



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land And the goard 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.

DEMUCRATIC WARD MEETINGS. The Democrats of the City of Lancaster are requested to meet at the following-named places, on SATURDAY EVE-NING NEXT, the 24th instant, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, to settle candidates, to be supported at the ensuing City Election on Tuesday, the 8d day of February, for the officer of Mayor, High Constable, City Constables, Setect and Common Councilmen, Assessors, Judges and Inspectors. The Northwest, Northeast and Southwest Wards will in addition nominate candidates for Aldermen. At mand free discussion. meet in convention the same evening, at 9 o'clock, at Mesenkop's Hotel, East King street, to add up the returns for Mayor and High Constable, and declare the nominees of

PLACES OF MERTING.
N. W. Ward—Shober's Hotel, North Queen street,
N. E. Ward—Wagner's Hotel, East Chesnut street,
S. W. Ward—Fitzpatrick's Hotel, South Queen street,
S. E. Ward—Effinger's Saloon, South Queen street. -The Democrats of the city are further requested to meet at the above-mentioned places on Wednesday (to-morow) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nation all the candidates who desire to be supported at the Nominating meetings on Saturday evening BY ORDER OF THE WARD COMMITTEES.

Last Notice.

shall postpone striking off the most of our delinquent subscribers for two many others are probably waiting an | Chief Magistrate. opportunity to do so. We hope that all who wish to continue The Exter-LIGENCER will see the necessity of complying with our terms, at least so long as we are compelled to pay the present enormous price for paper, and that those who do not care about it, will at least have the honesty to pay what they owe, before we part from them.

Army of the Potomac Moving. According to letters from the Army of the Potomac, a movement of the troops had taken place, and the army had crossed the Rappahan-Presidency. This indicates immediate action. It is believed that the rebel army has been reduced in strength, for the purpose of holding the important railroad connections in Tennessee and North Carolina. The danger was that the whole army in front of Burnside, from the long inactivity of that General, would be spirited away piecemeal, to oppose our movements in those quarters. The forward movement of Burnside's army will check this purpose and either relieve our other expeditions of the danger of being overwhelmed by superior numbers, or render Richmond liable to capture.

The Prospect Brightens.

The triumphant election of Mr. gernaut. The Democracy can now thou go, but no farther." The elec- | carried out in good faith." tions of October and November have secured us two Senators in Indiana, one in Pennsylvania, one in Illinois, one in New Jersey and one in Delaware, and in the course of two or three years more that branch of the National Legislature will be thoroughly purged of the foul party whose dominance in Congress has been so fatal to our beloved Union. And, not only so, but we shall then have the Executive also, and peace, prosperity and union will once more bless the land.

Let us all learn to wait patiently for "the better day coming," when Democratic pilots shall be put on board the old Ship of State, and the noble vessel released from her dangerous position among the shoals and breakers of Abolitionism.— has been arrested for a defalcation of a quar-That day will assuredly come, but we must bide our time.

We return our thanks to His Record.

State Treasurer Elected.

On yesterday, both branches of the will never, perhaps, be known. Legislature met in Convention and elected WM. V. McGrath, Esq., State Treasurer, by one majority. The vote stood as follows: McGrath (Dem.) 65 votes.

Moore (Abo.) 64 " from each party who had paired off. ment.

ILLINOIS, SENATOR ELECTED. ardson, 66; Yates (Rep.) 37.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

This distinguished gentleman having received the caucus nomination of the Democratic members on Monday night, was duly elected to the U.S. Senate, on Tuesday, having received every Democratic vote the Legislature. The vote was as follows, viz: Buckalew (Dem.) 67 votes; CAMERON (Ab.) 65 votes; and 1 vote was cast for WM. D. Kelly (Ab.) by Mr. Laporte, of Bradford county.

The nominees before the caucus were all good and true men, either one of whom would have been acceptable to the party; but as the choice fell on Mr. Buckalew, of course the friends of all the other candidates cheerfully submitted to the will of the majority, and by so doing secured to the Nation for the white full term of six years the transcendent talents and sound conservatism of one of the most gifted men and able orators to be found in the broad

of life, he will soon make himself

There is a yearning desire among our people their actual condition. They de-

we clip the above from Governor Seymour's Message, and there is a volume of truth and philosophy in the extract. The people do not know their actual condition. They do not know the sentiments of one do not know the sentiments of one another. Thousands of timid people have not dared to express their opinions, for fear that some Abolition spy, or eavesdropper, or malignant neighbor, might be ready to have them transported to a Bastile. Governor Seymour declares that this We have erased a few names, but state of things shall no longer be tolerated. The fetters on public opinion must be taken off, and "free weeks more, in the hope that within discussion" must henceforth be the that time they will pay in whole or order of the day in these United in part what is honestly our due. - | States. We say amen to the noble A number have already paid, and sentiments uttered by that noble

> Charles R. Buckalew, the newly-elected Senator, is a lawver of eminent ability residing in Columbia county. He is about forty-three years of age, originally a Whig and never a Jackson Democrat, but choosing the school of Democracy as opposed to the fanatical course of the Republicans.—N. Y. World.

> Buckalew has always been an active,

publican paper, talks sensibly and rationally of the Black Hawk war, I fought, bled and when it says "there is no doubt that our came away. Speaking of General Case' schemes of emancipation have concentrated at Stillman's defeat, but I was about as near the whole power of the South, as Mr. Blair it as Cass was to Hull's surrender; and like said, months ago, it would, and made the him. I saw the place very soon afterwards .rebels ten fold stronger than they otherwise would have been. To day the proclamation of emancipation would be supremely ridiculous, and would so be regarded by all the in desperation; I bent the musket by acciworld. Equally injurious to the cause of the dent. Union has been the radical plans of blotting out the States, and the talk of governing half of he saw any live fighting Indians, it was the country by military force. There were more than I did, but I had a good many never six millions of people of Anglo-Saxon bloody struggles with the musquitoes; and never six millions of people of Anglo-Saxon origin in this world that could be governed in that way, and many generations will pass before such are born. Our only hope of ever doff whatever our Democratic friends may BUCKALEW to the U. S. Senate is one of the greatest political triumphs rights of every State not only respected by protest they shall not make fun of me. as they ever achieved in Pennsylvania, and the General Government, but guaranteed.— have of General Cass, by attempting to write is the dawn of a better day in our The States must have the formation of their me into a military hero. good old Commonwealth. Too long own institutions in their own hands; and as The condition of the country is well exhave the people of this State been equal States in the Union, each member must emplified by the fact that General McClel- rule, and then carry on an organized system tyrannized over by Abolitionism- | see that its people do not infringe upon the LAN is in retirement, and the author of the too long have they been tied to the rights of others to seek to disturb their peace above in command of the army. ponderous car of this political Jug- or prevent their prosperity. If we do not want slaves, we will have nobody force them stand erect and point with pride to upon us; and if we do not want them. we Mr. Stevens, of Pa., introduced a bill on deal of partisan excitement and occasioned a her position as soundly conservative. will have nobody interfere with us. Each the 12th inst., setting forth that as the terms great many revolutionary rumors, passed off They can say, and say it with em- one must be the judge of its own interests, of enlistment of many of the soldiers will phasis, to the tyrannical hordes of and the director of its own affairs. The Con- soon expire, and as it is expedient to have Abolitionism, who have been ruling stitution originally guaranteed that right, and soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit sion for the muscular force, said to have been the country with a rod of iron for we must stand by its provisions to the letter. them for the Southern campaign: the last two years, "thus far shalt It is our bond; made in good faith, and to be

The Cincinnati Times states that Mrs. Mary Ann Kidney, the wife of a Union soldier, died of starvation in that city recently Her husband has received no pay for months, in consequence of which this poor woman died from actual want of food to sustain life.

Tens of thousands of idle negroes are now supported by our Government in case and comfort. Hundreds of millions of dollars are pay as those in the regular army. Com asked for by the President to pay for the free-officers may be either white or black. asked for by the President to pay for the freedom of hundreds of thousands more who will have equal need of support. And all this, while not only are our soldiers suffering from privations and neglect in our camps "Misery," and in our hospitals, but their families are dying from actual want of food because they

Government.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES .- I same A. Cook, of Illinois, a Paymaster in the army ter of a million (\$250,000.) The money was lost by gambling. Thus one after another of the Abolition officials have been detected in swindling the Government out of enormous Excellency, Governor Curtin, for a sums of money. The catalogue of defaulters pamphlet copy of his recent Annual has increased until the defalcations have Message. Also to Senator HIESTAND swelled into hundreds of millions of dollars. for copies of the Daily Legislative The history of the corruptions under the Lincoln Administration that have been discovered. would fill volume upon volume, and yet the full extent of these frauds and defalcations

Amongst the killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., was Capt. J. Bowman Bell, of the 15th Regiment U. S. Infantry .--Bell, of the 15th Regiment U. S. Infantry.—

Capt. B. was the son-in-law of our esteemed of the snow storm. The street railroads were fellow-citizen, Judge Hayes. His remains There were four absentees-two were taken to the City of Reading for inter-

Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON (Dem.) has been to the advertisement of Frederick county (Md.) elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legisla- lands, in another column. A desirable section is general throughout Ohio and Indistriction of the storm ture of Illinois. The vote stood: For Richtion of country for safe and profitable invest-

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Federal Relations.-Messrs. Lowry, Penney, Clyme Pinance.—Messrs. Connell, Fuller, Mott, Bound, Serrill.
Judiciary.—Messrs, Penney, Bound, Clymer, Boughter, choson.

Accounts — Messrs. Serrill, Hamilton, Lamberton, Wilon, Donovan. son, Donovan

Estates and Eschests — Messrs. Robinson, McCandless,
Lamberton, White, Wallace.
Pensions.—Messrs. Johnson, McCandless, Donovan,
Stutzman, McSherry.
Corporations.—Messrs. Hiestand, Nichols, Reilly, Bough-

Corporations — Messra Hiestand, Nichols, Reilly, Bougher, Ridgway.

Banks — Messra Fuller, Connell, Stein, Robinson, Hamiton.

Capals — Messra Hamilton, Turrell, Wallace, McCandess, B ughter. Railroads.—Messrs. Nichols, Lowry, Glatz, Hiestand, dgway. Election Districts.—Messrs. McCandless, Stutzman, Mc-Sherry, Boughter, Reilly.
Reform — Messra. Ridgway, Lowry, McSherry, Graham,
Mott.
Education.—Messrs. Turrell, Graham, Kinsey, White, Stein. Agriculture.—Messrs. Reilly, Nichols, Bucher, Kinsey, mith.
Military — Messrs. White, Donovan, Lowry, Glatz, Peney. Roads and Bridges.—Messra. Stutzman, Bucher, Serrill, Hamilton, Stark.
Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Graham, Bucher, Turrell, Stein, Ferrill. Claims.-Messre. Wilson, Stutzman, Donovan, Stark, varie. Library.—Messrs. Bound, Wallace, Robinson. Printing.—Messrs. Robinson, Fuller, Bucher, Boughter,

McSherry.

New Counties.—Meesrs. Clymer, McCandless, Wilson, Glatz, Turrell. able orators to be found in the broad limits of this Commonwealth.

Mr. B. will be the intellectual inferior of no man in the Senate, and we venture the assertion that he will be more than a match for the Sumners and Hales and their Abolition compeers in that body, in sound logic and brilliant statesmanship.—

Being yeta young man, in the prime of life he will soon make himself and support the state of life he will support the state of life he will

Beebe.

Roads, Bridges and Canals.—Messrs. Hoover, Graham,
Hutchman, Pottelger, McCoy, Labar, Trimmer, Noyes,
Kerns (Schuylkill), Foster, Mayer, Warner, Camp, Giffi-

Kerns (Philadelphia)
Railreads—Messrs. Thompson, Jackson, Smith (Chester),
Barger. Croix, C. leman, McManus. Young, Walsh, Rox,
Johnson Farly, Benedict, Smith (Philadelphia), Harvey.
City Pas-encer Railroads—Messrs. Hopkins (Philadelphia), Young, Moore, Quigley, Josephs, Smith (Philadelphia), Graham, Weidner, Lee, Brown (Mercer), Pancoast,
Schotield, Kerns (Philadelphia), Dellone, Slack,
Mines and Minerals—Messrs. Wolf, Labar, Dellone, Jacoby, Potteiger, Muselman, Stroue, McClay, Warner,
Mayer, White, Camp, Robinson, Houston, Harney.
Printing—Messrs. Nieman, Magee, Windle, Alexander,
Twitch-il Kerns (Philadelphia) Public Buildings.—Messrs. Ramsey, Kerns (Schuylkill).

Freeland.
Federal Relations.—Messrs. Pershing, Nelson, Champeys. Nieman, Gross. Trimmer, Smith (Chester), Shannon, Myers. Hopkins (Washington), Schofield, Henry, Olmstead, Thompson, Vincent.

Divorces — Messrs. Boyer, McCulloch, McCoy, Weidner Bowman (Tioga), Patton, Strouse, Pancoast, Ramsey, Ritter, Slack.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Late Washington despatches contain the following item: A special despatch from Washington to the Herald says that rumor was prevalent on Saturday that the President has declared an intention to take the command of the army in Virginia in person.

The Union will be saved, beyond doubt, when the martial figure of the rail splitter The World is mistaken. Mr. appears, like Uriah the Hittite, in the fore front of the hottest battle, and foils, by the consistent, radical Democrat. Be- exercise of his flat-hoat experience, the skill sides he is only now in his forty- of Lee, the strategy of Johnston and the dash have been much of a Jackson Demo- liant idea hadn't been conceived before. In the old Hero was a candidate for the that Lincoln put on himself as a military nent peace. man, we copy from one of his speeches in Congress the following:

" By the way, Mr. Speaker, did you know The Newburyport (Mass.,) Herald, a Re- I am a military hero? Yes, sir, in the days

bringing this war to a successful termination suppose there is of black cockade Federalism

STEVENS' NEGRO BILL.

Therefore, be it enacted, de., That the President is authorized and required to raise, equip and erganize a hundred and fifty thousand persons of color, of African descent, to serve five years as artillery, infantry and cavalry, to receive five dollars per month, and the nor omissioned officers \$10, together with ra tions, &c .; one-half to be set aside for the use of their families, and in case that they have no families, the money to be retained for them till the expiration of their term of service; commissioned officers to have the same cruiting stations may be established either in

the North or South Mr. Cox moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to-yeas 56, nays 83. On motion of Mr. Stevens, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until

Wednesday week. -- | to-morrow.] We hope STEVENS will succeed in passing soldiers tried on. as. we think, the war will soon be ended after they take the field.

rest divorce case, which has been carried from Court to Court for years, has finally been decided. Mrs. Forrest, (formerly Miss Sinclair, of London,) in a suit for divorce, had formeralimony, from which Mr. Forrest appealed, and his counsel was sent to California to find testimony against Mrs. Forrest. The attempt just like one of our mountain streams, cold, failed, and the appeal resulted in a decision pure and clear." for \$4,000 a year instead of \$3,000. The final decree gives Mrs. Forrest about \$40,000 of accumulated alimony, and thenceforth

SNOW STORM AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Jan. 16 .- Out door business

stopped from running, and the trains on all the roads leading to the city were behind time. A number did not arrive at all. The roof of the barracks on Vine street fell We direct the attention of capitalists works, and several other buildings, having the advertisement of Frederick county (Md.) ana, and the snow ranges from six inches to two feet in depth.

THE FEELING AGAINST NEW ENG-We judge from our Western exchanges that the feeling against New England and New Englandism in that section of the country is every day growing more bitter. In reading the proceedings of a Democratic convention held in Huntington county, Indiana, our eyes fall upon the following resolution: Resolved, That when we survey our present

unhappy difficulties as a country, as well as their origin and surroundings, the responsibilities of their authors and the consequences to future generations, the solemn and ing proportions of the subject inspire with a contempt for everything of a deceitful or time serving character, and impel us to speak frankly, and make the solemn declaration: That had it not been for the fanaticism and peculation of New England, our generation would not have witnessed the ghastly spectre of disunion; and, were it not for the same causes, still notent for evil, those difficulties could readily be adjusted. Therefore, we declare that, when we have exhausted every reasonable effort for the restoration of the Union as it was, should New England stand in the breach, we, as Western men, will con-sult Western interests and Western pride, which alike forbid that the great Mississippi valley should be divided, and thereby render ed tributary to a ruinous system of Yankee intolerance, cupidity, class legislation No! never will we for one moment consent to surrender the fellowship of any of our gallant sons, of the rich commerce of her broad acres. No! The great Mississippi valley, 'now and forever one and inseparable.' Then will we cheerfully say to New England, with all her cupidity, with all her meanness, fanaticism. follies and moral turpitude, we bid you good bye, remembering you only for the wrongs you ave done us."

This resolution was adopted at a party convention, but its sentiment is by no means confined to any party in the West. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, an ardent Republican, has pubicly declared that when the old Union is lost, the Great West will leave the North look out

A leading paper in Illinois quotes from a cotemporary a brief history of New Englandism and its fruits in which it declared that the Puritan element has poisoned every stream, social, religious, or political, with which it has ever mixed," "compelling obedience to its bigotry, regardless of all law and all righteousness;" and thus concludes: Such being the fact is it wonderful that

a desire to be rid of New England is beginning to find expression? Is it wonderful that an intelligent people, who know how much the country has suffered at her hands, and who, seeing the drift of her present policy, foresee the consequences of further association with her, desire to get rid of such a curse to the peace and liberties of the people? think not, and we predict that if New England persists in her present policy, she will be left out in the cold" to draw subsistence from her bleak and barren hills, cast off from protection" and commercial advantages which she has so ungratefully enjoyed at the ands of the other States of the Union. And, rather than that she should rule the country ith her selfishness and intolerance we should wish her left out in the cold. So far as her deserts are concerned, she deserves to be tied, half naked and half fed, to her own barren rocks, exposed to her own bleak winds, cries unheeded by the States whose indul gence she has so long abused, and unheard by Heaven, so long insulted by her hypocrisy She seems striving to provoke this fate for herself, and she may succeed.

And the feeling against New England; says the Post, is not confined to the West. It is quite as strong, though not as universal, in the Middle States. We copy below, from the Philadelphia Evening Journal, a short article

which shows what this feeling is:
Which Shall We Lose!—The people of this country are fast verging to that point when they will be called upon to answer the question, "Which shall we lose-New England or the Southern States?" Many will "Which shall we lose-New Eng answer neither. We will answer so too, but unless a different management of our military affairs is effected, the question nevertheless second year, and therefore could not of Stuart! What a pity it is that the bril- may be imposed upon us as an alternative. If such should be the case, we for one will an crat thirty years ago, the last time order that our readers may see the estimate that event we will have a lasting and perma-Should slavery be abolished tomorrow, and this vexed question be forever ettled. New Enganders would never res quiet until they had imposed upon the country ll their heresies, political and religious, and had taken to themselves the entire management of the Government.

They are not content with being equals. Al though they preach for equality of the blacks with the whites, it is with a sinister purpose, and they hope through this equality to assume a dictatorship which will make the people of

all the other States slaves to them. Government has been to make all others pay tribute to them; first; by commerce, then by protective tariffs, and now, in the abolition of They will next try on their Unitari anism, Congregationalism, or Independentism, as the established religion of the country, and thus supply places for a horde of intinerant religious beggars at the expense of the people. Their ancestors emigrated to this country be cause they could not control the Government of England, and when in Holland, fool the Dutch, and from the day of their landing at Plymouth until the present time, to grasp the reins of government and ride rough-shod over all others has been their favorite object.

If there must be a division then of this country, let New England go by herself; we can get along a great deal better without than with her. In this event we would at least get clear of a people whose sole disposition is to of public stealing under the cloak of religion.

NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR. The election of a United States Senator vesterday at Harrisburg without any of the unpleasant results so confidently predicted .-Nobody was corrupted; there was no occaso profusely provided; and there was no necessity to call out the military, although each and all of these events have been for some time the object of both the night and day dreams of the great "unoccupied public" of the Commonwealth. Nobody was killed, nobody wounded, and there was not a voter missing. It is to the credit of the principal parties concerned that none of the disrenuta le or revolutionary proceedings fomented by irresponsible persons, feared by noped by others, were resorted to by either side. There was a full Convention of both

The contesting candidates were General Cameron and the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the former receiving sixty-five votes and the latter sixty-seven; so the choice of the Legis lature fell upon Mr. Buckalew, and he is the the United States Senator elect to succeed Judge Wilmot, from and after the third day of March ensuing. Mr. Buckalew, although have not received any pay for months from the his bill. We want to see this thing of negro ing man in his party, is still a young man widely known throughout the State as a leadbeing about forty-two years of age. He is a resident of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and a member of the Bar. Prior to 1857 he THE END OF THE FORREST CASE.—The For. had served seven years in the State Senate, and was in his third term when he resigned to accept the appointment of Minister dent to the Argentine Confederation, which place he held until re-called by President Lincoln. The new Senator is a man of firstrate intellectual ability and of strict integrity obtained a decision giving her \$3,000 He was once happily described by a speculator whom he had disappointed, in these

Houses, and every vote in both bodies was

While it would have been gratifying to the friends of the National Administration to have returned from this State a Senator more in accordance with their views, it is a matter for congratulation that the "fierce demochave made choice of as good a man, personally, as Charles R. Buckalew.—Phila. Inquirer, Jan. 13.

"I can do nothing with Buckalew; he's

words:

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

New York, Jan. 13. The Potomac army correspondent of the Herald says: "Preparations and orders which always precede a movement of the army indicate that a very few days will again find us in motion and as we hope and expect, in the

direction of Richmond. At what point the attack will be made is not known, but unless the present order of things is changed, another great battle may he looked for in a few days.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

RELIGIOUS.-Rev. Mr. WEDEKIND, pasto RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. WEDEKIND, pastor elect, preached his first discourse in St. John's Lutheran Church, West Orange street, on Sunday morning last, to a large and attentive congregation. The foundation of his sermon was taken from the words. In the name of our God we will set up our Bannera," 20th Psalm, 5th verse. He opened by a beautiful alludou to what should be the aim of every person setting out in life, and then gave an exceedingly brief but interesting sketch of the tat. He urged upon the congregation of St. John's the duty and importance of setting up their Banner, and having itseribed upon it the principles. "Holiness to the Lord," "Union," "Benevolence," "Fidelity." These principles he enlarged upon in appropriate and elequent language. He was pointed and clear in his remarks in reference to the duties of the pastor to his foogregation, and vice versa.—The reverend gentleman is an elequent, earnest and in pressive speaker, and we doubt not will be a worthy successor to the elequent and glitted SYKK.

RETURNED HOME — Lieut. DANIEL H. HEIT-

RETURNED HOME .- Lieut. DANIEL H. HEIT (ii) of the 122d Regiment, has been brought home, not wring been able for some time past to attend to his duties a secount of a severe attack of faver. He is now confined bed at his mother's residence, in North Queen street.— leat. H. is an excellent officer, and we hope to her of his

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT. - That famou THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—That famous troupe, the "Continental Old Folks," will give a series of concerts in this city, commencing on the evening of Monday, the 28th of January next. The success which at lended the "Old Folks" throughout the whole country is an evidence of the setsem in which they are held. When in this city a year sgo, they attracted some of the largest audiences ever assembled in Fulton. Hall, and we predict that on their reappearance in Lancestar, they will meet that on their reappearance in Lancestar, they will meet with the same success. Those who wish to know what singing in "Ye_older time" was like, should not fail to attend one or all of the Old Folks concerts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The ladies of the Doreas Society acknowledge the following donations: Hon. James Buchanan, \$20; Mennoulte Ami-h Society, per Christian Beller, \$20: A. Herr Smith, Esq., \$5; proceeds of two lectures by Prof. Wickersham, per Jay Cadwell, Esq., \$27.25.

AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE 17TH REGIMENT, P. V.—A letter from Sergiant Obreiter, of Company Experiments, P. V.—A letter from Sergiant Obreiter, of Company Experiments, P. V.—A letter from Sergiant Obreiter, of Company Experiments, P. V.—A letter from Sergiant Obreiter, of Company Experiments, P. V.—A letter from Sergiant Observation of Sergiant Observation AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE 77TH

when we were driven in. There are four or five of whom we have heard nothing, but the rest are all safe. On the second day's fight our right wing was turned and driven back should 1½ miles, but regained as much on the left on the fourth day. There were two wounded and one

left on the fourth day. There were two wounded and one killed in the 79th, yesterday morning, by a shell. The 78th took the flag of the 26th Teun. (Rebel) Regiment lest night; it is also said that they took a battery—but we are not certain that it was taken by the 78th. On the second day our regiment charged on a battery; we had no support whatever, and, when within 100 yards of the battery, they poured canister into us, and a wh le brigade appeared behind it—so we had to fall back with practly heavy loss. We had two color-bearers shot there, and the old flag is riddled badly.—Inquirer. A New Book .- T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just issued Miss M. E. Braddon's new ook of 300 pages from "Temple Bar," entitled "Aurora loyd." The Ladies' National Magazine thus speaks of it: "Aurora Floyd is destined to excite a sensation not in-ferior to that created by 'East Lynne.' Miss Braddon, in-deed, is much more cultivated than Mrs. Wood, and there-fore, her novel will be liked, by persons of refinement, even more than was 'East Lynne.' The interest is absorb-ing. It is a sensation novel, in fact, divested of all clap-trap. The reader pities and admires the heroine by turns; for she is, with all her faults, a noble creature. John Mellish, too, is a first-rate character, a thousand times greater than the ground lover who casts Auron of made greater than the proud lover who casts Aurora cff. and whose selfishness is rhamed by John's trust and generosity. We commend this novel as alrogather the best of the year." Price 75 cents. For sale at J. M. Westhaeffer's Bookstore

OF JURORS to serve in the Cou Pleas, commencing Monday, February 2d: David Agnew, Paradise. Frederick Brimmer, City. Henry Barton, Upper Lescock. Andrew Barkley, Drumore. David Cully, Martic. George Drybread, Earl. William B. Drake, Little Britain. Jacob Esbenshade, Manheim Twp. Henry Eaby, West Hempfield. Samuel E. Fairlamb, Little Britain. John Fineer, Columbia. Ellas G. Groff, Earl. Jacob M. Greider, West Hempfield. Edward Haldeman, West Hempfield. Peter Hunsecker, Manheim Twp. Jacob L. Hess, Prequea. Namuel Heas, Bequea. Samuel Heas, Bequea. Renjamin Huber, Lancaster Twp. John B. Knux. Leacock. David N. Landis, East Lampeter. David N. Landis, East Lampeter. David M. Landis, East Lampeter. David M. Landis, East Lampeter. David M. Landis, East Lampeter. David Min in, Columbia. Jacob S. Miller. David M. Landis, East Lampeter. David Min in, Columbia. Jacob S. Miller. Samuel Patterson, Mount Joy Bor. David Sailor, Washington Bor. Calvin A. Shafiner, Marietta. Samuel Patterson, Mount Joy Bor. David Sailor, Washington Bor. Calvin A. Shafiner, Marietta. Robert Taggart, Paradise. LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of

John Thomas, City. John C. Van Camp, City. What Lancaster County pays to the State. The Report of the Auditor General shows that the whole amount paid into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1862, was \$5,211,747 63. Of this amount Lancaster con-

	tributed \$155,863 38, as follows:-		
	TAX ON BANK DIVIDENDS.		
	Columbia Bank	\$ 927 09	
	Farmers' Bank	2,828 22	
	Lancaster County Bank	2,155 64	
	Mount Joy Bank	244 51	
	TAX ON CORPORATION STOCKS		
	Columbia Bank	967 50	
	Farmers Bank	1,413 44	
	Lancaster County Bank	1,077 82	
	Mount Joy Bank	103 12	
	Columbia and Chestnut Hill Turppike.	31 79	
	Columbia and Marietta	69 22	
l	Columbia and Washington"	11 92	į
l	Lancaster and Ephrata"	170 49	
١	Lancaster, Elizabethtown & Middle-		
ļ	town Turnpike	106 58	ś
i	Lancaster and Susanehanna Turnnika	106 25	
ļ	New Holland	76 60	þ
1	Willow Street	279 80)
ŀ	Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company	150,00)
i	Columbia Gas.,	81 73	3
ļ	Lancaster Gas"	400,00)
ı	Columbia Water"	80 00)
ļ	Fulton Hall Association	78 37	ī
ı	TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTAT	E, TAVERN	ı
	LICENSES, &c.		
1	From M. H. Shirk, late Treasurer,	696 41	t
Į	" Lancaster County (State Tax),	101,817 60	O
	16 Tanam Time T D 11		

Tavern Licenses, Jno. Denlinger, late Treasurer,... Retailer Licenses, Jno. Denlinger Treasurer, Retailer Licenses, M. H. Shirk, Brokers' Licenses, M. H. Shirk, late Treasurer, Distillery and Brewery, Jno. Den-Dist Billiard Rooms, Bowling Alleys, &c.,.... Enting Houses, Beer Houses, &c.,

Patent Medicines, Militia Tax,.... TAX ON WRITS, WILLS, DEEDS,
From Peter Martin, Prothonotary,...
Geo. C. Hawthorne, Register,...
Geo. Whitson, Recorder,...... 1.022 88 TAX ON CERTAIN OFFICES From Peter Martin, Prothonotary,.....

Geo. C. Hawthorne, Register,...

Henry Musser, Clerk Qr. Sessions COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX From Geo. C. Hawthorne, Register,....
TAX ON ENROLLMENT OF LAWS. From Chestout Hill Cemetery,. 50 00

EQUIVALENT TO CURRENCY. From Farmers' Bank of Lancaster Mount Joy Bank Columbia Bank Farmers' Bank of Lancaster...... ESCHEATS.
From Carpenter McCleary, Esq., Deputy Escheator in the case of the es-cheated estate of Joseph Wright, formerly of Lancaster county, dec'd ... FREE BANKING SYSTEM. expenses incurred by the Common-wealth under the Free Banking law. ACCRUED INTEREST. From Daniel Herr, formerly Treasurer

\$155,863.38 The following are the amounts paid to corporations and individuals in Lancaster county during the same period:-729 00

2,563 48

Total Received by Leman. Pensions and Gratuities...... 11.418 00 Abatement of State Tax others for costs... \$46,320 01

THE ADAMS EXPRESS Co. and the Howard

Express Co. have been authorized by the Government transmit packages and parcels to the soldiers connects with dee. Buroside's army in Virginia. This will be gla news to the thousands who have been auxious to forwarticles much needed by the soldiers, but prohibited by the late order issued by the United States authorities. REV. MR. WEDEKIND preached his farewell

THE 79TH .- Col. Hambright's Regiment THE 19TH.—Uol. IMMODISIOUS Regiment was in the last day's fight at Murfriesbore, and escaped with but slight loss in killed and wounded. Among the former are Corporal Mark Et bo f Capt. Nevin's company, and Private Abraham Shroy of Lieut. Benson's company. The wounded as far as ascretained are J. H. Friday, Corporal E. W. Hollinger, Michael Brandt. Benjamin Bones, all of Co. E. William A. Patton of Co. H. and Samuel Pi klo and Issac Quigley of Co. G. Most of the wounds were slight, and the men are doing well.

QUARTER SESSIONS' COURT .- The January o of the Court of Quarter Sessions comment —Judges Long and Brinton on the bench. COLUMBIA AND MARYLAND LINE RAILROAD

COLUMBIA AND MARYLAND LINE INAUGUST.—
The following grathems have been elected officers of the Columbia and Maryland Lice Railroad:
President—O. B. Kaufman. Esq., Columbia.
Directors—Jeremiah B. Haines, Fulton twp; Jacob Tome. Port Dagosit, Md.; Gen. B. A. Shaeffer, City: Joeph Ballance, Filton twp.; James McSparran, do.; Jacob F. Frey, Manor; John A. Shaeff, City: John Long, Drumore twp.; Samuel J. Reeves, Philadelphia; Jeremiah Rrown, Fulton twp.; W. W. Miller, Safe Harbor; Jacob B. Fhuman, Washington Bor.
Treasurer—Joseph Ballance.
Secretary—Geo. F. Braneman.
Chief Engineer—John A. Sheaff
Solicitor—Gen. B. A. Shaeffer.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE. HARRISBURG, January 19, 1963.

MESSES. EDITORS: The election of U.S. Senator having een accomplished this place has resumed its wonted quiet and excitements have not been as plentiful as one week ace. The election drew an unusual number of people to the Capital, and was the subject of earnest conversation cratic party had been on previous occasions, they were esolved, for once at least, that they should be properly represented, and that full justice should be done to the expression of the popular will at the ballot-box; and the uiet, dignified, but determined sentiments of the vast number of our party at the Capital were reschoed with great unanimity by their representatives in the Senate and House on this occasion, who thus discharged their duty before God and man, and can be pointed to with honor down to the latest generation of free, Constitutional, Union loving American citizens. Positions, honors, emoluments, all that is valuable to this life and contribute to Jackson-the party that only can and only will rule the Jackson—the party that only can and only will rule the Spanishing has perceived the full Significance country successfully. Thanks, however, to their nobler of this comparison to the enormous public natures, these bribes were spurned from the outstretched debt of Great Britain—a debt which has 80. though corrupt and a disgrace to any country at this time, of the burden, our debt would be not half equal, cratic basis, in which a waite man will once more feel "at home." The leaven is working there even now. The And this stargering result will be reached by and the course of the Minister to Russia is fast rushing duty of Congress at this session to provide; any means succeed in retaining themselves in power, life would indeed become a burthen to a freeman, and purity ould be found in the Dictionary-but nowhere elsa .-Perhaps it would be expunged altogether from the lexicon, and then a 'last farewell' would be given to honor, man-hood and the principles of right. But Heaven avert the hood and the principles of right. But Heaven avert the catastrophe!

I cannot help contrasting Cameron's situation with that of all loyal representatives. We were in great of the high-minded patriot and almost martyr, Col. Wall, peril last year, but our dangers are now twoof New Jersey, who was torn away from his friends and fold now what they were then. It was very placed in the filthy recesses of Fort Lafayette by order of difficult last year to provide the money to meet the "Simon" Pure (!) And his offence was-that he was a the large appropriations made for the support Democrat: Truth is said to be stranger than fection, and of the army and navy. It will be still more so it is in this case. In the short space of 18 months the difficult to meet the enlarged requirements of the current and next fiscal year. The army cast out by an outraged people, and the persecuted is covered with honors, and can become the Judge of the creaadded to the estimates of all other expenditure who fancied his money and low conning would not tures for the fiscal year ending June 30, only retain him in place but keep him safe from the shafts amount to the enormous sum of \$1,095,431, of a coming retribution. His star sinks without one hope 183 56, to which must be added the amount of a pure ray emanating from it, while his victim's sun still required for appropriations and deficiency rises gloriously and will shine permanently even in these of the year ending June 30, 1863, and which, times of gloom and wos. Laus Deo! Virtus, Liberty and according to the Report of the Secretary of Independence—the noble motto of our State—can once more illume the horizon of our grand, but once debased, ber to the sum of \$554.221.131.59, making

Mr. Buckalew, the new Senator, will do honor to the people's choice. His elequence and his state:manlike qualities are not denied even by his enemies, and we feel sure that the interests of our good old State will find their champion in him. His manners are modest and unassum ing, but in conversation his eloquence shows forth in almost every sentence, and the intellect appears to guide

during this last week, but the session promises to be up- or earn wages. We will assume that the usually interesting. Mr. CESSNA, the Speaker, is an unex average type of our population is a family ceptionable Parliamentarian, and is fully alive to the made up of the two parents and three child interests of the occasion. The Chief Clerk, Col. Jacon ren ; that is, of one person who earns money body. Indeed all the officers are well worthy the confidence of the House

the House to prevent the immigration of negroes into our State, which will no doubt be very soon discussed. It is movement which has been long desired by the people of this State, and unless we thus take timely precaution we will be overrun with the "free Americans of African de-scent," the unctious, greasy nigger-faugh I doubtless soon be on the tapis, and, from his his high

character as a legislator and an honorable man, will receive There has been no Lancaster County legislation of particular moment as yet, at least I have not learned of much that will interest you. Nous Verrons!

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMA-TION IN ILLINOIS. A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, states that one of the largest and most enthusiastic capital of that State took place there on the only on one such family in ed the following, which was unanimously

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclama tion of the President of the United States is as unwarranted in military as in civil law; a gigantic usurpation, at once converting the tration for the vindication of the authority of the constitution, into a crusade for the sudden, unconditional and violent liberation of would not only be a total subversion of the Federal Union, but a revolution in the social organization of the Southern States, the im mediate and remote, the present and far-reaching consequences of which cannot be contemplated without the most dismal forebodings of horror and dismay. The proclainvokes servile insurrection as an element in the emancipation crusade--a means of warfare the inhumanity and diabolism of which are without example in civilized warfare, and which we denounce, and which the civilized world will denounce as an ineffaceable disgrace to the American name.

The meeting was addressed by Col. Richardson, R. T. Merrick, Judge Marshall, W. C. Goudy and I. Norris, who were enthusiastically applauded throughout. They were all demands on the people, the finances are so vigorous in their denunciations of the procla- managed as to bloat and debauch the currency, mation.

WHAT A SOLDIER SAYS. The Providence Post publishes the follow-

ing extract from the letter of a young clergy- give place to rational thinking by men of man who enlisted in one of the Rhode Island Regiments and fought at Fredericksburg .--The Post save he was remarkable for his frankness, earnestness and patriotism, and had unbounded faith in the policy of the administration, believing that by fighting alone could the rebellion be put down. What he now thinks will be learned from his letter, as "Well, this war is a big institution. My

private, 'treasonable' opinion is, that if the affair continues to be managed in the same way and by the same men who have charge of it now, it will take about eight hundred years to settle it. I left home with a patriotic motive, and called upon my friends quaintances to go and fight for the Union. I looked upon the subject very much as almost everybody at home looked upon it. But now the fence is down, and I can see. The beam is out of my eye, and I behold great droves of government swindlers, hordes of thieving contractors, and plenty of ambitious officer growing fat, while men fall on the field in heaps like winnows, bringing sadness thousands of loving hearts, until from bottom of my heart and with indignation I cry out against wickedness in high places, and call upon the God of Abraham to inter-pose in behalf of our common country. No natter if it be treason to say it, the majority of this army believe that fighting can never settle the difficulties under which we are aboring. The army was never so dishearten ed and disgusted as at present, lying editors and correspondents to the contrary notwith-

DANGER OF NATIONAL INSOLVENCY. The startling exhibit made by Mr. Spauldng, in his speech day before yesterday, of the colossal expenses of the war and the enorme strain which must be put on the national credit, cannot fail to arrest attention and make profound impression on the public mind. equence, of course, there was none in Mr. Spaulding's speech; he makes no pretensions to it. As a display of financial esgacity it

ranks equally low; though a successful business man, Mr. Spaulding has no reach of mind; he is as ordinary a man as the general average of Congressmen, rising above the dead level of their dreary mediocrity only in a knack of making money, and is the influence due to wealth acquired by personal exertion and a run of good luck. But as Boswell was the first of biographers because he was the most servile of flunkeys, so Mr. Spaulding has made the most instructive speech of the session because he felt the incapacity for large general views has made a most careful collector of facts.

His speech required only the faculties of an

accountant; it is mere arithmetic without statesmanship; but there was nothing which the country so much needed to know as the exact rate of the national expenditures unembellished by the colorings of theory; and this desirable knowledge Mr. Spaulding has given us in the satisfactory nakedness to be expected from a mind too barren to clothe them with any sort of drapery, whether of eloquence, acumen, or even plausible sophistry. It would be a great advantage to the dispatch of public business if Congress were more largey made up of useful and diligent men like the honorable member from the Buffalo district. The nation is annually bored by conceited mediocrities mounted on stilts, who make vain attempts to conceal their mental poverty under turgid and empty rhetoric. Mr. Spaulding has set this hoard of spouting pretenders an excellent example in not attempting to fly when nature had only given him faculties to burrow, and, bad as is his political economy, he has laid the country under obligations by

the facts he has dug up and brought out into "We could not," says Mr. Spaulding, "shut our eyes to the vastness of the volume of debt that was open before us. It was very soon made apparent that our national debt would, its pleasure, were offered to swerve members from the at an early day, reach \$2,000.000,000-equal allegiance due to the glorious old party of Jefferson and to half the debt of Great Britain." If Mr. Spaulding had perceived the full significance hands of the tempter and his satellites. Simon could not long been the financial wonder of the world wiggle-waggle" himself into the U. S. Senate, which he would have added that, in the pressure will soon receive sufficient purging so as to give it a Demo | but fully equal to that of England, inasmuch as the interest on ours is at twice as high a rate, that is to say, on the 30th of June, 1864. The following brief paragraph from Mr. Spaulding's speech embodies statements on eflecting man in the nation will do well

must engage the earnest and united attention the Treasury, amounted on the 1st of Decemthe whole aggregate required to meet appropriations during the next eighteen months \$1 646 634 315 15 2

Dividing this enormous sum, which the Government must raise within the ensuing eighteen months, by the twenty millions of in habitants on whom the burden will fall, gives the subjects before him. All appear pleased with the choice that has been made, and all the other candidates each individual of the population. The signobly supported his cause after his nomination in caucus The business before the House has not been very large. We will assume to every five consumers. This estimate of the ratio of non-producers is doubtless too low ; every town has a large number of aged and decrepit people, spinsters, confirmed invalids, students, and young professional men who have not acquired a business sufficient for their maintenance, to say nothing of paupers, the inmates of asylums and other public institutions, transient foreigners in our large cities and the soldiers that make up our brave

armies. But taking the low estimate we have adopted, which makes the average type of our population a family of five persons, of which only the head owns property or earns money, the share of each such individual in the expenses of the next eighteen months is \$410. If every such head of a small family were notified to morrow that he must give to the Government within that period the sum of \$410, there would be sad faces at the frugal that one of the largest and most enthusiastic family dinner. To furnish such a sum would Democratic meetings ever assembled in the be felt to be entirely impossible. If it fell 5th instant, to express their views of the family in five, by dint of scraping together President's Emancipation Proclamation. A
But when every frugal family in the land is committee on resolutions was appointed, con- under an equal necessity of borrowing, selling sisting of one from each congressional district superfluous articles, or appealing to the lenity and three from the State at large, who reports neighbors to help him through, as he would

in an emergency which fell on him alone It may be said that the Government does not ask him to pay that much, only to lend it; but it really amounts to the same thing. Pay it he ultimately must, together with the interest on it, unless the war, professedly commenced by the adminis- itself by repudiation; and if procured as a lean, somebody must lend it. neither pay nor lend are in the condition of a man who has given his note, which is a three millions of negro slaves—a result which mortgage on his income or his earnings until it is paid, the obligation of which he more evade than he can that of a note of hand Such, then, is the share of each man, in average circumstances, of the public expenses of the next eighteen months, with a great debt already accumulated, and a depressing future. certain to bring its own burdens, stretching Such immense sums as those exhibited in the authentic figures of Mr. Spaulding merely awaken a vague feeling of astonishment, until they are separated into frag-ments and each man's part of the burden

brought home and laid down at his door.

Even if the business and currency of the country were in a healthy condition the most stable footing, the raising of such vast sums would naturally awaken deep concern and alarm. But when, with such and portend a commercial revulsion compared with which those of 1837 and 1857 bagatelles, the time has come for the crazy and windy declamation of the Abolitionists on the manifest destiny of the African race to sobriety and sense.— New York World.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES TAKEN. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. Our blockading fleet has just captured some very important despatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Slidell

and others in Europe. These despatches give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. They give the strongest stalements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost.

These despatches arrived here yesterday .-They were put up in a tin box, loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. But our sailors were too quick. The Government is strongly urged to make public these captured despatches, and will do so as soon as certain special information contained in them is made use of.

The New Englanders are going to lav away the Emancipation pen as a curiosity, The President has presented the pen, which signed the proclamation, to George Livermore, f Cambridge, Massachusetts. The stockings n which Mr. Lincoln stood when he signed the document, were promised to Charles Samner, who is to preserve them, unwashed, in an air-tight glass case, for the admiration of luture ages .- New Haven Register. 194 01