S. R. Niles, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bos our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements,



our flag is flung to the wild winds free, t float o'er our father land. 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 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

The particulars received are but appropriate and truthful remarks: meagre, but they indicate one of the fiercest battles which has yet been fought. The details so far as they have been received in to the time. have been received, up to the time argument. The history of the last six months of our going to press, will be found has exhausted all argument. Events have in our news columns.

THE LATEST.

battle has been fought, attended with ruin. advantage has been gained by either were ruined by the same cause: interference from or omissions at Washington. The policy side it is difficult to determine as of the administration has been equally dated December 31st, and there has armed populations. The armies of the South and reliable particulars will doubt-less be received in a few days, and less be received in a few days, and more conspicuous example of the policy which until then the public mind will have everywhere has been suffered to prevail. Shall

## A Negro Salute!

a salute of fifty guns, on Friday evening last, in honor of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. We had not supposed that any white men these men are responsible. Will Mr. Lincoln

THE MORALS OF WASHING in our midst could be found who change them? There are able, pure, brave would so far degrade themselves as to participate in a Negro jollification, are at the President's need and can. The is the National Capital has become under Abobut we were mistaken. For the who now serve him. He may select wherever lition rule: credit of Pennsylvania however, be he chooses. No one would refuse to take the burg are the only two places within burg. We do not care for party. It her borders where such an outrage is of no consequence whatever to which party on propriety has been perpetrated. they belong-what creed in quiet times they

MORE TESTIMONY.

readers are directed to the first page for the opinion of a Prussian officer, lately in the rebel service, in reference mand of the nation? The people, the nation, to the battles in front of Richmond .- demand a change of measures. It will be seen that he pays a high and deserved compliment to the bravery and excellent generalship of McClellan, and estabtimes, during the seven days' fighting, the rebel army came within an ace of being totally routed, and also that Richmond would most been permitted to unite his forces with McClellan, so anxiously and earnestly desired by the latter, but which was persistently refused by the authorities at Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The Emancipation Proclamation appears in our columns this morning. Another deathnegroes can be liberated by the Government.

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION. The Examiner and Union newspapers of this city have been consolidated. Messrs. Cochran have retired from the business, and the old firm of the Examiner will conduct the paper henceforth. We understand that Mr. the Examiner, has become one of the part ners. We wish the new firm plenty of pecuniary success, but their principles we detest. There is no necessity, however, of saying anything about the latter, as the seal of condemnation has been put upon the Abolition party by the people, and its days are numbered .-The Examiner will be issued hereafter semiweekly, on the plan of the West Chester Village Record.

THE LEGISLATURE. The State Legislature will assemble at HarLET US REASON TOGETHER.

How long is the present state of things to ontinue? How long are the American peonow been waged by all the power and wealth the present Administration to power, such of the 23d of December:

and Clay and Jackson and Webster and Polk guised under the pretended State authority. and Taylor and their successors down to the 4th of March, 1861.

The authority of the United States is paramount, and whenever it is apparent, whether by color of State authority or not, is hostile, you will not hesitate to put it down.

But in these latter days men have, or think they have, become wiser than the fathers of Tothe above letter Gen. Harney returned the following the state of the st the Republic. They are "wise above what lowing reply: has been written," and they set at nought the teachings of the Constitution and the Bible, and proclaim a "higher law" over things human and divine, and what has been the result? Is it necessary to point the reader to the deplorable condition of our belloved country to answer the question. The consequence of all this is so plain that "he authorities, and that I should promptly punish any violation of agreement and put down any attempt at rebellion.

The who runs may read." Then what is to be done? Is there ho hope for the country in this her terrible calamity? We think there is, but, under the blessing of Heaven, it is only by and through the Democratic party.

Let that time-honored political organization be once more placed in power, both in the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and the Union will again be restored, and peace and prosperity will once more bless the land. President Lincoln might yet accomplish something if he would the volume of the State Convention and the volume of the State Convention and the state of the state of individuals by letter setting forth that acts of oppression here committed by the Secessionists, have eccived my careful attention and an investigation has proved the majority of them ere to be without foundation. As an instance of the groundlessness of the mischievous rumors, I cite the orport, which obtained currency, that ex-Governor From St. Joseph, and the ex-Governor promptly publication of agreement and put down any attempt at rebellion.

The meany complaints of individuals by letter setting forth that acts of oppression here committed by the Secession is the majority of theme of the State of the sta

taken place near Murfreesboro, in common sense of the conservative masses of Tennessee, the nature of which may all parties for its correctness in every particube perceived from the statement that "four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers." Two rebel Generals were their incompetency and utter disregard of killed, and their entrenchments of the people are daily ackilled, and their entrenchments of the commanding of the people are daily ackilled, and their entrenchments of the people are daily ackilled, and their entrenchments of the people are daily ackilled. killed, and their entrenchments at cumulating, and he must be blind indeed who so long served my country, my countrymen will be Munface before many tolers. The Analysis and he must be blind indeed who so long served my country, my countrymen will be Munface before many tolers.

outrun reason. Facts have surpassed all theories. The men whom Mr. Lincoln has chosen for his advisers and executive officers The latest from Murfreesboro is have all but ruined the nation. Their policy very indefinite and unreliable.

There is no question that a townife.

Not a General in the field has had their full There is no question that a terrific co-operation. From Washington came their McClellan's peninsular campaign, immense slaughter of life; but what Burnside's Fredericksburg campaign, both yet. General Brage claims a victory blunder and a crime Instead of directing for the Confederates, but we think the force and power of the North against the he is a little too fast. His despatch is dated December 31st and those hes been desperate fighting since. Full have remained integral and powerful. The to remain in its present state of sus- the grandest nation in history, then, go down pence. God grant that this horri- to utter ignominy and ruin simply for the timent is more or less openly declared, but ble butchery may soon have an end. lack of men—simply for the lack of a wise and prudent policy? There is no fault save for all the disasters which have overthis. whelmed us, for all that has tried the temper The Abolitionists of this city fired | and well-nigh broken the heart of the nation, North which most have discouraged every men throughout the country whose services place which he offered. No one would for a Creeds are exhausted-the past is dead. The future demands the utmost labor of every man who is an American citizen. Will Mr. Lincoln hear the voice of the people?—will he listen to the unanimous de-

BLACK AND WHITE. lishes the fact that at two or three different Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware introduced a re-In the U. S. Senate, a short time since, solution asking information from the Secretary of War as to the arrests and imprisonment without legal process, trial or charges, certainly have been taken had McDowell of Dr. John Lane, and Col. Meredith, white men, and citizens of the loyal State of Delaware. On the motion of an abolition Senator, the resolution was promptly laid upon the table, and the information sought to be ob- place called Smithfield. A lieutenant colonel, tained, was denied.

Immediately after this, Mr. Sumner presented a resolution calling for information blow aimed at the Constitution, but which from the Secretary of War, as to the capture will fail of its purpose, for the reason that the of certain black men by the rebel force, and sent the ballot boxes into Smithfield in care States must first be conquered before the their reported sale into slavery by their captors, and as to the steps that have been taken | mainder of his command to scour the country "to redress this outrage upon human rights." This resolution was adopted as promptly as that of Senator Saulsbury had been laid on the as his own, before which he was compelled to table!

Here we see an illustration of the fact that the retreat we lost two voters—taken prisonthe negro and his rights and wrongs are re- ers. A non-voter-a horse-met a similar E. M. KLINE, for several year : local editor of garded as of vastly more importance than the fate. white man and his rights and wrongs. The brigade of negro-worshippers in the Senate, so jealous of the liberty and rights of the black man, can see no "outrage upon human rights" 'redress," when white citizens are seized without warrant of law, and left to rot in a government bastile at the will of some official dotard or some disappointed and envenomed politician.

The Reading Gazette, in view of the heavy increase in the price of paper, will pointed Senator from Maryland, to fill the risburg to-day. The Governor's Message will hereafter appear in reduced size, and will be vacancy occasioned by the unexpired team of or thirty. Deceased was about twenty-eight sent only to such as pay strictly in advance. Mr. Pearce, deceased.

GENERAL HARNEY.

It will be remembered that in the month of May, 1861, General WILLIAM S. HARNEY, ODE ple to be made the dupes and worse than of the most gallant and accomplished officers slaves of the men in power? This war has of the U.S. Army, and the most distinguished cavalry officer in the service, was removed of the Nation for nearly two years, and what from the command of the Western Departhas been the result? A restoration of the ment. The following correspondence throws a Union seems farther off than ever. We have world of light on the cause of the removal. sacrificed hundreds of thousands of the flower | Had Gen. H. been retained in command, Misof our youth, spent hundreds of millions of souri would not have been in her present state treasure, seen the Constitution trampled under of quasi loyalty. Read the elequent vindicafoot by those who solemnly swore to uphold tion of the old veteran by himself from the and defend it, have witnessed the rights of slurs cast upon him by a set of sneaks and free born American citizens disregarded, have spies with which every community was at that een peculation and wholesale robbery entime infested. The correspondence was couraged and protected in high places-in brought out by the McKinstry Court Martial, short we have witnessed since the advent of and is copied from the St. Louis Republica:

the present Administration to power, such sights as no Christian nation under the sun ever before was compelled to look at, and yet, to all human ken, we are only upon the threshhold of our National calamities!

For more than seventy years this great sisterhood of States lived together as one family in perfect concord and harmony, and we might have held the same social and fraternal relations to each other for seventy or seven hundred years more, had each attended to its own business and left its neighbors alone. This was the spirit in which the Government was framed by our patriotic fathers, and it was the spirit which animated their descendants for two generations. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and their compeers practised upon it; and in more recent times the good example was carried out by Adams and Clay and Jackson and Webster and Polk

of the 23d of December:

Adjutant General's Oppice, Washingaro, May 27, 1861.

Brigadier-General Washingaro, May 27, 1861.

Shir: The President observes with concern, that, notwithstanding the pledges of the State authorities to co-perate in preserving peace in Missouri, that loyal citizens in great number continue to be driven from their houses. It is immaterial, May 27, 1861.

Brigadier-General Washingaro, May 27, 1861.

Brigadier-General Washing the West, St. Loux, Mo.:

Shir: The President observes with concern, that, notwithstanding the pledges of the State authorities to escate numbers continue to be driven from their houses. It is immaterial to be acknown. It is only find the washing they continue to devolve on you the duty of putting a stop to them summarily, by the force under your command, to be aided by such troops as you may require from Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. The profession of loyalty to the Union by the force under your command, to be aided by such troops as you may require from Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. The profession of loyalty to the Union by the force under your command, to be aided by such troops as you may require from Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. T

ST. Louis, Mo , June 5, 1861.

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.

Another Terrible Battle.

A most sanguinary conflict has taken place near Manufressleve in the company sense of the conservative masses of the conservative masses of the conservative masses of the conservative of the State Convention. His downs as President of the State Convention the Government remains unimpaired. His course as President of the State Convention the voldence of secession, and his efforts since that time to calm the elements of discord, have served to confirm the high opinion of him I have for many years entertained. My whole course as Commander of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my Government, regardless of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my Government, and time to calm the elements of discord, have served to confirm the high opinion of him I have for many years entertained. My whole course as Commander of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my Government, regardless of the Department of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my Government, regardless of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my Government, regardless of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my Government, regardless of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my Government, regardless of the Department of the West has been dictated by a desire to carry out in good faith the instructions of my killed, and their entrenchments at Murfreesboro were taken. The Anderson Cavalry troop, of Philadelphia was engaged in the fight, and sufficiently we had written thus far when the New York World came to hand with the following the country we construct that I have chosen this portion of my carrier to damn with treason my life, which is so soon to become a record of the past, and which I shall most willingly leave to the unbiased judgment of posterity. I trust I may yet be spared to do my country work of the country when the New York World came to hand with the following York World came to hand with the following appropriate and truthful remarks:

The men and the measures of this administration must be altered or the country is ruined. There is no help for the country.

The country is ruined. There is no help for the country is ruined.

I am sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. S. HARNEY, Brigadier General, U. S. A.
To L. THOMAS, Adjutant General U. S. A., Wash-

POSSIBILITIES AND IMPOSSIBILITIES.

Mr. Lincoln, in his Inaugural Address, slaves. said ·

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much lose on both

there is but this one cause. For all that of such men! They would destroy the last unity of the South and that division of the hope for the Republic-for the cause of Lib-

Washington, as a city, has no more charms for me than in former days. It is a fearful place! The population is said to be double what it was when the war broke out. Speculators and swindlers have multiplied at a fearful rate, and all trades and professions are living and flourishing at the expense of the Government. And every variety of institution is being run here. theatres, three monkey shows, one circus, "the negro minstrels," one hundred houses of doubtful utility, and an indefinite number of liquor shops, to say nothing of about fifty gambling hells, all in full blast, and all doing a profitable business! Preaching, the prac-tice of medicine, and of the law, are obsolete ideas, if not regarded as humbugs!

AN ELECTION IN VIRGINIA. An election recently took place in the 3d Congressional District in Virginia, at Suffolk and vicinity, under the direction of our military authorities. An attempt was made to worth \$1.30 in one year., push the elective franchise within reach of the down-trodden Union men of a certain little thither. Fearing that the rebels might be lurking in the vicinity, the lieutenant-colonel of a small squad, and proceeded with the reround about. He was not long in drawing down upon himself a force five times as large retire, skirmishing all the way to Suffolk. In

THE EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE. "SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE"—one of Dickens' latest and best stories—and "JOHN MARCHMONT'S LEGACY,"

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, American edition for THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, American edition for October, contains eleven articles, nearly all literary. One only is devoted to the consideration of our affairs, being a review of Professor Cairnes' work, Mr. Spence's pamphlet, and Mr. G. T. Curtis' address to the authorities of Boston. It is not a very striking article, nor uces it develop any new views; it is a mild apology for England's desire that the Union should be broken up. The other articles are accellent in their line.

Ex-Governor T. H. Hicks has been ap-

From the New Hampshire Patrict.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION UPON NORTHERN LABORERS. Some Democratic papers have done and will ontinue to do all they can to inflame laboring men against the Republican party, by incul-cating the belief that emancipation will bring the negro in contact with them as competitor for daily labor. They have already excited the apprehensions of uninformed men in this regard, and it may be have obtained some otes by that description of electioneering. It is so easy to play upon the fears of a class of men, by saying that if the slaves are emancipated there will be a negro under every northern woodpile, at the end of every hoe, and sweating in every hay field, and, withal, is so congenial to the tastes and instincts of demagogues, that it should excite no surprise if

this mode of endeavoring to make capital

continues to be employed .- Statesman. The above extract shows the fears which the Republican leaders have of a fatal influence against their party from the consequences of the scheme of emancipation which they are endeavoring to force on the country. They see what the injurious consequences of emancipation will inevitably be to the labor-

A lately compiled table gives the following as the number of "contrabands" now chiefly if not entirely supported at the public ex-

At Algiers, Louisiana, At Port Royal, At Newbern, At Fort Monroe, At Cairo, &c.,

to inflame the just indignation of our people

to the Cincinnati Gazette, thus describes what to pay a small sum than it is to pay a large sum; and it is easier to pay any bill when we have the money than it is to pay a smaller bill when we have no money. Compensated Emancipation requires no more money than would be necessary to the progress of Remunerated Enfranchisement, which would not close before the end of five hundred years .-At that time, we shall undoubtedly have five hundred times as many people as we have now, provided that no one dies in the meantime; and supposing the premium on gold to There are live increase in the same ratio as it has increased since our last census was taken, the premium on specie belonging to five hundred times our present population will be amply sufficient to pay for all persons of African descent. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the ame ratio of increase as we now realize, American gold will soon be worth more than

We have ten millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand millions, while Europe has three millions eight hundred thousand, and yet the average premium on specie, in some of the States is already above that of Europe. Taking the brokers, in the aggregate. I find that if one gold dollar is

It will be worth \$2.60 in two years. 3 90 in three years,
5.20 in four years, 6.50 in five years, 200 mounted rifles, a couple of howitzers, and two ballot boxes, were accordingly dispatched in five years is worth \$6.50, it will, of course, be worth \$3,250, or five hundred times as much, in five hundred years. Thus, when our population is five hundred times as great as at present, supposing each man to have a gold premium of \$3,250 on his dollar will enable each man to purchase thirty-two and a half persons of African descent rom our loyal slaveholders of the border States at \$100 a piece, though he would be

virtually expending but one dollar himself.

This scheme of emancipation would cer-

tainly make the war sherter than it now has

a prospect of being. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan." FATAL ACCIDENT .-- Wm. Wiley, residing at Sadsburyville, Chester county, left Chand-er's Station for Penningtonville, on business few days ago, and left for home on the evening rain, after which he was not seen until the next morning, when he was found lying beide the track at the Coatesville Station, in a dying condition, (expiring a few moments after-

wards) in a pool of blood, with one of his arms out off, and one side of the head grazed by the wheels, taking off one ear and making an opening through which the brain was protruling. How the accident happened is mere or thirty years of age, the son of a widow lady LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE AT LITIZ -The THE DEMOGRATIC JUBILEE AT LITIZ.—The Democratic Jubiles at Litiz will take place on Thursday evening next, at Lichtenthaler's Hotel. Supper at 8 o'clock. The music for the occasion will be fornished by the Fencibles Band. Addresses may be expected from Hon. WILLIAM II. MILLER, member of Congress elect from the Dauphiu district. Mayor SADRESSON, Hon. ISAGE E. HISSTER, SAN'LH. RETNOLDS, EQ., of this city, and others. We have not the least doubt that a most agreeable time is in store for all who intend taking part in the festivities.

'We are requested to state that the Democrator of this city who intend participating in the Jubilee will meet at Capt. Bilckenderfer's Hotel, corner North Queen and Walnut streets, where Omnibuses will be in readiness to convey them to Litiz. They will leave at 5 o'clock, P. M.

—An esteemed friend has sent us the following item in reference to a huge Turkey which will grace the table on the above occasion:

"Mr. 8. A. Wylie of the Incorper, has been in high class."

the above occasion:

"Mr. S. A. Wylie, of the Inquirer, has been in high glee over a joke which he sought to palm off on a few Democratic spritsmen, in reference to a trial of skill with rifles for Sam Keller's mammith Turkey. Now for the information of all concerned: That Turkey was won by Mr. Theo. Lichtenthaler, a prominent Democrat, after having been twice contended for, and will grace the table on the 8th. We mean to take care that he does not fall into worse company."

New Year's Day.-Thursday last, the first NEW IEAR'S DAY.—Thursday last, the first day of January, 1863, was gloriously fine—a warm sun and cool, bracing air prevailing the whole day. Many of the manufacturing establishments were closed, and it was ob served pretty generally as a holiday. Many calls were made and returned. The streets were filled with ray and lively promenaders. New Year's Day is quite an "institution" in Uncaster.

THE Young Men's Ball at Fulton Hall, on

They see what the injurious consequences of the companion that the capture could not be avoided.

The New Flags for the 7rh — The new the expense of their transportation to the variation of the expense of their transportation to the variation of the expense of their transportation to the variation of the expense of their transportation to the variation of the rewill probably visit the Northern cities to lay the matter before all benevolent societies, in order to ascertain the number for which each society may be able and willing to secure employment."

We do not wonder that the Statesman should fear that the laboring men of the North will be "inflamed" against the Republican party when they see that such "arrangements" are "about being made," by its administration. The competition between our laboring men and negro laborers, and the heavy burden of pauperism, would follow be soon enough and fully enough from emancipation alone, without our government urging the expense." And it will not ease the pain or the burden to our people to think that they are the persons whose laxes are to pay the "expense." And it will not ease the pain or the burden to our people to think that they are the persons whose laxes are to pay the "expense." And it will not ease the pain or the burden to our people to think that they are the persons whose laxes are to pay the "expense." And it will not ease the pain or the burden to our people to think that they are the persons whose laxes are to pay the "expense." And it will not ease the pain or the burden to our people to think that they are the persons whose laxes are to pay the "expense." And it will not ease the pain or the burden to our people to think that they are the persons whose laxes are to pay the "expense." And it will not ease the pain or the burden to our people to think that they are the persons whose laxes are to pay the "expense." And it will not ease the pain or the burden to our people to think that they are the persons whose laxes are to pay the "expense." A politically the people well as the others, it is preper to state, we

"WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE CHANGE?" "What Becomes of all the Change?"—
This question, to often asked and so seldom satisfactorily answered we are now prepared to settle beyond cavil, at least to the anount of about \$50,000. Recontly Abram Hersbey, an old backelor residing in West Hempfield, two, near Landisville, departed this life, but like other accumulators of that the love of which is the root of all evil had to leave his wordly wealth rehind. The heirs of decreased, in overhauling his effects, discovered, stowed away in match boxes, night caps, old stockings, and all sorts of queer repositories, over fifty thousand dollars in gold and silver. The heirs brought thin this morning and deposited it in the Lancaster County Bank, the transfer employing several carrieges, one of which was so heavily laden that there was danger of it broaking down, and a portion of its precious load was transferred to another team.

As we write the officers of the Bank are appropriated.

At the least calculation the expense will average forty cents each, or seven thousand and four hundred dollars for all, each day.

That is equal to \$5,701,000 per year.

But Emancipation does not stop here. It includes, not merely 18,500, but 4,000,000 diamse in the decise of the wind of the decise of the wind you for hundred dollars. It would be interesting to know how many more threshold are hid away in the country in like manner, and that to, by people who have no change when you offer them a note in payment!—Saturday's Express. INCENDIARISM .- This morning about three

always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and No GAIN ON EITHER, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you."

And it is a self-evident truth that the war must be eternal, or a peace must be had by a paper settlement; by a "compromise," if you choose. To continue the war forever, is impossible; then the only course left is an honorable peace in the way proposed. And who is there that does not desire a restiment is more or less openly declared, but there throbs not the heart of a patriot in such a man. And who does not desire a restoration of the Union as it was? There are such—but God save the country from the rule of such men! They would destroy the last hope for the Republic—for the cause of Liberty! Are they saddled upon us?

THE MORALS OF WASHINGTON.

The morals Passage as published, but the peculiar shrewdness by which the National Capital has become under Abos
THE MORALS OF WASHINGTON.

The notorious Parson Brownlow, in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, thus describes what the National Capital has become under Abos
The motorious Parson Brownlow, in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, thus describes what the National Capital has become under Abos
The motorious Parson Brownlow, in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, thus describes what the National Capital has become under Abos
THE MORALS OF WASHINGTON.

this theory of accidental fire also — Thursday's Express.

OPENING OF THE READING AND COLUMBIA RAILBOAD — Monday next will be one of Columbia's day's of note. On that day the trains will commence their regular trips over the Reading and Columbia Railroad, between this place and Manheim. This opening of the road has been long delayed by various adverse circumstances, and now 'only part of the finished line will be thrown open to trade and travel. In a short time the road will be completed to Litiz, when, we understand, a formal opening, with exception, will come off. The Company have provured a handsome. first-class passenger car, built by Messrs. Ilgenfitz & White, of York, with which they will commence their trib to and from our neighboring borough. Mr. E. Hershay, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be conductor on the next road, and will doubtless prove the "gentlemanly conductor" in every respect. Robert Crane, Esq., is superinten sent of the road, and in him the company have a man of instrate ability and known integrity. The Company have, chosen their officers with discriminapany have a man of first-rate ability and known integrity. The Company have chosen their officers with discrimination.—Saturday's Clumbia. Spy.

A CHRISTMAS PREDICTION.—Christmas this A CHRISTMAN FREDICTION.—OUTBARIER THIS year fell on Thursday. An old tradition, published many years ago, and now in the keeping of the British Museum, contains the following as to the matters to transpire the year succeeding a Christmas on Thursday.

If Christinas on Thursday be,
A windy, whiter you shall see.

Windy weather in each week.
And hard tempests strong and thick.

Windy weather in each week.
And har! tempests strong and thick.
The summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and; beast shall multiply;
That yest is good for lands to till;
Kings and Princes shall die of skill.
If a chill born on that day shall be,
It shall appear right well for theeoff deals he shall be good and stable,
Whose function and reasonable.
Whose fan day goes theisving about,
Shall be punished without a doubt;
And if a schoese that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide.

LET US UNCERSTAND EACH OTHER. The Philadelphia Press, to-day, which is presumed to speak for the Administration, says, in reference to New York and New York noliticians:

"The course of the Administration in arresting traitors will be governed by the cir-cumstances that controlled it in other times. If the danger should again demand the summary arrests of traitors in New York, they will be arrested. If by

'Traitors" the Press means Democrats, or Old Line Whigs, or conservatives, in New York,—they will not be thus arrested, or if arrested, they WILL BE LIBERATED, by the whole posse comitatus of the Democracy of the State, if necessary, 300,000 men in arms,and New Jersey to stand by us, -with more and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, have than half of Connecticut, now. It is well to understand each other, if these things be designed .- N. Y. Express.

CONVICTED .-- In Hardin county, Ohio, at the recent term of the Common Pleas Court, Henry L. Wilson, charged with the murder of James Owens, a former resident of that county, was tried, and a verdict of murder in the second degree found against him, and he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. During the trial the prisoner seemed perfectly indifferent as to his fate, and when the sentence was pronounced by the Judge, he replied, very coolly, "Bully for you, Judge!" tuously and elegantly entertained."

For The Intelligencer. WILL THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY RESTORE PEACE TO THE COUN-

Massas. Editors: From the very beginning of Mr. Lin Missers. Editions: From the very beginning of Mr. Lincoln's Administration there has been manifestly a studied
effort to impress the public mind with the idea that he
meant to be conservative. The semblance of a proper regard for the Compromises and the Constitution gave the
Administration a prestige in public favor, which secured
the confidence of the people, for a time at least, and surrounded it with the needful conditions to establish for it
a respectable political status. This seeming honesty of
purpose yielded bowever to the real principles underlying
the Republican programme, and as perplexities and difficulties accumulated, forcing a development of the cardinal
points in their policy, it became apparent that they could
not succeed in maintaining a conservative exterior, and at
the same time allow an ultra Abolition element to control
their acts.

the same time allow an ultra Abolition element to contribuir acts.

Their professions of an honesteffort to restore the Unit and enforce obedience upon the seconded States to Consitutional requirements, and thus maintain the integrity the Government, served an admirable purposes so long, they were gathering together an army, and preparing; enforce their Abolition schemes. They were special carful to frown down any idea that they meant to Interest with the institutions of any of the States, or to efforce a policy which would in the least ignore any of the guarantees of the would in the least ignore any of guarantees of the would in the scat light of the constitution. "Old Abe's" honesty an consorvatism became a proverb; and yet every official and of bis Administration, which had a bearing upon the que tion of our National troubles and sectional difficulties, we characterized by the most ultra Abolition councils of the party.

characterized by the most title abbitton.

- This palpable discrepancy can only be accounted for upon the score of a criminal duplicity assumed and designed to secure the ecoperation of the people of the North in the only consistent purposeithey ever held—that of universe emancipation.

To accomplish this it required close reckoning and adra and subtle management. They were confronted with mar

to doubt when we contemplate their method of conducting the machinery put in operating for that purposa—and a settlement of the difficulties now distracting the country, it must seek to eradicate the bitter feeling of an innoe ity its policy has engendered, rather than aggravate it to a hitterness of infinite intensity.

The proclamation is claimed to be a war measure. The rohave been war measure in operation for nearly two years of much more practical force and power, and the end is not yet. If the sword can on query a peace, so let it be. By it is it not to be feared that after the proclamation is in full force there will be much more practical for the new of that its.

is it not to be feared that after the proclamation is in full force there will be much more need for the use of that loss tument than before?

By what means, then, do we suppose that a settlement can be affected, unless it be to gain the aid of the slaves be inciting to scrolle insurrection in the heart of that the falseracy, and surrounding it with a well appointed arm, we thereby seek the extermination of the whole white race the false of the south? This is the only conclusion—horrills as it is, for it can only be desired by flends incarnate—to which their logic brings as us, and it must of course be regarded as the 'last dith' for the Republicans, and if they fail in it, it is to be heped they will resign and allow the people to settle the quarrel by putting sensible rulers in their stead.

which an original song on Lincoln's proclamation was sung.

The patriarchs among the contrabands, one after another, then related, in their peculiar style, their experience in Dixie: One descri bed his sensations when his youngest child was being sold into slavery. Another saw rebels in all directions but towards Heaven; there he saw a hope of freedom. Another re minded his comrades that, in Dixie, they worked all day and gave no satisfaction, and compared it with their condition now. He had worked six months, and all he had made was his own, and he would soon be able to educate his children.

"But bredren," he continued, "dont't be too bree. Lazy man can't get to Heaven." Another said, "I'm got a right to rejoice; I'm a free man, or will be in five minits." (It only lacked five minutes of twelve.) Another rejoiced that God had not let the rebels submit to the laws until the proclamation was issued. Two minutes before twelve they all knelt in silent prayer. An oppressive stillness continued for four minutes, when a prayer was offered for the preservation of the speedy overthrow of the rebellion .-They then sang an original "Hallelujah

song.
The superintendent then informed them they were no longer slaves, that they were free men and women. One of the eldest replied. and congratulated his brethren that they were now men and women-not contrabands.-John the Baptist, an old, colored, vigorous preacher, preached to them from the 20th chapter in "Revolutions."

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad will enter upon the business of the year 1863 with 272 miles of branches completed and in runing order. They include the following:

cwningtown and Waynesburg...... est Chester Branch resson and Ebensburg grone and Lock Haves Total in working order ...... Philadelphia and Erie (uncompleted)

nearly every county west of the Susquehanna river, tapping the coal-fields of Clinton, Mc Kean, Elk and Westmoreland, drawing an immense freight business from Chicago and

the great West, and making the port of Erie an entrepot for the trade of the Lakes. With all this accomplished, however, the consummation will not have been attained, Other branches are designed. It has long been generally understood that arrangements have been effected by which the permanent interest, if not the control of other roads, such as the Cumberland Valley, Northern Central been secured. To what extent these achievments are owing to the exertions of the leading managers, Mr. Thompson and Thomas A. Scott, is well known to those familiar with the history of one of the greatest of modern railroad enterprises .- Village Record.

CARRYING OUT THE DOCTRINE. The Boston

Post, of the 30th ultimo, says: "We understand that His Excellency, the Governor, and the Massachusetts Secretary of State, dined with a colored friend in South COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1863

the tred sur- r it y of ing	o	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNEED	THURSDAY	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY
inal ould d at trol	1	4 11 18	5 12 19	20	7 14 21	1 8 15 22		10 17 24
nion sti- y of g as g to ally	FEBRUARY	25 1 8 15	26 2 9 16	10 17	28 4 11 18	5 12 19	30 6 13 20	31 7 14 21
ter- en the and act nes- was	MARCH	22 1 8 15 22	23 9 16 23		25 4 11 18 25	26 5 12 19 26	27 6 13 20 27	28 7 14 21 28
for ned the	APRIL ·····	5 12 19 26	30 6 13 20 27	31 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25
roit Iny The was rty rot ard re-	MAY	3 10- 17	4	5	6 13 20	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30
g a	l.	14 21	22	9 16 23	10	18		6 13 20 27
blic be hey s to bar- But	JULY	di se	29 6 13 20 27	30 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25
ery hey the of led ves	AUGUST	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
nas ind cla- as	SEPTEMBER	6 13 20 27	31 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 16 23 30	17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
ion ery t of: s a rty pa- ded in:1	OCTOBER	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	14 21 28	29	23 30	17 24 31
h a uld ce, and rill	NOVEMBER	1 8 15 22 20	2 16 23 30		Щ	124	6 13 20 27	28
or- nt	DECEMBER	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	$^{22}$	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	25	19
io. hy	EMANCIPA'TI		· Ro			_ '	•	

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, in cluding the military and inval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof states; and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the Haitel States by meaning a theory of the limit of States and parts of the Haitel States and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the Haitel States by meaning a general theory of the limit of States and the people thereof shall, on that A PROCLAMATION. day, be in good fully represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, President of

as the last dith? for the Republicans, and if they fail in it it is to be sheped they will resign and allow the people to settle the quarrel by putting sensible rulers in their stead.

January 1st, 1863.

OBSERVER.

"HIGH-JINKS."

The Boston Post, of January 1, says:

"The colored people of Washington, squalid contrabands and all—or such as are not offensive with the small pox—will hold 'high-jinks' to day in honor of the 'Pope's bull against the comet.'"

And so they did, as we find by the following authentic account in the Philadelphia Press:

New Year's at the Contraband Camp.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1863.

At eight o'clock last evening, about five hundred of the contrabands, at their camp, were called together by Mr. Nicholls, the superintendent. Mr. N. explained to them the nature of the forthcoming proclamation, after which an original song on Lincoln's proclamation was sung.

issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare, that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all the people so declared to be free to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I re commend that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such

persons of suitable condition will be received in the armed service of the United States, to garriforts, positions, stations and other places, and to mar vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon mili-tary necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty

od. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the scal of the United States to he affixed. Done at the City of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR SEY-MOUR OF NEW YORK--HIS DDRESS --GOV. MORGAN'S CONGRATULA-TORY ADDRESS.

ALBANY, January 2.
The inauguration of Governor Seymour took place The inauguration of Governor Seymour took place yesterday.

After the oath of office had been administered, Governor Morgan delivered a congratulatory address, calling the attention of the new Governor to the highly prosperous condition of the State, and closing with some pertinent allusions to national affairs.

The millions of people, he said, who are now aroused by imaginary wrongs to fierce passion, cannot at once return to reason. Their resentment must have time to cool, and the delusion under which they are acting to be dissipated. But the day must surely come when the people of the South will again own the same sovereignty, honor the same laws, and fight under the same flag.

At present we must use the sword. It cannot be sheathed until those now in rebellion shall lay down their arms, and the Constitution and laws have uniform sway.

At the conclusion of Gov. Morgan's address, which was warmly applauded, Gov. Seymour delivered his inaugural address.

At the conclusion of Gov. Morgan's address, which was warmly applauded, Gov. Seymour delivered his inaugural address.
Gov. Seymour thanked Gov. Morgan for the kind expression of his good wishes, and congratulated him on the able close of his administration.
Gov. S. said: I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, with all its grants, restrictions, and guaranties, and I shall support it. I have also sworn to support the Constituport it. I have also sworn to support the Constitu-tion of the State of New York, with all its powers

He would not dwell, on the present occasion, on our national affairs. "Our position as a State has been happily attended to by my predecessor. My views on the subject will be laid before the Legisla-While knowing that his position gave him little control over national affairs, he (Saymour) yet ven-tured to trust that, before the end of his term of ser-

vice, the country would be again great, glorious, and united as it once was. STIPF PRICES .- A merchant from the interi-

or of Mississippi describes the people as sufferor of Mississippi describes the people as suffi-ing great hardships. Cotton can be bought for 8c. per pound Confederate money. Large quantities have been burnt along the river banks, and for twenty mlies back, from Vicksburg downward. Flour at Jackson, Miss., is \$40 per barrel; coffee, \$4 per pound; tea, \$17; woman's shoes, \$15 to \$17; men's, \$25.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, JAN. 2. The President's Proclamation was received and read at Tremont Temple last evening, when a mass meeting of colored people was heing held, creating immense enthusiasm.— A Jubilee will also be held at the Masonio Hall, commemorative of the Proclamation.