arded as payments.

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

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 allow the wild edepend upon her connection of the line of the publisher. It would seem that the tax—direct and indirect—was purposely arranged to embarras 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 prices of white paper has increased within the 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 prices of white paper has its reason with the price of the 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 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 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 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 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 be so far observed that become full transmitted to the price.

Latest War News.

The attempt by General Sherman to take Vicksburg was a failure, and he met with a disastrous repulse.—Our loss is reported at 600 killed, 1500 wounded, and 1000 missing.

At Galveston, Texas, the revoles of the price of the price of white papers and the present will b

#### We publish this document in full on our first page. It is a plain, business-like production, and presents a favorable exhibit of the condition and resources of the State.

# Governor Seymour's Message.

This great State paper has at length been published, and we regret this time. We shall have to content | Sanderson & Co."? ourselves for the present with giving an extract from the Message, which will serve to show its tenor and tone. The Empire State has thus spoken, through her Chief Magistrate, in | rat. Danton, Robespierre, and such like, bethunder tones to the National Ad- came the leaders of the republic; and, as ministration, and it will be well if its admonitions are heeded by Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. The day for trampling under foot the Constitution and laws of the country is well nigh past.

# Dr. Olds' Statement.

We direct the attention of our readers to the statement of Dr. Olds, of Ohio, published in another column in reference to his arrest and imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, by the Federal authorities at Washing-The indignities and sufferings he endured, without knowing to this day what his offence was, is enough to excite the indignation of every American citizen, no matter what are his political proclivities. It is a burning shame that such infamous

These party discussions are edious to the conduct should be tolerated in this heretofore free country, when a similar outrage would scarcely be attempted by any other government in Christendom.

To-day (Tuesday) the election of U. S. Senator comes off at Harrisburg. If all the members are present and there is no treachery, a sound Democrat will be elected to succeed Mr. Wilmot.

On Tuesday next a State Treas-

# urer will be elected.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized on Tuesday. The Senate elected the following officers :- George V. Lawrence, Speaker; Geo. W. Hammersly, Chief Clerk; William W. Watt, J. R. M'Afee, O. N. Warden and Wm. Huddleson, Transcribing Clerks; John | which is sure to set in irresistible and "terri-F. Cochran, Sergeant-at-Arms; James A. ble as an army with banners."-N. Y. Herald. Leech and Samuel Dickson, Assistant Sevgeant-at-Arms; John G. Martin, Doorkeeper John B. Hinds, David Hunsecker, Andrew J. Peters, John L. Work, Jacob Zimmerman and R. R. Marshall, Assistant Doorkeepers; Jos. Riblet, Messenger; Thomas Walker, Assistant Messenger; Capt. W. P. Brady, Libra-

rian-all Abolitionists. The following are the officers of the House of Representatives: -John Cessna, Speaker; Assistant Clerk; Wm. S. Ralston, Wm. Gregeant-at-Arms; Sebastian Sebar, Doorkeeper; to the pressure of the times, or gone James R. Templin, Messenger; A. J. Gerrit to "Davy Jones' Locker?" We son. Postmaster-all Democrats.

THE LEGISLATURE. Both branches of the Legislature organized on Tuesday. The Senate elected George V. LAWRENCE, of Beaver, Speaker, and George reply to an address of welcome from Judge Martin, Dr W. HAMERSLY, of Philadelphia, Clerk; the Olds made the following remarks: House, John Cessna, of Bedford, Speaker, and JACOB ZIEGLER, of Butler, Clerk. In the ormer, all the officers are of the Abolition tripe; in the House, all are Democrats.-Jpon taking their respective chairs, the Speakers delivered short addresses. The fol-

owing is Mr. Cessna's speech: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives I return o you my sincere and heartfelt chanks for the honor you have just conferred pon me. I am about to assume the discharge of the duties of presiding officer of your body, with a full sense of the many difficulties and beavy responsibilities attending the position. I pledge to you, one and all, my firm determination to perform those duties with strict impartiality, according to the unmost and impartiality. Without your aid and cordial and ability. Without your aid assistance success generous forbearance and assistance success with me will be impossible. These I earnestly invite at your hands. May I not confidently express the hope and belief that in the dis charge of our several duties all personal and I differences will be buried, and that all will be actuated by an honest determinaion to promote the welfare and prosperity of our noble State, and to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union of our beloved country, now distracted by an unjust but disstrous civil war. The session of the Legisature now about to commence may, and probably will be one of the most important ever assembled in this State. The eyes of our contituents and of the whole nation will be upon us. Pennsylvania contains within herself all he resources of a great and powerful nation. She is to-day almost equal in population, and in all the elements of strength, to the whole nation in the days of its infancy. The con-

ervatism and patriotism of her people have at all times had an important and controlling influence in moulding the public sentiment of our nation. May we not reasonably hope that in this hour of our trouble and national peril the conservative views of our people, sustained and supported by the wise and patriotic action of their Representatives, may go far to allay

No fears now of prison walls, and dungeon bolts and bars, for the people have spoken in tones of thunder to those that ruled us with an iron hand. This beautiful and costly ser vice is not intended to make you richer in this world's goods: it has a value far beyond all it an expression of approval of your husband's steady and unfaltering opposition to all inroads upon the Constitution of our country.

What does the pure and immaculate Editor that its extreme length prevents its of the Express think of this treatment publication entire in our paper at of one of the firm of "SEYMOUR, HEGHES.

# STEVENS, THE USED UP RADICAL.

The first French republic was extinguished in blood, anarchy and confusion, because a few wicked, foolish men rose to power. Mathey had none of the attributes befitting the stations chance had flung them into, they killed the newhorn government and themselves by mad excesses. We have several such by mad excesses. We have several such characters in our midst, who, if left alone to do the will of their disordered fancies, would bring speedy ruin upon this country.

Prominent among these stands Stevens. negro-worshipper, of Pennsylvania, whose present purpose seems to be the introduction of ill feeling and discord in Congress. We understand the man's great annoyance at the late successes of the great conservative party, these sucesses reducing such as himself to a condition far from comfortable or promising: but we neither understand nor approve of his recent demonstrations in the House of Representatives. We should judge from the tone of his remarks that he was an aspirant for the high office of chief engineer of the steam guillotine department. Any future attempt on his part to breed a riot in Congress should be sternly repressed. Loval citizens must be secured against his unwarrantable attacks .-The outcries of such fanatics as himself will whole country, and disgrace our legislative halls. At this crisis in our fate all petty questions, all personal annoyances or recriminations, must cease in Congress, which at this moment should be sacred to all parties.—

N. V. Hearld.

and disgrace our legislative factors with my fellow fishers.—

Such. my friends, is a plain statement of the manner of warrest, and the treatment received during the twenty two days of my solitary confinement. If it affords any gratification to those Republicans who caused my arrest, they are welcome to it. Their time will come some day. whole country, and disgrace our legislative halls. At this crisis in our fate all petty questions, all personal annoyances or recrim this moment should be sacred to all parties .-

## THE RAGE OF SPECULATION. The enormous issue of paper money deter-

mined upon, amounting, it appears, to some fifteen hundred millions of dollars within a few months, will set speculation affast to such matter what the article may be. Let every man buy. But beware of the coming crash; it will be sudden as a thief in the night. At the end of this war, which will perhaps close up more rapidly than any person at present agines, those who have not their accounts all square and are not on their guard will be surprised like McCook at Murfreesboro, and they will be ruined by the terrible revulsion

Hon. James A. Bayard has been re-elected to the U.S. Senate by the Legislature of Delaware.

What has become of Col. ALEXANDER'S excellent paper, the ALEXANDER'S excellent paper, the interference of others with the Clarion Democrat? We believe we rights of the Government, which relies upon of Representatives:—John Cessna, Speaker; have not seen a copy of it for the Jacob Zeigler, Chief Clerk; R. Milton Speer, last two months. The Colonel himself is not defunct, for he is at gory, A. J. Sanderson, Hiram C. Keyser, present a member of the Legisla- a large number of political prisoners confined Transcribing Clerks: Benjamin F Kelly Sar, thre: but has his paper succumbed by Gen. Butler, on condition of their giving

hope not.

### DR. EDSON B. OLDS AT HOME. We have heretofore stated the fact that Dr. Olds, a men ber elect of the Ohio Legislature, had arrived at his home after an incarceration of some months in Fort Lefayette. In

Mr. Martin: I thank you, and through you all this vas My. Marin: I thank you, and through you all this wate multitude of my friends and fellow citizens, for this most cordial reception upon my return from imprisonment. I do not misunderstand the joy that now warms your hearts and beams upon your countenance. It is not merely upon your countenance. It is not merely that a fellow-citizen is returning to the society of his friends and the bosom of his family. It is something deeper, and broader than all this. It is because, in my restoration to liberty; you have a quare guarantee that the reign of terror in this country is coming to an end, and the keys of the American Bastiles are being, by the omnipotent voice of the people, wrested from the hands of the Jacobian now in power, and held up to the gaze of the Dantoes, Murats and Robespieres of his Administration as a warning to them of their approaching doom.

held up to the gaze of the Dantous, Murats and Robes pieres of this Administration as a warning to them of their approaching doom.

You rejoice, because in my restoration you have made an advance toward, the re-establishment of constitutional liberty. You rejoice because in my release you feel renewed confidence in your own freedom; you rejoice, because you feel once more secure in your persons, your houses and your property; you rejoice, because in my release you feel once more secure in your persons, your houses and your property; you rejoice, because in my release you have a guarantee that you, yourselves, will no longer be subjected to the worse than star chamber despotism of Charles I. of England. You rejoice, my friends, because you expect on this occasion to hear from one in whom you have confidence, one who knows, by personal experience, some of the horrors seen and feit in the secret chambers of the Amelican Inquisition.

That i may not be misrepresented by such Republicans as have here ofore shown such willingness to faisfig any remark of mine, contrary to my usual practice I have redued to writing all I intend to say on this occasion. Lend me, therefore, you paient attention.

On the 12th of August last, after ten o'clock at night, my house was furcibly entered by three Government ruffians, who with violence seized my person, and holding a revolver at my head, demanded my surrender.

During the time they were making such repeated and violent efforts to burst open my door, they gave me no intimation that they were Government officers, or that they had any Government authority for my arrest. They came like seasasins and robbers, and had not been informed by the boastings of certain Republicans that affidavits designed to cause my arrest had been forwarded to the War Department, I shoull most undoutt-diybrave taken these Government ruffians for ruidinght robbers.

When, after my capture, I demanded to know by what authority they had thus selical my person, they very gramb ingly informed me that I had no

directed to W. H. Scott, and commissioned him to take with him one as-islant, and proceed to Lancaster, Ohio, and arrest Edsun B. Olds and to convex him to New York and delive, thim to the commanding officer of Fort Lafayette; and that if he was resisted in the execution of the order, he was directed to call upon G vernor Tod, of Ohio, for such assistance as might be necessary.

The order contained to infination of the "nature and cause" of the accusation against me; indeed, it charged me with the commission of no offsees whatever; and when demanded if my control to know what were the charges

Manuscape and the men on board were killed or taken prisoners. Commodore Renshaw blow up the flag-ship Westfield, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the rebels.—He and his Lieutenant were both killed, and only eight of the men wounded.

Governor Curtin's Message.

We publish this document.

Was presented to the proposed at 600 killed, and only eight of the men wounded.

Governor Curtin's Message.

We publish this document.

We publish this document.

Was published the substance of the first publish the date of the first published the first published

alive.

It anything could add to the crucity inflicted upon moduring these long days and ni.hts of my si-kness and siffering, it was the retural of the pommandant to allow me the use of a fible. Day after day I begged the sergeant to provide one for me. Ils a constantanewer was: "The commanding officer says you than't have one." I begged him to remind the commanding officer that wellived in a Christian, and not a condemned from. Still the answer was: "The commanding officer says you shan't have one, and you need to task any more?" and it was not until after sixteen days of such more than leathenish treatment that Colanel Burke. of Fort Hamilton, upon the importantly officer of my son, sent an order to the commandant of Fort Lafayette to let me have a Bible.

It was upon the sixteenth day of my lonely imprisonment that my son, upon an order of the Secretary of War, was printful to see me, not in lonely cell, but in the commandant's room and tree-nee. It was with much difficult, that, wen at that time, I was able to wask from my cell to the commandant's room. This was the first time during my imprisoness he had carefully avoided my dungeon. No kindly message of inquiry as to my wants and condition had ever reached me from him. I selzed upon this opportunity to let him know that I was a human belong, and as such was entitled to humane treatment; that such a thing as refusing a prisoner a Bible was unknown to say civilized command." His answer was that he was not per mitted, under his orders, to let me have one.

I had great reson to be thankful that my son's visit gave me an opportunity to dee the commandant, for fom that time, although kept in selicary confinement, my condition was made more comfartable. A better mattress was put upon my bed, occasionally a raw onion or a tomato was added to my dinner, and twice, I believe some pixhel bear here occided as me. Ass so as as he learned how I had been treated, he returned immediately to Washington, only with the assistance of term know that had been treated, he retur

from Scoretary Stanton for my release from some any con-finement, and that I should have all the privileges accorded to other prisoners. And thus, after twenty-two days of the loathsome and worse than heathenish treatment, my dungeon door was unlocked, and I was permitted to hold

# A GOOD DEED.

Gen. Banks has rescinded Gen. Butler's order closing certain churches in New Orleans on account of the omission of their ministers to pray for the President of the United

States. Gen. Banks savs: When the head of the State is also head an extent as never was witnessed before. In of the church, an omission like that referred a very short time gold will go up to fifty or sixty per cent. There will be a speculation thority, but the Covernment here does not in stock and all sorts of things and fortunes will be made. Now is the time to buy, no does not seem to require a continued intermeter what the trial of the covernment to the covernment vention of military authority. therefore, provisionally rescinded, and the churches will be opened as heretofore on the after Christmas Day. This decision is based upon the negative character of the offence charged.

The Commanding General desires it to be understood, however, that Clergymen are subject to the restrictions imposed upon all other men. They well know the extent of their privileges. No appeal to the passions or prejudices of the people, or to excite hostility to the Government, whether in the form of prayer, exhortation, counsel or ser mon, norany offensive demonstration, whether open or covert, can be allowed. As public teachers, ministers should give some guaranty of their purpose to the public.

The Commanding General is indisposed to interfere with the rights of others, or to subits justice and power, and not upon the consent of its opponents for the success of its

Gen. Banks has also ordered the release of parole not to commit any act of hostility to the United States, or render any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, during

the existing war.

### LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 8th OF JANUARY AT LITIZ. Thursday last, the 8th of January, 1863 wan song be remembered by the Democracy of Lifts and the surrounding country. It was commemorated by then with a Jubilee at Lichtenthaler's Ho'el; This Jubilee had been noticed two or three times proviously in the columns of The Intelligencer, but its gjorious success far excelled the most avaguine anticipations of all who had the extreme pleasure of being participants.

The delegation from this city, left Capt. Bilchenderfe's Hotel, corner North Queen and Walnutz freets, in con-lumns and carriages. at ALL Wolcet. P. Man and Activity

the Band, playing several spirited airs, marched down to Rauch & Tehudy's Salcon, where they with a large number of others were "tiken in and done for" in handsome style to Drck Tehudy's Salcon, where they with a large number of others were "tiken in and done for" in handsome style to Drck Tehudy's Salcon, where the evening's entertainment took place. And here a most beautiful sight met the eyes of the perticipants. Suspended from the ceiling were \$1 colored glass lamps made in the shape of stars, each one being lighted. At the west end of the room was a fine portrain of Jackson, pinted from life, and belonging to Mrs. Glo. B. Poetza, of this city, and at the ride one of Warmkoton, both surrounded with fings and wreaths. At the east end was a large stuffed segle, with a number of small flags projecting from its taions. Above was beautiful banner and vreath. At the side, also, was a beautiful sanner, belonging to the Demorracy of Warwick, and having inscribed thereon the words, "From my soul I respect the laboring man," taken from a speech of ex-President Buckstan while a U. S. Senstor. The walls of the room were festooned with evergreens and draped with flags.—

The whole effect of these decorations was very flow.

Two long tables were spread in the dining suboun, and a third one in a temporary room erected for the occasion.—
Mayor Sandenson presided at the head of the principal table, and on his right were seated Gen. Whilliak H. Millers, member of Congress elect from the Daughin district, Earl, and others.

Before commencing the repast, to which about 150 persons ast down, the Divine blessing was loveked by Rev. Mr. Beckies, who also feelingly alluded to the distressed condition of the country, and prayed or a restoration for pasce and the Union. At the conclusion of the prayer, the Band struck up the "Days of Anid Lung Sype", and the company set to work on she good thines, under which, speaking in epicurean parlance, the tables fairly ground. During the repast the Band discoursed some of their finest music m

those now in power.

4 The Union sit was—the Constitution as it is.

5. The Pennsylvania Volunteers. Surpassed by none in bravery. May they soon return to participate in the blessines of a restored Union.

6. Horatto Seymour, of New York. The bold and fearless advocate of Constitutional rights. The right man in the right place.

right place.
7. General George B. McClellan. The Napoleon of the ar. B. The Press. May its freedom be forever untrammeled

stitution and the Laws.

11. The Commissioners of Lancaster County. Their lib12. The Laws of the families of our absent soldiers;
will ever be bold in grateful remembrance.
12. The Laddes. Ged bless them. They are for Union—

to a man.

13. Our worthy Host and Hostess. Their good fare and splendid entertainment have made us too full for otter-

spirulid entertainment have made us too full for utterance.

The reading of the toasts was frequently interrupted with cheers and applaure. They were also intersperred with appropriate music by the Band.

Gen. W.M. H. Shiller, of Harrisburg, was then toasted, and called upon to respond. Upon rising to do so, he was greeted with three rousing cheers. Gen. M. made a bold and fearlies speech, just such an one as was expected from the man who bearded the lion of Abolitionism in his den in the strong district of Dauphin and defeated him. He referred to the condition of the country in thrillingly appropriate and eloquent language, and his scathing denuciaitered to the condition of the country in thrillingly appropriate and elequent language, and his scathing demundations of the inhedility and corruption of the Lincoln Administration were received with luteuse satisfaction. Illis allusions to Gen. McClellan and Gov. Seymour created tu multioous applause. He spoke in fitting terms of the brilliant future of the great Dem creatic party, and concludabis masterly speech by proposing the health of Benyamis Kreiters, as veteran of 80 years, and the partiarch of the Democracy of Old Warwick. The toast was drank transland, and three hearty cheers were given for Gen. Millers and three for Mr. Kreiter. At the conclusion of the General's remarks the Band struck up "Yankee Doddle".

Sanuel H. Reynolds, Eq. of this city, was then called for, and on rising to respond was greeted with great applause. Always eloquent and entertaining, wa think our friend Reynolds was never so much so as on this occasion. He was bold, pointed and truly eloquent in his remarks, which created the liveliest enthusiasm in the assemblage. His percention to the fig of our country was one of the Carbon Control of the General Carbon.

taken from me whoo I was searched. Agin and again I be gred for the little bit of opinum to relive me suffering which had been t ken from my pocket with my other medicine, but all in vain.

After ten days of such treatment and such suffering late one night the except of the guard brought me some medicine, which, he informed me, the surgeon at Pert Hamiton had sent ms. This surgeon knew nothing about my case, having never seen no, or been informed by me or my condition. With no light in my cell, with no one to give me even a drink of my rain water, you can will imagine that I would not take the medicine. I did not know but that my jallors designed to poison me. Their previous treatment to iffide seen an opinion. I roade up my mind that, if I died in Port Lafaystte, I would do natural death, unless, indeed, Lincoln ordered me to be tried by a drum-head court martial and shot, which I felt he had just as much right to do as he had to arrest and imprisen me in the main er he had done. Under such restaunt, and by this time, you may well imagine had had et a "big man" on me, and this, I think, help d to sake my life; if or the fruth is I hed gut to be too mad of the main er he had done. Under such restaunt, and by this time, you may well imagine had had; a "big man" on me, and this, I think, help d to sake my life; if or the fruth is I hed gut to be no mad of the main er he had done. Under such restaunt, and by this time, you may well imagine had had; a "big man" on me, and this, I think, help d to sake my life; if or the fruth is I hed gut to be no mad of the main er he had done. Under such restaunts and by this time, you may well imagine had had; a "big man" on me, and this, I think, help d to sake my life; if or the fruth is I hed gut to be no mad and careworn." The one of the sake my life; if or the fruth is I hed gut to be no mad in careworn." The only wonder is that he found me allow the sake and the sake and the sake and careworn. The only had been the sake and careworn. The only had been the sake and careworn

GEN. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.—We learn with great pleasure that the President has sent to the U. S. Senate the Lame of our gallant townems, Col. Harry HAMBRIGHT, for promotion to a Brigadier Generalship. Justice is at last being dure to this brave and accomplished officer. We tender our congratulations to the General.

PROSECUTED FOR INTIMIDATING VOTERS .-We understand a presecution has been instituted before one of the Aldermen of this city against a wealthy from-master, of the northeastern section of the county, by two laboring men, for threatening to discharge them if they voted the Democrate ticket at the October election, and voted the Democratic ticket at the October election, and having resculty carried out, his threat because they did so. We do not wish to prejudge the case, but although in a Republican county, we hope a Republican court and jury will see that justice is done if the charge be true. The penalty for intimidating voters from exercising their richt suffrage is very heavy, being attended with flue and im-

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS AT MURFREES-THE PENNSTLVANIA TROOPS AT MURREESnoso—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press in
Rosecrans' Army, under date of January 9, telegraphs
some matter relating to the Pennsylvania troops in the
late battle, in which he gets things considerably "mixed
up" Ho designates Col. Hambright's Regiment as the 77th,
and Eays that there were 300 hundred killed, wounded and
missing in the regiment. The 79th, which he piaces in the
reserve, lost only four killed and eleven wounded, not
having been engaged during the heaviest fighting. We
think he is right in his numbers of the regiments, but
makes a mistake in using Col. Hambright's name in connection with the 77th. That it was the latter regiment
which suffered so severely we are confident from the lact
that its commanding officer, Lieut Col. Housum was
killed, while we have no revort of any prominent officer
being killed in the 79th. We may asiely soy, therefore,
that the 79th has made infortunate escape. We make this bing killed in the 19th. We may saiely say, therefore, that the 19th has under fortunate escape. We make this statement lest some who have friends in the 19th may be unnecessarily distressed on account of the reports of the Press. If the loss reported in the 7th by the Prest correspondent is correct, namely 300 killed, wounded and missing, the regiment must have been very nearly annihitated, as private information in our pressession received before the battle, gave the strength of the regiment as not quite four hundred, over a hundred of whom were from this city and county. We look with much suriety for a fall list of casualties in the 7th, and hope that complete returns will materially reduce the number given.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING .- There was a large DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Inere was a large gathering of the Democracy at Penningtonville, Obester co., on Friday, Jan. 2. It was a spontaneous gathering of at least 500 persóns. D D Swift, of Fulton, Lancaster co., was called to the chair, and Rob't Hogg, Issac Wilsen, Samil Whisen, Dr. Sam'l Pox, Issar Walker, Issac Montgomery and Dan'l Lefevre appointed Vice Presidents, and Edwin Garrett, Simeon W. Swisber and Jas. McCullough, Secretaries. The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Issac Waker, Ww. N. Galbrath. Dr. J. M. Zeil, John Moderwell, John Twaddell, Andrew Stewart, who reported the following:

on Resolutions: Assau was as a constraint of the M. Zeil, John Moderwell, John Twaddell, Andrew Stewart, who reported the following:

\*\*Resolved.\*\* That the Democracy of Lancaster and Chester counties disapprove of the inauguration of the present civil war, and that the people at the late elections in the North have put their seal of condemnation on the policy of the present Administration.

\*\*Resolved.\*\* That we view with abhorrence the diabolical measures intended to be brought about by the canacipation proclamation of Abe Line in—of a revile insurrection of the slares, and the massacre of helpless women and children, who, though separated from us by the sad condition of our country, are still within the pale of humanity.

We, therefore, respectfully, yet earnestly, invite the propiet of all the States of the Union to co-operate with us in an endesvor to being about a peaceful reconciliation and settlement of our difficulties by means of a National Convention of all the States. ple of all the man endeavor to being about a parameter settlement of our difficulties by means of a National Settlement of our difficulties by means of a National Vention of all the States.

The meeting was addressed by R. E. Monaghan and J. W. F. Swift The resolutions were reported by Mr. Twaddeldell.—West Chester Jeffersonian.

ESCAPE.—Yester

COLLISION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Y cester-day afternoon the driver of an omnibus, belonging to Mr. George Rees, when crossing the railroad in West Walnut street, had his omnibus made a complete week of by being stuck by the engine of the Fast Line going west. The driver was thrown out and somewhat injured, but lest evening it was not supposed that his injuries were of a serious nature. One of the horses was badly hurt, and it is the injuries are such as will until him for evening it was not supposed that his inflates were of a serious nature. One of the horses was badly hurt, and it is feared that the injuries are such as will unfit him for use hereafter. The omnibus is literally "mashed up," and that the driver escaped with his life may really be looked upon as miracolous. Several accidents of the same nature have happened in that neighborhood lately, and persons driving along either Walnut or Prince streets should be vary careful when they approach, the railroad, as it is difficult to notice approaching trains, and especially those from the essiward.—Thursday's Inguirer.

### PROMOTED .- Capt. CHARLES H. Poor, of the .8. Navy, recently of this city, has been promoted to the nk of Commodore. This is a high and deserved tribute, his efficiency and worth as a man and officer. His pro-otion is hailed with much satisfaction by his host of

In MENORIAN .- Among the gallant soldiers

in MENORIAM.—Atmong the gallant soldiers who fell in the battle of Frederickburg, Va., was Joseph Speaker, of this city. He was a private in Co. K., Captain Colline, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves. Lieut, John L. Wright commending the company temporarily, in a latter communicating his death to his brother, Mr. Emanuel Speaker, says: "We all feel that we have lost a good and brave comrade, who always did his duty, no matter what the dauger might be. He was distinguished for his galland bravery whenever he met the ensury. He was a kind and accommodating soldier, having a kind word and good deed for all. I, as well as the most of the company, deeply sympathics with his bereaved parints, and know that they have lost a good as n and brother, as we have a brave sol dier." He died and 12 years. He died age 1 28 years.
"He fills a soldier's grave.

Fell o'er the grave of one so dear, None bent his wasting form above, Save the young comrades of his love; And who can tell, as glazed that eye, His depth of mental agony."

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0.	PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.	
d		
0-	BENATE. New members marked with a star.	
be		15th—Daurhin and Lebanon.
er,	Jeremiah Nichole, A.	Amos R. Boughter, A.
n-	Jacob Ridgway, A.	16th-Lancaster.
he	C M. Donevan, D.	Wm. Hamilton, A.
₽.	George Connell, A.	John A. Hiestand, A.
ш	2d-Chester and Delaware.	17th-York.
-	Jacob S. Serrill, A.	A. Heistand Glatz, D.
	3d-Montgomery.	18th-Adams, Franklin and
8	John C. Smith, D.	Fulton.
al	4th—Bucks	*Wm. McSherry, D.
	Willim Kinsey, D.	19th-Somerset, Bedford and
IL- ct.	oth-Lehigh and North-	Huntingdon.
ni-	ampton.	*Alex Stutzman, A.
ER,	George W. Stein, D.	20th-Blair, Cambria and
08,	6th-Berks.	Clearfield.
F.	Hiester Clymer, D.	*W. A. Wallace, D.
	7th-Schuyiki'l Bernard Reilly, D.	21st-Indiana and Arm-
50		22d-Westmoreland and Fay-
ed	and Wayne.	ette.
he	Heury S. Mott, D.	Fmith Fuller, A.
to-	9th-Bra ford Susanehan-	23d-Washington and
þе	ns, Sullivan and Wy-	
٠,"	oming	Geo V. Lawrence, A.
ler	*William J. Turrell, A.	24th-Allegheny.
rly	10th-Luz-rne.	John P. Penny, A.
of	*Jasper B Stark, D.	*J L. Graham, A.
	11th-Tiogs, Potter, McKean	25th-Beaver and Butler.
٠r-	and Warren.	*C. C. McCandles, A.
M.	*F. Smith, A.	26th-Lawrence, Mercer and
nd	12th-Clinton, Lycoming,	Venaugo.
ıts,	Centre and Union.	James II. Robinson, A.
	Henry Johnson, A.	27th-Erie and Crawford.
he	13th-Snyder, Northumber-	Morrow B. Lowry, A.
eri.		28th-Clarion. Jefferson, For-
	lumbia.	est and Elk.
ar-	Frank Round, A.	Chas. L. Lamberton, D.

Perry and Mifflin.

\*George H. Bucher, D.

BECAPITULATION Atolitionists.

Abolition majority HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Phil delphia.
William Foster, A.
Thomas J. Barger, E.
Samuel Josaphs, D.
S. C. Thompson, D. Lancaster.
Benjamin Champneys, A.
H. O. Lehman, A.
Nathaniel Mayer, A.
Dr. H. B. Bowwan, A. Joseph Dellone, D.
A. C. Ramsey, D.
Cumberland.
J. P. Rhoade, D. 8 L Pancoast, A. Jas. W. Hopkins, Luke V. Sutphin, Francis McManus, Jonathan Jacoby, D. Bedford. Chalkley Harvey, A. John Cessna, D.
Somerset.
C. Musselman, A.
Huntingdon. Huntingdon.
A. W. Benedict, A.
Blair.
R. A. McMurtrie, A.
Cambria.
Cyrus L. Pershing, D.
Indiana.
Indiana. W. Hustin, A. rmstrong and land

Jas. A. McCullough, D. Samuel Wakefield, D. Richard Graham, D. Fayette. Daniel Kaine, D. Daniel Kaine, D.
Greene,
Dr. Patton, D.
Washington,
Wm. Hopkins, D.
William Gienn, D.
Allegheny,
P. C. Sbannon, A.
A. Slack, A.
A.

Eutler.
H. W. Grant, A.
H. C. McCoy, A.
Mercer and Venango.
James C. Brown, A.
M. C. Beche, A.
Clarion and Forest.
W. T. Alexander, D.
J. fferson, Clearfield, McKean Dr. C. K. Early, D.
J. C. Bover D

J. C. Bover, D.
Granfurd and Warron,
H. C. Johnson, A.
W. D. Brown, A.
Frie,
JLO P. Vincent, A.
E. W. Twitchell, A.
Potter and Tloga,
A. J. Armstond, A.
C. A. Brown, A.
Perry, John A. Magee, D RECAPITULATION. Democratic majority

# Democratic majority

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. The Hartford (Conn.) Times remarks that while Mr. Lincoln is good authority on the subject of population and negro emanci pation, and his word is not destitute of weight in the decision of those intricate problems that relate to the comparative difficulty of naving a large sum or a larger one, he is not so happy in his theory that the Union existed prior to the States," and adds: But when the President steps entirely out

of his chosen sphere of usefulness, and under-

takes to pronounce authoritatively on military questions, the exhibition which he then makes a more neculiar than creditable. His address to Gen. Burnside's army is not calculated to mpress either the soldiers or the public with his military wisdom. It will certainly fail to convince the army that the disastrous attack on the Confederate entrenchments at Freder icksburg "was not an error," even though this assertion is officially made by Abraham Lincoln: nor will the President's declaration satisfy the public that the costly failure was the result of an "accident." The soldiers and their officers know better from their own observation and experience; and the country knows better. Gen. Hooker declared in advance that the attempt would be fatal. Gen. Burnside himself, while attributing the failure to the culpable delay at Washington in sending on the pontoons, also testifies that for this fatal delay, Gen. Halleck and Gen. Meigs are in his opinion, exclusively responsible. had been driven into the rash enterprise, while the necessary means for its success were not provided : and he fastens the responsibility on he authorities at Washington. How, then, can Mr. Lincoln presume to say to the soldiers and the American people that the fool hards and fatal effort was "not an error," and that t only failed through "accident?" Such a declaration is no better than an insult to the soldiers, for they know-bitterly know-that it is untrue. Nor is such an assurance at all complimentary to the intelligence of the public. who, it would seem, were expected o receive and accent it.

The New York Post warns the President aginst the incessant blundering of his Cabinet, and asks:

How long is such intolerable and wicked blundering to continue? What does the President wait for? We bear that a great, a horrible crime has been committed; we do not hear that those guilty of it are under arrest; we do not hear even that they are to be removed from the places of trust which they have shown themselves so incapable to fill.-What does the President wait for? He know who was in fault; he knows whose ignorance or incapacity, or treason it was which has brought this needless shame or sorrow upon the American people. Let him do his duty and that at once; let him show the people who look to him, that he conceals nothing, that he protects no guilt, that he favors no incapacity, that he stands between no criminal and instice.

of Representatives at Washington, remarked:
"The House, this afternoon, voted down the resolution of inquiry as to the cost of the contraband business Carolina. I assert here that the report of the quartermaster at Beaufort, South Carolina, will show that, for the month of September, four general superintendents received \$150 per month, and sixty four other superintendents received \$50 per month, for taking care of ninety three negroes!
This report shows \$3,800 per month, being at the rate of \$45,000 per annum for the care of ninety-three big and little, male and female, for such a service. But we western farmer

#### THE MESSAGE OF GOV. SEYMOUR. ALBANY, January 7.

Governor Seymour sent in his message to the Legislature to-day. On the subject of national affairs, he's ys:

"Not only is the national life at stake, but

every personal, every family, every sacred in terest involved. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down the free expression of public opinion. Affrighted subject, and not the cause of the controversy. We are to lock for the causes of the war in the pervading disregard of the obligations of the laws and constitutions, disrespect for the constituted authorities, and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in two the Atlantic States-the two extremes of our country. There is no honest statement of our difficulties, which does not teach that our people must reform themselves as well as the cond ot of the Government and the policy of our rulers. It is not too late to save our country, if we will enter upon the sacred duty in the right way. Where it is the right of our Government to decide upon meas ures and policy, it is our duty to obey and give a ready support to their decisions. This

s the vital maxim of liberty. This war should have been averted before its floodgates were opened. The Administration could not grasp its dimensions, nor control its sweep. The Government was borne along with the current, and struggled, as best it could, with the resist Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence, we has strengthened the hopes of rebellion. It has are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors weakened the confidence of loyal States. It in conduct or policy. But while we concede touds to destroy the value of our Government all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to in the minds of our people. It leads to disadopt errors nor sanction violations of princi-The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment must make us more vigilant to guard against their influences.'

The Governor urges that economy and integrity in the administration of affairs are vital in periods of war. He says meddling and intrigues have thwarted and paralyzed the valor of our soldiers and skill of our Genies a theory which exalts the military power erals, within the influence of the capital, while of the President above his civil and constituour armies have gained victories in fields tional rights. It asserts that he may in his

STATE RIGHTS. Not only must the National Constitution be country.

beld inviolate, but the rights of the States country.

There is little to fear in periods. Not only must the National Constitution be are differences of opinion as to the dividing line between State and National jurisdiction, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdiction, each covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare. A con-solidated Government in this vast country mockery. If it has not the authority to keep would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignties of cannot retain States within the Union.—
the States, except as they are limited by the Those who hold that there is no sanctity in Constitution, can never be given up. Without the Constitution, must equally hold that there them our Government cannot stand. It was is no guilt in the rebellion, made and it can be changed by State agency.

We cannot be silent and allow these prac-This is shown by the following provisions of the instrument itself.

"The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to the establishment liberties. They hold out to the executive of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." Again, three-fourths of the States can add

to or take away from the powers of the General Government, by demanding a Convention in which amendments can be proposed, which, if ratified by three-fourths of the States, be come parts of the Constitution. While they can thus take away or add to

its power, the General Government can in no way touch one right of the States or invade or ambition, or personal or political resenttheir jurisdiction. The obligations which rest upon the States to respect the Constitution, laws and authorities of the General Government, also demand It makes the restoration of peace the abdica-

for the good order of society, the security of then Predamative is impelitic, unjust life and property, the protection of our homes, and unconstitutional, calculated to create and all that is nearest and dearest to us, in many harriers to the restoration of the Union, the relations, duties and actions of life. It is and to be misconstrued by the world as an alike the foundations of State and National posed and which will be effectively resisted. Government, by breaking up the social system. The Union, he says, will be restored by the home laws are not respected, the general authority will not be regarded.

Our people have therefore viewed with of officials, which violate every principle of the President has powers, as commander in chief of our armies, which authorize him to declare martial law, not only within the sphere hostile movements, where other law cannot be enforced, but also over our whole land. That at his pleasure he can disregard not only clothed with power not only to act as spies and informers, but also, without due process of law, to seize and imprison our citizens, and carry them beyond the limits of the State, to hold them in prisons without a hearing or a knowledge of the offences with which they are Not only the passions and prejudiess of these inferior agents lead them to nots of tyranny, but their interests are advanced and their positions secured by promoting discontent and discord. Even to ask the aid of counsel has been held to be an offence. It has een well said that "to be arrested fer one knows not what: to be confined, no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by a law nowhere known or established; or to linger out life in a cell without trial, presents a body of tyranny which can-not be enlarged."

The suppression of journals and the im-

prisonment of persons have been glaringly partisan, allowing to some the utmost licentiousness of criticism, and punishing others for the fair exercise of the right of discussion. Conscious of these gross abuses, an attempt has been made to shield the violators of law and suppress inquiry into their motives and conduct. This attempt will fail. Unconstitutional acts cannot be shielded by unconstithe guilty, while they will bring a just condemnation upon those who try to pervert the powers of legislation to the purposes of oppression. To justify such action by prece dents drawn from the practice of governments where there is no restraint upon legislative power, will be of no avail under our which restrains the Government and protects the citizens by written constitutions.

I shall not inquire what rights States in rebellion have forfeited, but I deny that this citizens of loyal States. I denounce the doc-trine that civil war in the South takes away from the loyal North the benefits of one printion to see that the laws are enforced. I shall | the Constitution and the Union. But

admonished that it is their duty to take care ties are imprisoned nor carried by force beyond their limits, without due process of legal au thority. The removal to England of persons their witnesses and means of defence, was one of the acts of tyranny for which we asserted our independence. The abduction of citizens aundreds of miles to distant prisons in other States or Territories, is an outrage of the same he Patriot and Union. character upon every principle of right and

The General Government has ample powers to establish courts, to appoint officers to ar-rest, and commissioners to hear complaints, and to imprison upon reasonable grounds of suspicion. It has a judicial system, in full and undisturbed operation. Its own courts, held at convenient points in this and other loyal States, are open for the hearing of all that an express from Monterey brings news WHAT IT COSTS TO SUPERINTEND CONTRA BANDS.—Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the course of his recent scathing and able speech in the House f those in power.

Government is not strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic exertion of those which are incontestible. The former course never fails produce discord, suspicion and distrust, while ty miles distant. the latter inspires respect and confidence.

This loyal State, whose laws, whose courts,

marked and public contempt, and whose social order and sacred rights have been violated, was at that very time sending forth great armies to protect the National Capital, and to of intervence of a friend descent." A save the National officials from flight or cap-thousand dollars per year would astonish a ture. It was while the arms of New York thus sheltered them against rebellion, that, are refused all information as to this and all without consultation with its chief magistrate, a subordinate dengriment at Washington in-

sulted our people and invaded our rights .-Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New York, at its late election,

solemnly protested. The submission of our people to these shuses, for a time only, was mistaken at home and abroad for an indifference to their liherties. But it was only in a spirit of respect for our institutions that they waited until they could express their will in the manner free expression of public opinion. Affrighted at the ruin the y have wrought, the authors of cur calamities of the North and South insist that this war has been caused by the unavoid-fusion of civil war, they calmly sat in judgetimes that the confidence of the North and South insist that this war has been caused by the unavoid-fusion of civil war, they calmly sat in judgetimes that the confidence of the North and South insist that the war has been caused by the unavoid-fusion of civil war, they calmly sat in judgetimes the confidence of the North and South insist the latter of the North and South insist the North and South able contest about slavery. This has been the ment upon the administration, voting against its candidates. Nor was this the only striking proof of respect for the Constitution. The minority, of nearly equal numbers, yielded to this decision without resistance, although the canvass was animated by strong partisan ex-citements. This calm assertion of rights, and this honorable submission to the verdict of the ballot-box, vindicated at once the character of our people and the stability of our institutions. Had the secessionists of the South thus yielded to constitutional decisions, they would have saved themselves and our country from the horrors of this war, and they would have found the same remedy for every wrong and danger.

MARTIAL LAW. The claim of power under martial law is not only destructive of the rights of States, but it overthrows the legislative and judicial departments of the General Government. It serts for the President more power as the head of the army, than as a representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. It

united and invigorated the South. If there is a necessity which justifies that policy, let us openly and honestly say there s a necessity which justifies a revolution .-But this pretension is not put forth as a necessity which overlaps for a time all restraints. and which is justified by a great exigency; it the State and National Constitutions by draw-

of peace and prosperity. If we are not protroted when there are popular excitements and convulsions, our Government is a failure. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the courts and the restraints of the Executive within its restraints

tices to become precedents. They are as much in violation of our Constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war. They offer despotic power as a price for preventing peace. They are inducements to each administration to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law. by declaring that the condition of war removes all constitutional restraints. They call principled men, who find in the wreck of their country the opportunity to gratify the avarios ambition of an Administration antagonistic to the interest and happiness of the people. that the General Government shall show equal tion of more than regal authority in the bands respect for the rights and constituted authori- of those to whom is confided the government

To State legislation and authorities, we look He declares that the President's Emancipalangerous and demoralizing to show contempt abandonment of the hope of restoring it-a for State authorities and laws. It undermines result to which New York is unalterably op-Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent pas-

sions which control at the extremes.

Those of the Central Slave States, which alarm, practices and pretensions on the part rejected the collinance of secession, which ecugnt good order, of civil liberty, and of constitu-tional law. It is claimed that, in time of war, mising policy, must be brought back. The mising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will be only the work of time, with such an exertion o power as can be nut forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers, nor exthe statutes of Congress, but the decisions of haust the earnings of labor by war, for unthe National Judiciary. That in loyal States certain ends or to carry out vague theories of the least intelligent class of officials may be extermination-means not only destructive of lives and property in the South, but also a waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of the armed power must be ac-companied by a firm and conciliatory policy, to restore the Union with the least

injury to both sections The Governor concludes:—"At this mo-ment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our army in the field must be supported tional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to. circumstances can a division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion conceded. of power. We will use every policy of con-ciliation. We will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor. guarantee them every right, every considera-tion demanded by the Constitution and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country. But we can never volun-tarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States or the destruction of the Constitution.

# A NICE SPECULATION.

It is said that the select few in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, whom the adtutional laws. Such attempts will not save ministration has chosen as the special recipients of its choicest favors, realized the snug little sum of \$700,000 or \$800,000 by being apprised, a little in advance of the rest of mankind, that Mr. Secretary Chase intended to pay the \$5,000,000 due this month in specie. Under the impression generally prevailing that the payment would be made in paper, they hought up the government bonds at a low figure. These fellows-the ship rebellion can suspend a single right of the brokers, the army contractors, the paymasters, the postmasters, in short, the whole tribe of treasury cormorants-are in favor of the ciple of civil liberty.

It is a high crime to abduct a citizen of this

Seats. It is made my duty by the Constitut

emancipation poncy and a long man. In people are for peace—peace on any fair and honorable terms, embracing the integrity of the University of the investigate every alleged violation of our sta- are the people in the estimation of those who tutes, and see that offenders are brought to now administer the government? The sover-Sheriffs and District Attorneys are eigns and the Constitution are alike brushed aside as cobwebs, or trampled as dung beneath that no person within their respective coun the iron-shed hoofs of the Abolition war horse, whose flanks are crimson with the blood of white men sacrificed on the gory altar of negro emancipation . Pence to this administration is charged with offence, away from their friends, | death. It clips the wings of the "war power," it bars the treasury against thieves, it retains, in spite of the proclamation, the African in his local status-in short, it destroys the object of from this State for offences charged to have | Lincoln's election, the whole programme of the been done here, and carrying them many radicals; and therefore their cry is still for war-cruel, bloody, desolating war .- So says

# IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

New York Jan. 6. The steamer McClellan has arrived with New Orleans dates of the 27th ult. The French are reported to have gained

some successes in Mexico. An Austin, Texas, paper of the 6th ult., has a San Autonia despatch of the 4th, stating commanded by Gen. Ortega, and after a sharp fight the Mexicans gave way and fled in all directions. The victors took possession of Puebla, where they await reinforcements, and will then advance on the city of Mexico, nine-

A French force of 6,000 men landed and This loyal State, whose laws, whose courts, and whose officers have thus been treated with

A French frigate was recently seen by the Mexicane passing through the Federal fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, creating a panio in Matamoras, the people thinking all the vessels were French and had come to attack the town. Confidence was restored when the

facts became known. Cotton had fallen 25 cents is Matamoras.