what reason our readers are into a well prepared.

attentive congregation serpoots, and at each large and attentive congregations were present. Services were also held later in the day in a number of churches. So that it will be perceived a proper religious observance was made of the birth day of our Saviour.

The compliments of the season to each and all of our readers, and a return of many merry Christmasse and happier. New Years to them. "Young Men's Ball."-We acknowledge

"I OUNG MEN'S BALL."—We SCRROWIEUE the receipt of an invitation to attend a "Young Men's Rail," at Fulton Hall, on New Year's eve, to morrow night. The proceeds of the affair, we understand, after paying the necessary expenses, are to be given to a charitable object. The list of managers, with several of whom we are personally acquainted, is a sure guarantee that a good time is in store for the participants. Of course "ye dancing man" of The Intelligencer will be present, put his best foot foremost.

of foot foremost,

"And dance all night, fill broad daylight,
And go home with the girls in the morning." Another Soldier Gone to Rest. - Sergean

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE TO REST.—Sergeant HERRY SHAY, of Company G, 70th Regiment, died on the 18th of Movember last, of Typhoid Fever. The following letter, handed to us by a friend, speaks in the highest terms of his good conduct and bravery. He was highly esteemed by his courades in the Regiment and all others who knew him. Serg't S. was a son of Mr. HENET SHAY. Of this city, and was in the 23d year of his age at the time of his decease:

CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, Tenn, Dec. 17th, '62.

Ma. HENET SHAY—Dear Siv: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of your son, HENET SHAY. He was one of the Sergeants of my company, and died November 18th, 1862. My company and myself mourn his loss with you. He was very much beloved by all around him in the camp. I could not have been more sorry if he had been my brother. We mourn his loss with your family. May he rest in peaces. He is dead, God knows who will follow next. The poor young man fought bravely through the bloody battle of Chaplin Heights, and did not receive a scratch. He was soon after stricken with the Typhoid Fever, of which he died. May God bless the family.

Vour friend,

FRED'K STRASBAUGH,
Lieut. com'dg Co. G, 79th Reg't, P. V.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—We learn that F.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS .- We learn that F

OUR CARRIER desires us to say that he will wait upon the patrons of The INSTALLORMORE, as usual, on New Year's Day. His address is well written and will doubtless be looked for with more than the usual interest. We trust that he will mest with a kind and generous reception, as he is a faithful and deserving man.

PLEASANT REUNION.—Monday evening was the occasion of a delightful rendion, at the Lancaster County House, East King st., where our old (and late bachelor) friend, Col. S. H. Patcs, entertained a bost of his male friends in a most sumptuous manner. It is hardly necessary for us to state the grounds which prompted to this liberal entertaioment, for a reference to our "hymenial record" of December fully explains the mystery. The Colonel having gone off, with a gay and festire party in a very unexpected way—to Philadelphia and New York—at both of which places a series of brilliant parties awaited them, returned last week, and according to social custom istued invitations for a "stay party." The bench and the barthe latter of which Col. P. is an active member—were preent in full force, tesides a large number of other friends, and were it not that the table was so abundantly supplied with substantials and delicacies, added to the relaxed rigidity of legal muscle, an outsider would have inferred that some knotty question of law was about to be unraveled. Instead of this, however, we had a discussion of the good things on the table, and any number of spirited toasts for the happiness of our friend and his smiable lady. The visuds were exquitively prepared, and demonstrated that mine host of the Lancaster County House knows how to keep a hotel—Weintsday's Express.

The above occasion we knew would be a happy one to all concerned, and our regret is that owing to a pressure of business we were unable to accept the cordial invitation of our old friend Col. Prace and his most estimable lady.—Long life and happiness be theirs.

The Democratic Jubilee at Litiz.—The PLEASANT REUNION .- Monday evening was It could nover be proper to indemnify the Presiliont and those acting under his authority, at the expense of the citizen whom they had injured, or to add to their security by the destruction of his remedies. The Constitution of the United States guards most carefully the rights of the citizen; it was ordained to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and to secure the blessings of liberty; and so steadily was this object ever kept in view, that in addition to the preservation of all powers not granted, there are speklal prohibitions of seizures without warrant, detention without indictment, imprisonment without a speedy and-public trial, or deprivation of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; and clauses which extend the judicial power of the United States to all controversies between citizens of different States, and secure a trial by jury in all classes where the value in controversy exceeds \$20. Congress has hitherto uniformly maintained, and as far as was necessary by its legislation perfected, these guarantees of personal liberty, and the courts of justice have enforced them by the assessment of damages for their infraction.

This bill proposes to deprive the courts of the power to have enforced them by the assessment of damages for their infraction.

This bill proposes to deprive the courts of the power to afford such protection. It will, if carried into general and practical application, relieve the people of the duty of appealing to peaceful and legal means of redress, and will provoke more summary and less constitutional measures. Yet this bill—without precedent in our history—suggesting such grave questions of constitutionality and expediency—believed by many members to be utterly subversive of the rights of the citizen and of the express provisions of the Constitution—by the force of mere numbers, and against the remonstrance of the minority, was passed within one hour of its first introduction, without having been printed, without having been referred to any committee, and without any opportunity for consideration or discussion.

THE DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE AT LITIZ .- The

THE DEMOGRATIC JUBILEE AT LITIZ.—The Democratic Jubilee at Litiz, on the 8th of January, promises to be a grand affair. A supper will be served up, which we know will be in Lichtenthaler's best style, and speeches will be delivered by a number of prominent Democrats. The splendid Fencibles' Band of this city is engaged to furnish the music on the occasion. Quits a number of Democrats from this city will participate in the testival.—We shall possibly be able to give a pregramme of the affair in our next issue. The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, do therefore most solemnly remonstrate against this action of the House, and respectfully ask that this their protest may be entered on the journal.

They protest against the refusal of the House to permit consideration and discussion of the bill, as an arbitrary exercise of power by the majority, unjust to their constituents, and derogatory to its character as a legislative body. We protest against the passage of the bill:

1st—Because it purports to deprive the citizen of all existing peaceful legal modes of redress for admitted wrongs, and thus compels him tamely to submit to the injury infilted or to seek lilegal and forcible remedies.

2d—Because it purports to indemnify the President and all esting under his authority, for acts admitted to bayrongful at the expense of the citizen against whom the wrongful at the expense of the citizen against whom the wrongful at the expense of the citizen against whom the wrongful sets have been perpetrated, in violation of the plainest principles of justice and the most familiar precepts.

edged the divinity of Christ, should be dedicated to John the Evangelist, who was the eminent Christian partner of Free Masonly. APPOINTMENT OF REVENUE COUNTSSIONER

States, but were in palpable violation of its express prohibitions

4 'th—Because it purports to authorize the President during this rebellion, at any time, as to any person, and everywhere throughout the limits of the United States to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeat corpus, whereas by the Constitution the power to suspend the privileges of that writ is confided to the discretion of Congress alone, and is limited to the places threatened by the dangers of invasion or insurrection.

5th—Because, for these and other reasons, it is unwise and urjust; an invasion of private rights; an encouragement to violence, and a precedent full of hope to all who would usurp despetite rower and perpetrate it by the arti-Court has appointed Jacob B. Tshuby, Esq., of W wick, to represent this Judicial District (Lancaster county) in the Board of Revenue Commissioners, which meets every three years at the State Capital. This appointment is one of the best that could possibly have been made, and the Court deserves the thanks of the tax-payers for appointing so able and correct a business man to represent them as M. Turring. FIRE .- A little after 4 o'clock on Tuesday

FIRE.—A little atter 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, Lacher's large Mornece Factory, in Water street, near No. 2 Cotton Mill, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given by the watchman of that best, and several of the fire companies were promptly on the ground, where they rendered efficient aid in saving property. The building, which was of frame, was entirely consumed, but most of the stock was saved. The fire was doubtless the work of an incondiary, as in the part of the building where it was first discovered no fire has been used for several weeks, the bot water need in the manufactoring of morocro being procured from the Conestoga Steam Mills.

About \$2500 worth of finished leather and all the books and papers of the establishment were saved. There is an

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN THE FIRST REGIMENT P. R. V. C. commanded by Capt. Wm. Cooper Talley, in the ougagement at Fredericksburg, on the 13th:
Co. A. commanded by Licut Cheyney W. Nields: killed —Private Abraham W. Tiusley; wounded—Corporal Jo -- rrivate Adranam W. Tinsley; wounded--Corporal Jo-seph James, forebead slightly; Privates, Joseph L. Pratt, arm and breast, Joseph Parlington, George Large, Albert Evans, John H. Law; missing-Jos. McLaughlin, Charles

Stern. Co. B., commanded by Lieut. Wm. L. Bear: wounded—
Copprais Wenditz, J. L. Nauman. J. K. Rutter: Privates
—G. W. Kendig, J. A. K. Lutz, J. M. Wortz, G. K. Swope,
Co. C., commanded by Lieut. Joseph R. T. Coales: killed
—Private Alfred Webb; wounded—Corporal Edward Elliott: Privates, David Donaldson, James Ashbridge, Robt.
Mills, Edward Farrand, Wm. 8t we.
Co. D, commanded by Lleut. Wm. G. Wasson: wounded
Private Ahn. W. Brubecker; missing—Wm. H. Love.

Co. D. commanded by Lieut. Wm. G. Wasson: wounded Private Abm. W. Brubecker; missing—Wm. H. Love. Co. E. commanded by Lieut. Wm. T. McPhail: Private Jss. Keen, supposed killed; wounded—Private Andrew Greeoly.

Co. F., commanded by Sergeant J. P. Drew: wounded—
Sergeant J. P. Drew; Private Frank Pennypacker, Wm.
Grey, Wm. McBride.
Co. G. commanded by Sergeant Armitage: wounded—
Private E. Keeley, Chas. Pry, Robert Spotten, William
Miller. Co. II, commanded by Sergeant J. A. Crowl: wounded-Co. It, commanded by Lieut. Wm. D. Halbert; wounded Corporal Wm. Hastings.
Co. I. commanded by Lieut. Wm. D. Halbert; wounded — Sergeant G. A. Keller, Private Ritner.
Co. K. not in action, detailed as Provost, Guard at

"Uncle Sam's Tailor Shop.—The Logan (Ohio) Gazette thus bits off the contract the Government has made with a New York firm to furnish "50,000 suits of clothing for the Contrabands:" Come all you "Free Americans ob African descent."
De wisest ob all "measures" gits de Guberment's con
We're ordered to de Tailor Shop, to git our "meas

k— shoddy in de case, for Uncle San's de "crook!" Oh, Cæsar—Sambo—Pompey! Oh. Cæsar—Sambo—Pompey!
Be moovin ob yo' bosts—
And go down to de Tailor Shop, And git yo' bran new suits

De lady-killin' Gumbo has gone and got his close, And makes a bis scent sation now, in ebery crowd he goes; He wasra s'ur-trimmed obercost, and broacloff pantaloons, And wid de ladies passes all de bress-ed arternoons!

-foh de Guberment has lots ob suits to make! ir million measures which de "crook" has got t 1 256 190 00 And ebery morning sirly de Shop is always full, And de clerks is very busy wid de cotton go.

Ob. Cæsar—Sambo—Pompey!

Go airly foh yo's uite—

Dat is four million measures,

And yo'd better go yo'boots!

I's bound to hab a suit ob close—I'il take a long tail bl Do green horns dey de green backs make, and ocean Do green horos dey de green backs make, and oceaus or 'em too!

I will not foh de 'spenses stop, when to de Shop I's went;
Dey're paid by "Free Americans" ob 'Merican disceent!

Oh, Cesar—Sambo—Pompsy!

Be moovin ob yo' boots—
Go down to Uncle's Tailor Shop,
And git yo' Sunday suits!

THE WEATHER.-We have been enjoying he most delightful weather for the past four or five days —it being of a baimy and Spring-like nature.

THE HORRORS OF WAR. The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes as follows :

Many of the wounded arrived here last Tuesday night, and they are still coming in by way of the Potomac. Omnibuses and ambulances line the wharves to receive them, and the test of attendance awaits them at the hospitals, and as far as possible, amid the car-

nage of battle, near the headquarters. This city has many of its young men under Burnside and his chiefs, and the deepest anxiety is manifested to hear the details. There are nu-merous personal arrivals and telegrams also at Nashville, on Tuesday week. He was a for information. One sees quite enough of Union man, and his death is a serious loss to civil war even at this distance from the fields of battle, to believe that these are days when the god of carnage, of maimed limbs and bruis-ed bodies, of diseased and broken hearts and death, holds a high carnival over the miseries of mankind. The soft air, placid Potomac, the singing of household birds, the bright sunnent in to day's Intelligencer, headed "Valuable Farms for Sala." They are among the shine, seam in strange contrast with the bloody finest in Cook county, Illinois, and are well details which come freighted upon the tele-worth the attention of capitalists.

From the Baltimore Gazette, 24th inst.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT THE WAR AND THE DEFEAT FREDERICKSBURG. The Committee on the Conduct of the War returned from the army at an early hour Sanday morning. The committee were in session yesterday, and have had before them Generals Hallsch and Meigs. Their report will be presented to Congress to-day, it is un

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following as its leading points: It appears that the change of base from Warrenton to Aquis was a part of the plans of Burnside. He laid his plans before Gene. Halleck, Meigs and Haupt, at the celebrated council of war in Warrenton (of which we sent you word at the time.) The plan was then approved, but was brought to Washing ton to be submitted to the President; on the following day he received notice to move at once; that his plans had the entire sanction of the President and Secretary of War. His idea was to move suddenly to Fredericksburg; to cross there; open his base of supplies from Aquia, and push rapidly on to Richmond.— From the distance the Rebels would have to march to reach his front, he expected to ge thirty or forty miles south before they came up, and if they gave battle, he felt perfectly confident of his ability to crush them and drive them into their works at Richmond.

Summer was started on the advance. In the arrangements made, however, in Warren ton, he was promised pontoons and supplies should meet him at Falmouth. Sumner was to cross at once, but when he arrived no bridge was there and no supplies. There was the fatal omission that saved the Rebel army and their capital.

It gave them a delay for ten days; Sumner waited for pontoons to come up. They came at last, but in the meantime the enemy had recovered from their nanic and were throwing their whole army in his front. fortifying the heights opposite. Jackson and Hill had made forced marches from the Shen andoah Valley, and arrived in his front .-The enemy grew desperate and sent forward every spare man from Richmond to impede our

The best evidence of their weak position is shown from the fact that they hurriedly massed all their army in Eastern Virginia, in Burnside's front; every other point was eva-cuated. Storms and minor matters made tem porary delays, but at last the army was ready to move. Several plans were proposed to carry their works in front.

That of General Burnside was to carry the first line by storm, and then to follow them so rapidly that they could not make a stand be aind the others, when they were to be driven by the reserves until decimated, and forced to surrender or disperse, or scatter and take to the mountains. The plan was approved by the leading

Generals with the exception, we learn, of Gen Hooker, who dissented, but agreed to lend his energies to the attack. It was a brillian one, and was endorsed by General Halleck, who had previously issued orders to General Burnside that the enemy must be attacked.

The battle was fought. The enemy's right was turned by Franklin; the corps of A. P.

Hill was driven from the first line into the second. The Rebels received reinforcements Our troops halted; none came to them. They were overpowered by superior numbers and fell back. Here was the critical moment of

the day; we lost it for the time. On our right we were less successful, but won some ground at nightfall. Burnside was dissatisfied with the work, but not disheartened. He determined to make another effort at daylight, and believed we could succeed, but a council of war was called. All were opposed to it; and he had but one course to

pursue-to fall back "None will ever believe how near we came to having a success," said Burnside.

We lest, by Burnside's testimony, about 10,000 killed and wounded; and many of the wounded, perhaps two-thirds, will be able to

join their regiments.

It was said that Sumner ought to have forded the river when he arrived; but there was four feet of water, and the men would have been in an isolated condition if a rain had raised the river, and the Rebels might have fallen upon him when reinforcements could not have reached him, and crushed him. and, perhaps, taken the whole prisoners.

condition. General Kannt is exhonorated from all plame in not having had the railroad in ope ation sooner. He acted subordinate to Gen Halleck, and completed his work in a much

lone. There was a delay there, but it rests olely with General Halleck. General Meigs throws the blame of the non arrival of the pontoon train on the engineers, but Gen. Halleck says they are in way responsible for any details regarding any

novement. Gen. Woodbury, Chief of Engineers, attributes the delay of the portoons to their not having been started in time, and the bad Who is directly responsible for this the committee are now endeavoring to ferret

The President and Secretary of War are entirely free from all responsibility; there is no civilian interference; the censure will all fall upon military men. The testimony of Gens. Halleck and Meigs

closed the evidence before the committee -The despatch ordering the pontoons to be sent to Aquia was written at Warrenton by Gen Meigs, and signed by General Halleck. shield themselves upon the idea that they are not responsible for the failure of their subor-

Halleck says he had no more business with after issuing the order than he had with the morning of the artillery, and Meigs says the engineer department is not under his control The action of the engineer brigade in Falmouth, in faltering when put under fire in the booming, and taking all day to put up the bridge, is a fault of no little magnitude, as Gen. Burnside says their delay allowed Lee to concentrate his forces in front-a part of which were down at Port Royal.

MISS LUCY BECOMES EXCITED OVER THE SUSPENSION OF "WILBER-FORCE UNIVERSITY"---SHE EFFERVE'CES, AND THEN GROWS JUBILANT OVER THE PROSPECT OF GENERAL EMANCIPATION.

OF GENERAL EMANCIPATION.

I am surprised. I am chagrined. I am befligerent—
Wilberforce University has surpended. I am disappointed
that we have not philanthropiets enough in the country
to sustain an Institution as respectable. I am indignant
that the necessity for its exitepoe is not appreciated. I
wonder where all the Progressives are. I ask, why do they
not come forward, with their money, to support this honored and valuable seat of Learning? I enquire, must it
become forever a thing of the past, crushing the hopes and
dwarfing the aepirations of the noble "Americans of African descent?"

become forever a thing of the past, crushing the hopes and dwarfing the aspirations of the noble "Americans of African descent?"

I am amazed that the supporters of our wonderfully worthy Administration will allow such a disgrace to shadow their fair names and fame. I am afraid they are unconscious of the flight of time. I fear they forget that to two days more an immense part of the Southern Literative will be rushing North to seek a higher intellectual cultivation. Oh! must they meet with disappointment?—Must their ardent longings still remain uneatisfied?—Mercy, mercy, ye lovers of our cherished "colored brethren?" Will you allow the want of sordid pelf to limit the upward reachings of immortal minds? I thought your trust in, and care for, the everlating Negro was deep, everabiding and without the possibility of change. Verify my opinion; open your purse-strings and make provision for the aducational wants of the Unchained Four Millions. I would have you also manifest your loy in the approach of the day of liberation. I would like you to lift up the voice of rejoicing till it startles the "wide; wide world." I desire you to "Shout the glad tidings, exultingly sing."

I am filed with unspeakable thanksgivings. I am bursting with praises of the great Emancipator. I am overflowing with love to his dear, oppressed proteges. I am exulting over this Administrational triumph. I am smilling over the discomfiture of its opponents. I am thinking how unresistingly those diabolical masters must submit to the Proclamation decree, as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. I am thinking how Jeff. Davis will hide his diminished head under the mandate of one greater, and wiser, and higher than he. Our King is "a tower of strength." He can sway his sceptre over both Lincoln's and Davis' dominions.

I believe that on the First day of January, 1863, every son and daughter of Ham will "go free." I see, in Imagination, "a great cloud of witnesses" far in the Routh. I hear their glad, triumphal songs. I perceive that t son and daughter of Ham will "go free." I see, in imagination, "a great cloud of witnesses" far in the South. I hear their glad, triumphal songs. I perceive that the all as heavy with sweet incruse ascending from the midst o that dark mass, and wafted hitherward by the breezes or liberty in blasts powerful enough to trific all the low Breck inridgers in the land.

"The year of Jubilee is come,"

"The year of Jubilee is come,"
Send up a shout to Heaven's high dome!
I am in ecatacies. I rise. I coar. I — be still exuberant
heart, and case thy bustings!
I extend my hand to "brudder Greeley." I shout greetings to "Massa Linkum." I recognize and acknowledge
him as Abraham the Only, first, last, and through all time.
LUCY STONE, JUNIOS.

MOMENTOUS QUESTION. The Cincinnati Enquirer asks: "Are we going to consume ourselves, make the South a Golgotha, and the North a ruin, for the benefit of Abolition philanthropy? to enable

them to try experiments on the capacity of the negro for civilization and self-government? BUTLER'S SPECULATIONS -- It is said that

Gen. Butler and his brother have made four millions of dollars, in cotton and sugar speculations, in New Orleans, and invested the money in British securities.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1863!

-		SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUBSDA	WEDNE	Тионер	FRIDAY.	SATURD
n.	JANUARY	_		 	<u> </u>	1	2	3
d e s	FEBRUARY	11 18 25 1 8	5 12 19 26 2 9	6 13 20 27 3 10	7 14 21 28 4 11	8 15 22 29 5 12	9 16 23 30 6 13	10 17 24 31 7
e t n is	MARCH	15 22 1 8 15	16 23 2 9 16	17 24 3 10 17	18 25 4 11 18	19 26 5 12 19	20 27 6 13 20	21 28 7 14 21
n		22 29	23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28
t e y e	APRIL 1	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25
n 1 - 18	MAY	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30
d d	JUNE	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
d g e d	JULY	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25
d ir is	AUGUST	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
n - y y	SEPTEMBER 。	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26
ie io e-	OCTOBER NOVEMBER	11 18 25	5 12 19 26 2	6 13 20 27 3	7 14 21 28 4	1 8 15 22 29 5	9 16 23 30 6	3 10 17 24 31
0 0 g	NOT EMBER	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28
is it i,	DECEMBER	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	22	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	5 12 19 26

A BILLION OF DEBT.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, Mr. THADDEUS STE-VENS, has introduced a bill repealing the law requiring the payment of interest on the pub-lic debt in gold, and authorizing the issue of a Billion Dollars of U. S. Bonds for the purpose of providing means to carry on the war. In this connection it may be well for us to try and comprehend just what a billion is. It is easy to say that it is ten hundred thousand millions; but that conveys no adequate idea of the vastness of the amount. What, then, s a billion? A very short answer will suffice for a very long story. It is a million times a million. But who could count it?

No man! A quick bank teller can count one hundred and sixty or seventy a minute. But let us suppose he could go as far as 200.— Then one hour would produce 12,000, a day 288,000, and a year or 365 days 105,120,000. Let us suppose, now, that Adam at the be-ginning of his existence had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still he would not now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. Esr, to count a billion, he would require 9,520 years 34 days, 5 hours and 20 General Hooker wanted to come down on the south side of the river, but his doing so would have placed him in the south side of the river.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The President has issued the following: EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. To the Army of the Potemac:

I have just read your Commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of redericksburg. Although you were not successful, the at-

empt was not an error, nor the failure other han an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular Government. Condoling with the mourners for the dead.

and sympathizing with the severely wounded, congratulate you that the number of both s comparatively so small. I tender to you, fficers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation. Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WARNING TO THE NEW UNION AND NEW CONSTITUTION MEN, WHO ARE TRYING TO DESTROY THE GOVERNMENT. The New York Express atters the following

warning to the Abolition radicals who tell us the old Union and Constitution are gone, and hat we must form a new and different one It says: "But, if these new constitutional mongers

be, as Thad. Stevens hinted, (and he acts upon the hint,) really reforming a new Union for a new Government—with a new Constitution—let us all act in the reformation. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the Great West, can have a much better Govrnment, with the Sumpers and Wilsons, of Massachusetts, out than with them in. A new Union—with a line drawn from the Connecicut River, and extending to the Rio Grande -would go on well. The clergymen of Massachusetts,' alias the politicians, in mock clerical robes, now so much worried by slavery, would then be worried no more. slavery would not then rest on Sumner's concience. Canada might welcome what we would then be rid of-but Canada would soon learn what an element of mischief and disorder she had permitted to nestle in her unhappy

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A CONGRESSMAN. The Albany Evening Journal quotes the fol-lowing paragraph from the Cincinnati Gazette, and accompanies it with the comments ap-

"Certain New York members of Congress are said to have been detected in receiving ees for procuring commissions in the army, n one case charging as high as four hundred lollare for their services in procuring a single commission of a low grade."

"We have heard similar rumors, and they point to Hon. Alfred Ely, Representative in Congress from the Monroe District, in this State. A case like this is stated: A young gentleman from his district was an applicant for a position in the Navy. The application was pressed for some time, but without apparent success, when Mr. Ely informed the yo man that there was another applicant for the place, who could be bought off for \$250. This amount was handed over to the member, and the commission was soon after secured. Subsequently, as the story goes, it was ascertained that there was not only no other applicant in

Several other cases of a similar character are being brought to light. are being brought to light.

"One of Mr. Ely's brokers—one Brown, of Rochester—is an applicant for paymaster in the Navy. This position, requiring the dighest integrity, is to be secured for the applicant, if possible, to reward him for his past services in behalf of this 'venal Congressman.' Like master like man,' is an old adage; and the community in which both 'master' and 'man' live, do them both injustice if either of them are proper persons to occupy the responsible position of Paymaster in the Navy."—N. Y.

the way, but that Mr. Ely had the commission

n his pocket when he bargained for the \$250."

SHIPMENT OF COTTON. - A commission merchant at St. Louis on Saturday week shipped 820 bales of cotton for Pittsburg, whence it will go via railroad to Eastern markets .-This cargo is worth, at present prices! a quarter of a million dollars. A shipment of soual value has never been carried away from St. Louis before by one boat.

Times.