

nd the guard of its spotiess fame shall be clumbia's chosen band.

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

THE CITY ELECTION.

THE FIRST GUN IN THE OLD KEYSTONE! The municipal election on Tuesday last-the returns of which will act is but the atrocious sequence of be found in our local column—re- a still more atrocious premise. sulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy. The majority for Mayor is 258—having carried every ward. This is a gain for the Mayor elect of from prison unconditionally, as we than a month has gone by without any move-174 on his majority of last year. were led to believe and so stated. The result on the Mayoralty is the last week. At the bidding of those more gratifying, for the reason that having him in their hands he got the contest, by the action of the Re- down on his knees, and made a publican press of the city, was placed | whining recantation of all supposed upon Nationalissues-upon the ques- or supposable misdeeds, promising tion of sustaining or condemning meekly to conduct his paper herethe Abolition policy of the Admin- after so as not to give any offence to istration, and the other heresies the Abolition Administration at which have entered so largely into every political canvass for the last Boileau is a miserable craven, not two years. The Democracy of Lancaster accepted the issue, and the him, and he will soon sink into result is as follows, viz:

A Democratic Mayor, A Democratic High Constable, Two of the Ward Constables,

Three of the four Assessors, Two of the three members elected to the Select Council,

Twelve of the fifteen members of Common Council, Four Inspectors,

All the Judges, and

Two of the three Aldermen. This, we take it, was a pretty good day's work, and goes to show what the Democracy of old Lancaster can do when they get the enemy to show

our Democratic brethren throughout the State follow the good which has rested upon it for the last two years.

The Next State Convention.

The meeting of the Democratic State Convention has been fixed by the State Central Committee for the 17th of June: but we learn that there is a movement on foot in Philadelphia to get the Committee to recall that announcement and fixupon an earlier period, for what object we do not understand unless it be to take a snap judgment on the people in some way, and prevent them from having sufficient time to discuss the merits of the different candidates whose names may be brought before the Convention. Now, we are opposed to any change at all of the time, deeming it sufficiently early for all practical purposes; but if the Committee should think it advisable to change the day, which we hardly suppose they will do, then we propose making it at a later period -say the 4th of July. This would give us about three months of an active campaign—a period long enough in all conscience to marshal the Democratic party for the great contest in October. In the great their candidates only about one month before the election, and that and spirited contest. Why, then, is not three or four months in Pennsylvania long enough? We can see no valid reason for the desired change to an earlier day than the 17th of June, and we trust the State Central Committee will set their faces against it, should the question be raised in that intelligent body.

Judge Lowrie's Opinion.

We direct the attention of our the Chief Justice in the suit brought by Mr. Hodgson, of the West Chester Jeffersonian, against Marshal MILLWARD and his Deputies, for was in the hands of the latter. The our policy, the interests of our industry, vindication of that provision which Commonwealth the right to be secure promises some stability. in his person and property against illegal arrests, searches and imprisonments. After the charge of the learned Chief Justice, the Jury retired and found a verdict for the Plaintiff of \$512 damages with costs of suit. This settles an important for twenty three years, with a steadily in principle, and its influence will be creasing demand, which is sufficient test of felt, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout all the loyal States of the

Ex-Governor Edwin D. Mor-GAN was on Tuesday elected a United States Senator from the State of News York, for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Hon. Prestons King.

Amos Hillborn, No. 44 North 10th Street, Philadelphia, whose card appears in this issue, has a large stock of goods in line to select from. Reader make a note of the fact and give him a call.

The Negro Soldiers' Bill.

THADDEUS STEVENS' Negro Soldiers' Bill, authorizing the President to arm any number of negroes he may think proper, has passed the House of Representatives. This bill State members, until it was so those States. The members from those States declared that negro soldiers would be shot there on sight, and Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, plead earnestly to have "the pill gilded." The exception was therefore made. But what a position does not this place these members of Congress in? They declare that if a certain law is applied to their own States, their people will resist the Federal Government-in a word. turn "rebels," "traitors," &c., but f Congress will consent to except them, then they will remain "loyal, and even aid and assist the Abolitionists in forcing the hated law upon other States and communities! Do hese men mean to stand before the world on such a record as this? If should not be applied to all the States alike, and we think the Democrats fighting a long parliamentary battle in behalf of such partial legislation. The arming of the negroes, as the allies of the Abolitionists, is no more than we always anticipated, and upon the theory of Stevens, Lovejoy, and Hickman, that the negro is entitled not be allowed to fight for it. The

Release of A. D. Boileau.

This individual was not released Washington. It is evident that at all worthy of the fuss made over merited obscurity. So odious has he already become to the public, that he has been forced to retire from all connexion with or control of the Evening Journal, and it is now pub-

lished under other auspices. A CONFLICT IMMINENT.

shire Patriot, for the National Government to that "the more intelligent of the slaves will ties of various States, except by yielding a servile war." obedience to the Constitution, which it is so grossly outraging in these arbitrary arrests. example of Lancaster city, and in will doubtless be made in nearly every State only hope of success. And if it were so, yet October next the State will be re- when the issue is made, and if the Govern- we should reject that "military advantage," ment persists in arresting and imprisoning | because we do not believe that the way thraled from the Abolition incubus persons without warrant and in open viola- union and peace can lie through the horrors home to every one the momentous issue of right. We reject both. liberty or despotism, for himself and his nos terity. It is impossible that intelligent and patriotic men can be so blinded by party prejudice and so swayed by political feeling as to justify or submit to such palpable and repeated violations of personal liberty as demonstrate the determination of the Government to sweep away all safeguards of the Consti- ities." tution and all guarantees of the common law and our own institutions, and establish itself a despotism as arbitrary and unfeeling as ever existed in the world's history.

THE OPERATIONS OF FRANCE IN AMERICA. Among the documents in the "yellow book" ist communicated to the French Chamber, is letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Gen.

Mexico, in which we read : There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we go to lavish men and money for the establishment of a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of the civili zation of the world, the prosperity of America s not a matter of indifference to Europe, for State of New York, and other it is she who feeds our manufactories and States, the custom is to nominate gives life to our commerce. We have an interest in this-that the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous; but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of is deemed ample time for a vigorous all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World We see now by sad experience bow precarious is the fate of an industry which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of

which it has to submit.

If, on the other hand, Mexico preserves its independence, and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable Government is consti tuted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; we shall have established our benificent influence in the centre of America, and this influence readers to the very able opinion of by presenting immense openings for our comherce, will procure us the materials indispensable to our industry. Mexico, thus regenerated, will always be favorable to us, not only from gratitude, but also because her interests will be in harmony with ours, and she will find a powerful support in her good relations damages sustained by the former during the time his printing office our pledged military honor, the exigency of opinion covers the whole ground of constitutional law, and is a noble upon Mexico, and boldly plant there our flag: to establish either a monarchy, if it is not imcompatible with the national sentiment of the guarantees to every freeman in this | country, or, at all events, a Government which

> The attention of farmers is again called to the advertisement of the Lodi Manufacturing Company's Poudrette. This Company manufactures all the night soil from the City of New York into a dry, inodorous powder, and at a price far below any other fertilizer in the market. They have been in successful operation

the value of their measure. FROM CHARLESTON.

The Iron steamer Princess Royal, in charge of acting master Edw. Van Sice, arrived off the navy yard to-day. She brings highly important intelligence, both as relates to her capture and the rebel attack on our blockading equadron at Charleston, showing conclusively that there is no foundation for the assumption of the rebels that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the U. S. fleet: only two vessels out of circh or to a barrier of the light page disable. Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the U. S. fleet: only two vessels out of eight or ten having been disabled and obliged to leave.

It appears from the statement of an intelligent eye witness that the cause of this attack of rebel rams on our squadron was owing to the capture of the Princess Koyal; the captain and pilot of that vessal having escaped ashore during the darkness of night, and communicated intelligence to the enemy. The Princess Royal endeavered to run the blockade by way of Breach Inlet, on the 29th, but was discovered by the night box Blunt and the girst heir circuit.

by the pilot boat Blunt, and the signal being given, the Unadilla proceeded towards her, and captured the prize without other assistance.

THE TRUTH ADMITTED.

We have opposed the President's Emanci pation Proclamation, not only as unconstitutional and unjust in principle, but also as offensive to every sentiment of humanity in its practical effects. We have believed that the only hope of "military" advantage was bitterly opposed by the border which it could offer even to its friends, was that it might operate to excite slave insurrec- Patrick Cassidy, amended as to prohibit recruiting in tions in the Southern States. Republicans have denounced the expression of these opinions as the gross misrepresentations of political opponents for partisan effect against the Administration and the Republican party. But the real friends of that measure now make no disguise, but plainly show what were the objects for which the measure was Daniel Okeson, desired and which they expected to be accomplished by it. We take the following extracts from the Boston Traveller of a recent date, a John Zimmerman, Republican paper whose statements cannot be Garret Everts, Sr., denied to be just representations of the sen- John Clare, timents of the friends of the proclamation, of John Rose, which that paper has been the most ardent William Lowry, supporter and advocate. We ask our readers to consider them with care; and we are con- Dr. Henry Carpe tent to have the truthfulness of our representations and the correctness of our opinions, judged by their own admissions: "That the negroes have not risen yet, and there is any right or any justice in that they are not acquiring the character of Samuel Shroad,

this bill, there is no reason why it being decidedly late risers, are disagreeable things in the eyes of those men who suppose that time is nothing in this world. But even if there never should be a single insurrection in Congress made a great mistake in among the slaves, we should none the less believe that the President was right in issuing his proclamation of September 22d; for the appearance of that proclamation has had a good effect abroad, and prevented the rebels from receiving such foreign aid as would have decided the issue of the contest in a very short time, and adversely to us. If the slaves are too ignorant or too cowardly to do anything for themselves, we at least to the liberty of the white man, we have freed ourselves from the European resee no good reason why they should proach that we were no better than the slaveholders, and were, like them, fighting only to restore slavery's supremacy. We never supnosed that there would be wide-spread insur ections in the South immediately after the 1st of January, but we did hope that the more intelligent of the slaves would do something that should ultimately lead to a servile war and that hope we do not give up because less

is for the interest of the Southrons to suppress intelligence of what slaves may do, as well as to suppress slave insurrections." There cannot be any misunderstanding of these extracts. So far from denying that slave insurrections are the probable consequences of the measure referred to, they clearly show that such were the results expected and intended by its friends. And the Traveller labors to defend the measure even though it should fail in its great object, and there never should be a single insurrection among the slaves." And though it has thus far failed because the slaves are "too ignorant or too cowardly to do any thing for themselves," and to accept the invitation thus offered to them to rise in insurrection; yet It seems impossible, says the New Hamp- the Traveller does not "give up the hope"

ment having taken place among the enslaved

than half a month, we

Less

population.

avoid a serious conflict with the State author- do something that shall ultimately lead to The President says that the proclamation is a "military necessity." But bad as we be-In Wisconsin, the Supreme Court, composed lieve the condition of our country now to be entirely of Republicans, has decided that the | -despairing as the past failures and defeats President has no power to suspend the writ of our arms have rendered us of victory over of habeas corpus, and have ordered the re- our enemies-yet we have not believed that lease of fifteen persons arbitrarily arrested by | we had come to that point of degradation and order of the Government. The same decision desperation where slave insurrections are the tion of the Constitution, it will find itself for- and atrocities of a servile war, like that of cibly resisted by authority of State Govern- St. Domingon at the mention of which huments in the hands of its own political friends. | manity shudders even now after the lapse of The question of personal freedom and constitutional rights is too vitally important to every citizen to admit of its being given up without a constitution of the common Council with the constitution of the special three constants. The usual resolutions for the appointment of the various Standing Committees were passed, after the various Standing Committees were without a struggle. It overrides all mere Beecher. And if our "military necessity" party questions and feelings, and brings be as the President represents it, Beecher is

AMUSING.

A number of the more refined and aristo-cratic Black Republicans of Philadelphia have organized a club that they term the "Union League" the object of which is to exclude hose persons whom they are pleased to call disloyal." from good society, and thus punish them socially for their "traitorous procliv-In other words they propose to stop all social intercourse with the Democrats of Philadelphia-to refuse to deal with them in business-to exclude them from their houses and to put them down in all other ways, they cannot do it at the ballot-box. We doubt not the Philadelphia Democrats will consider this a serious deprivation to be excluded from the elegant and cultivated society of the kid-gloved gentry. As it is a game, however, that two can play at, the gentlemen who originated this "league" will perhap orey, commander of the French troops in suffer as much as those whom they propose to persecute because they dare to be Demo We have "a few of the same sort" people in this vicinity-persons who are disposed to set themselves up as judges of the 'loyalty" of their neighbors, and exclude from their interesting and highly intellectual company those whem they are accustomed to

denounce as "secesh sympathisers." Remembering that these patriot pretenders have nothing but their assumed loyalty on which to base their exclusiveness, that either the respectability of their ancestors, nor now their own intellectual acquirements, give them any claims to superior social posiion, their performances are amusing enough. If these foolish people knew how hartily those

that they would ostracise from good society and pecuniary prosperity, despise them and their self-esteem would probably suffer a considerable collapse. They need give themselves no uneasiness, this world is wide, and Black Republican society is by no means so desirable to Democrats will never seek it .- Easton Argus.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT. - Sepator Rice, Republican, of Minnesota, who is a member of the Military Committee of the United States Senate, made the following extraordinary statement in debate last week:

"I do not believe there is a man in this government, in one of the departments to day that can tell us whether we have five hundred thousand or a million men in the field-not one who can come within fifty per cent. of the number of sick and wounded in the hospitals. or with their regiments. One department makes its estimate based on the supposition that we have one million two hundred thousand men in our army; another, on the supposition that we have one million five hundred thousand men in our army. The simple truth is that they do not know whether we have that pumber or half that number. You may take the pay department, the commissary department, the medical department, the quartermaster's department, and you may take the commanding general and the Secretary of War, and you cannot, from all of them, com within three hundred thousand or probably five hundred thousand of the number of men

the service; at least we connot get the inforznation.' Is it any wonder that endless confusion, extravagance and waste prevail in our armies and the national finances when such an acknowledged want of system, management and competency is exhibited by those managing more properly speaking, mismanaging

NEW JERSEY LEGISLA TURE. TRENTON Feb. 3 .- Resolutions have been

introduced in the assembly declaring that New Jersey is not willing to be taxed for the purpose of emancipating slaves in Missouri-a purpose not contemplated by the constitution-and gives notice that a debt contracted for such a purpose is not binding in law or equity, and will not be regarded in the light of an obligation. The reso referred.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE CITY ELECTION .- Below will be found

GEORGE SANDERSON, 258 286 279 275 220 WARD TICKETS. OBTH RAST WARD.
Select Council. ABO.
275 R. H. Long, 276 Anthony Lechler, 284 Reuben A. Baer, 272 Jacob R. Smeltz, 282 William Hensel, Philip Ginder, Frederick Coonly, A. Z. Bingwalt, 262 | William Hensel,
Alderman.
267 | William B. Wiley,
Assessor.
259 | George P. King,
City Constable.
237 | Philip S. Baker, Judge 283 Samuel H. Price, 284 Roland Kinzer, 267 | Heary C. Locher, mon Council. Philip Deichler, Horace Rathvon, 253 Jacob Gampf. James H. Barnes. 214 A. A. Messenkop,

Judge. 207: Benjamin F. Cox, William P. Brooks. 268 George F. Breneman, torth west ward. Select Connett 393 | Dana Graham. Adam Trout. non Council. 393 Michael Zahm, 370 Jeremiah McElligott, 389 J. B. Amwake, 367 Joseph Brillhart, 380 Peter McConomy Alderman.
395 Emanuel J. Erisman, William B. Strine, 397 | Charles F. Eberman, City Constable.
456 Heury Eshbach, Judge. 385 William Buckins, Joseph Barnett, Inspector.
391 George Huffnagle,
800TH WEST WARD.
Select Council. eorge H. Albright. ect Council. 340 Henry C. Locher Philip Fitzpatrick, 332 Henry Gast, 331 F. Hiram Keller, 336 John Fritz, Alderman. 326; John C. Walton, Jacob Foltz, Assessor. 330 H. L. Frailey, Eugene Harkins,

Christian Frailey.

Jacob Weaver,

Judge. 338 Luther Richards, might say, for we know nothing of what has Inspector. 336| Frederick Albright, Richard Kirk. 177 happened in Secessia for some days past.— News comes slowly from that country, and it THE DEMCCRACY IN COUNCIL. -The meeting of the City Democracy at Fulton Hall, on the night pre-ceding the election, was an old-fashioned gathering. It is restimated that 1000 to 1200 persons were present. The meeting was presided over by that high-toned and un-flinching Democrat. Gen. Genera M. Nezinkan, who made a well-timed and able speech on taking the chair. The addresses of Mayor Sandesson, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester and San't H. Reynolds. Eq., were exceedingly appropriate and elequent, and rivated the attention of the audience. The adulance at times was unbunneded, and on the mention of elequent, and riveted the attention of the audience. The applause at times was unbounded, and on the mention of Gen. McClellan's name by Mr. Hiester it was overwhelm-ing. Much regret was expressed that Mr. Sperkere was not present, and especially by the German portion of the audience, as Mr. S. is a most eloquent and entertaining speaker in that language. The Fencilies' Band was present at the opening of the meeting, and favored the audience with several popular sirs. The meeting closed about 9 o'clock with three rousing cheers for Mayor Sanderson.

56 John Kautz.

THE ELECTION NIGHT.—The weather our slection night was intensely cold, but a large number of Democrats gathered at the Democratic Headquarters. Hartman's Tremont House. North Queen street, to have the result of the election. The result from the different wards was known by 8 o'clock, and Mayor Sanderson was acquainted with the fact at his residence by Niesers. Henry Wheren, Eavis Zecurs and Japon Gunnarge, with whom the proceeded to the above mentioned hotel, received the THE ELECTION NIGHT.—The weather on WILHELM, LEWIS ZECHER and JACOH GUNDARER, with whom be proceeded to the above mentioned hotel, received the congratulations of his friendz, and made a few remarks pertinent to the occasion. That glorious young Democrat, Mr. George PONTZ, sang an original song with so much effect that he was required to repeat it two or three times. The Democracy of Lacaster are fully alive to the duty they owe their country, and for their part are determined that the Union shall be restored as it was, and the Constitution maintained as it is.

SERENADE TO GENERAL ROSSEAU .- A large Fencibles' Band a serenade to General Rosskau. The dif-ferent pieces were finely rendered by the Band, and at the close of the execution of them, Gen. R. appeared upon the balcony, and was introduced to the audience by Dr. F. A. MUHLENBRAG in a few neat and pertinent remarks. The General returned his thanks for the compliment in a happy speech, in which he spake in the highest terms of the gallantry, courage and efficiency of Col. Hammium; and his noble Regiment. His remarks elicited great ap-plause. The General left on Tuesday morning for Wash-ington City.

THE NEW COUNCILS .- The new Councils Diller, Esq., was re-elections could not possibly has Esq., Clerk. Better selections could not possibly has been made, and we think the "City Fathers" were wise been made, and we think the "City Fathers" were wise

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. JACOB FLAKE. of Philadelphia, an old and highly esteemed minister of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, died very suddenly on Saturday morning last, at the residence of Mr. John S. Gabla, corner North Queen and Chesnur streets. He had apparently previously been in the best of health, but one of the children going into the parlor saw that he had fallen down, and upon examination it was found that life had departed. Mr FLAKE was a number of years ago partor of the Union Bethel of this city, and had been on a visit to his former charge, for some time assets. years ago pa-tor of the Union Bethel of this city, and had been on a visit to his former charge for some time, assus-ing in a revival, having taken part in the exercises the night previous. The funeral services took place yesterday afternoon at the Union Bethel, corner of Orange and North Prince street, and were conducted by Rev. Gronge Sigues, Pastor, assisted by Rev. E. H. Thomas and others, after which his remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

INTERESTING-VERY-the nice little fight INTERESTING—VERY—the nice little fight over the "spoils" which took place at the County Alms House on Friday last. The curtain was lifted for once, and the people have not to see how miserably affairs are managed by some of their officials. But they need not expect any charge for the better until they place the Democratic party in nower. At the aforesid nice little fight the following differs were elected for the ensuing year: Steward, Absalom Fairer: Cierk and Superintendent of the Hospital and Lunxiic Department, Martin D. Hees; Treasurer, Christian Gast; Solicitor, Maj. R. W. Shenk; Physicians, Drs. J. Aug. Ehler, John L. Atlee, Jr., William Compton and Hartman.

HOME ON A BRIEF FURLOUGH. -- Col. EMLEN Franklin, the gallant and accomplished commander of the 122d Regiment, arrived at his home in this city on Saturday last, on a brief (include). The Colouch has not been very well lately, and he has sought this short respite from his cfficial duries to reoperate his health. Of course he was cordially welcomed by his hast of friends.

Interesting Correspondence .- A very in vaula Reserves, and bleur, P. I. O'ROUREE, commanding the Ambulance Corps attached to the Reserves. The Surgeons say that "having witnessed your [Lieut. O'R's] gallant and efficient conduct during the late action at Fredericksburg, as Lieutechant commanding the Ambulance Corps, take great pleasure in tendering you this, a voluntary testimonial of our appreciation of your services: the coolness and energy dispissed by you on that occasion will ever be remembered by the grateful and suffering wounded, as we'l as by your friends". Lieut O'ROURKE replies to this flaturing testimonial in a happy, graceful and elequent manner. He is a mest excellent efficer, and we are glad to know that the medical and other officers of the Reserves know how to appreciate true merit. Long may the gallant exhouse live.

Decisions of the Revenue Commissioner. PECINIONS OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Hon. Geo. 8. Bujuwgata, U. S. Revadua Commissioner, in a letter to Petra Martin, Esq. Prothonotary of this county, makes the following decisions:
That an Amicylle Sci. fa., or agreement to revive a Judgment, requires a Will Stamp as an original process—Fifty cents.

That a Power of Attorney from the Plaintiff who has

SAD ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday evening SAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, about 6 c'clock, a most painful accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Milton Jayrente, in South Water streat, by which a son aged three years was hurned in a shocking manner, which caused his death. The mother had gone next door to a beighteen's on an errand, heaving the child in the room, and had been away but a few moments when the returned, and on opening the front door found the child rusbing towards her enveloped in flames. Almost frantic at the sight, she suatched the child in her arms and ran into the house of Mr. Hugh Coccoran, who succeeded in tearing off the clothing. The flames, however, had already burned through the clothing of the right side and breast, and charring these parts of the body to a crise. Dr. Cashir was immediately called in and every effort made to save the life of the child, but without avail. It died en Thurslav morning at four o'clock, apparently without much suffering. It is not known what caused the accident, as there was no one present at the time but the child, but it is supposed that the electro of the dress caught fire from the lighted iamp on the table.

clinky envisor. The Brawers' Associations throughout the Inited States was in ression in Philadelphia last week, for Exengence Luebe, of Readine, in the chair. The object of the convention was the consideration of the tax law, as a fiftents the manufacture of mait lipor, which is objectionable in several particulars, among which is the Impositional Conference of the Con It sheeks the anadactive to that Injury, which is the impoing of a specific instead of an ad valorem tax. As a result
of the deliberations of the "uvention, it was resolved to
petition Congress for a modification of the tax law in those
particulars injurious to the beer-brewing business.

On Thursday avening the delegates closed their proceedques by partaking of a supper, sotten up by the Philadelphia Association, at which several addresses were delivered
in German. Mr. J. J. SPERNOER, of this city, made some
remarks in English. He said that the object of the Brewers' Association was to raise the standard of their occupation to the level occupied by all respectable trades. The
basiness of brewing has unfortunately been regarden in
America as disceputable, but it is really one of which
those consected with it may feel proud. It trads to diminish the perulcious use of intexicating drinks. The
speaker argued that, before the manufacture of lagre herin this country, drunkenness among the poor was much
more prevalent than now, and that, consequently, those
converse to hummarkind.

Convention of Brewers -A convention of

ACCIDENT.—Mr. LEWIS KNIGHT, Engineer at the City Water Works, met with an accident on Priday last, while on his way home from the city. He was driving a young animal attached to a spring wagen, and when op posite in recervoir grounds one site of the shaft became detached from the wagon, casing it to turn crossive on the road. The noise made by the clattering of the broken shaft and the wagon frightened the horse, and Mr. Kytour was unable to step him. After running a short distance he was thrown out, the wagen passing over him. The vahicle was upset, and somewhat broken, when the horse became detached and made off at full speed. Mr. Krieht, we are sorry to learn, was considerably bruised on the right side, and had his shoulder bone broken.

ALMOST A Row.—Quite a crowd was collected near the Post Office this morning, attracted by some of the Provest Guard, who had accosted a min wearing a U. S. uniform coat, his right to sport which the Guard were inquiring into. One of the members of the Guard undertook to cut the U. S. buttons off the coat, and some remarks made by bystanders led to disputes between the Guard and the crowd, and it looked as though a fight might grow out of it. Officers Huber and Gundaker interfered to prevent a breach of the peace, and the affair passed off without any serious disturbance. Some of the members of the Guard should be a little more careful in attending to their duties, and not bluster and threaten to draw their revolvers on every trifling occasion, and they would find less difficulty in accomplishing their purpose. The crowd this morning, in which there were many women, was certainly no place to even intimate by word or action that a deadly weapon would be used in any emergency.—Safurday's inquirer.

A GRACEFIL COMPLIMENT.—There may be Almost A Row.-Quite a crowd was col-

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT .- There may be en in the window of Messrs, Zahms' Jaweiry Stor-orth Queen streat and Contre Square, for a few days, and service of silver plate, consisting of a salver holdin pitcher, pair of godiets and pair of salveslars, with it tended as a present to Mrs. ELIZA F, GRAHAM, of Louir

REMARKABLE SERMON FROM BISH-OP CLARK OF HEADER CLARK OF RHODE ISLAND--A LOUD PRAYER FOR PEACE.

As an evidence of the change of tone that is noticed in such political sermons as are now preached, we present to our readers the of the Union. following extract from a sermon, delivered a few weeks ago by Bishop Clark, in Grace Church, Providence, before an immense con-246 gregation. It is a fervent prayer for peace. One year ago the Bishop, like many others war. Similar clerical changes of feeling in regard to the war are observed elsewhere. Bishop Clark's text was from Lamentations, v. 16: "The crown is fallen from our head. Woe unto us, for we have sinned!"

After a reference to the sad picture of re verses which the prophet describes in the book of Lamentations, the Bishop proceeded to show the application of his language to the beats with agony. I do not wish to say a word that shall deepen the gloom, we must look the facts in the face, we must be willing to see where we stand, and what dangers threaten us. The crown of prosperity has fallen from our heads. There is no suspen-175 sion in the operations of business. There are many who are making money as they never did before. By a single turn of the wheel, some find themselves rich who were poor yes terday. There could never be a better time for shrewd, and daring speculation.

do with it; for he feels that there is no paper safe but gold and land; and the former can be yield no income. We have a sort of hectic We have an abundant currency—an overabundant currency—because it is fictitious, We have ceased to accumulate the true material of prosperity, producing and manufacturious them. ing abundantly. Every one knows that soon the supply will be much larger than the demand, and we are speculating upon the im- land.

portunity to amass enormous profits by fraudulent speculations upon the miseries of the

it ceased to be profitable; but down to the instead of being their judge.

The next important element in this cause is present hour the very name of African is a of him altogether if we could.

judiciously handled. Again, we have sinned as a nation, in

and deliberate wisdom of the community which determines who shall be our rulers? How are they nominated? How are they elected? How do they conduct themselves after they are elected? Do they never take bribes? Do they represent the country or the party which elects them? Do they decide who obey his authorized orders. He would every question by its merits? always soher, temperate, chaste, free from all obsecuty and profaneness? Do they always utter their honest convictions? Whenever a measure is proposed for action, do they ask " Is it wise and is it right?" and so deterno hope for the country until the people arise in their might and say, "We will no longer have profligates and foels to rule over us." The descent has been so low that it is considered an impropriety to speak of the subject in

I think the world have found out clearly enough we are weak. We are not weak in numbers or resources, but we are weak in earnestness, self-denial, and unity of purno purpose. We follow up nothing so that it tells substantially upon the final issue. where, and there are none so positive in their

O that unity of the nation might be stored in the bond of perpetual phace! will sacrifice everything but principles for this. * * * Blow from the South. We s O winds of God, and bring us the tidings of O winds of God, and carry back the message ness, roll away the clouds, and give unto us Under the shadow of thy wings we make our refuge ; O God, GIVE US PEACE."

THE LANCASTER ELECTION. The re-election of Mayor Sanderson, on last Tuesday, by an increased majority, is as unacceptable as it was unexpected by the Abolition tories of Lancaster. They evidently felt pretty sanguine of success, and their mortification at defeat is shown in Wednesday says:

Wednesday says:

"We have the satisfaction of knowing that we are the great defeated. We have met the enemy and by all the laws of brute force and bigoted ignorance are theirs. Mayor Sanderson is elected again although he had to work hard for it. His friends worked like Trojans, never tiring and never faltering. They made all the noise and did all the hurrahing, and we must admit that but few of them have ever suffered from the throat disease or are likely to be called consumptive.

A little further on in the article, from which the above is an extract, we find this sentence: "We don't know if we ought to congratulate him, (Mayor Sanderson.) for we, like every other Union man, feel disappointed."

Now, pray, if the result was "anticipated," how comes it that "we" and "every other Union man feel disappointed?" Evidently it was not "anticipated," or the defeat would have caused no disappointment. They "anticipated" success by crying "Union"—by practising deception—and hence defeat has "disappointed and soured them. The wolf was discerned through his covering of wool—the Union cry was understood—the tories were unmasked and defeated, as they will be henceforward to the end of the chapter.—Patriot & Union.

MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN. SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 3.—Intelligence has ust reached here of a horrible murder having been committed early on Monday morning, in the northern part of Columbia county. A step mother, named Sault, murdered three of her stepchildren, aged respectively seven, nine years, by severing their heads from their bodies with an axe, and afterwards threw their bodies into the fire. She is now From Tuesday's Ledger

CASE OF THE "JEFFERSONIAN." SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS-Before Low-RIE, C. J.-Hodgson vs. MILWARD et al. The argument of this case to the Court and Jury was yesterday concluded by Messrs. Knox and WEBSTER for the defendant, and WM. B. REED for the plantiff, whereupon Judge Low-RIE instructed the jury as follows: INSTRUCTIONS.

It is not at all strange that in times of National crisis and of National and popular listurbance and excitement we find ourselves forced to revert to first principles in the iscussion of cases which, in ordinary times and arising among ordinary persons, could be lisposed of with accuracy and despatch by a simple justice of the peace.
This case is one of that character.

should not think of granting it anything but the most summary treatment, were it not that t grows out of the very natural excitement that overspread the country on the breaking out of the present Rebellion, and that the actors in it are important officers of the Federal Government, who claim to have acted under the authority of a law of Congress and under the special authority of the President of the United States, and in support of the Constitution and laws, and of the safety and integrity

These circumstances are quite unusual in an action of trespass for taking the property of a citizen, and they seem to us to justify the parties in expecting for the case a more than ordinary degree of consideration. So far as the case is ordinary it deserves only an ordiwho forgot their calling, was as fervent for | nary consideration; but so far as it involves circumstances that are unusual and extraordinary, it deserves something more. Let us consider how far these extraordinary circumstances affect the case or the law that is to be

applied to it.

The Rebellion is the first extraordinary element in this case; but no one can pretend that our law was changed by the mere fact of the Rebellion, so far as it relates to the rights that now claim to be vindicated by us. No condition of our country. "We have fallen doubt that Rebellion gave rise to an immense upon evil days, and the heart of the nation popular excitement—that was quite natural, doubt that Rebellion gave rise to an immense and inevitable; we should be more or less than men if it had not arisen. No doubt, also, that excitement gave rise to great popular mistrust and suspicion towards all who seemed to oppose or discourage its great purpose of crushing the Rebellion; this, also, was quite natural and inevitable

A very earnest loyalty is quite liable to run to an extreme that is a strain upon the law. No doubt, also, this distrust would soon be visited upon those who, for any reason, should seriously question the most summary plans for Money is a drug; and when a man has made suppressing the Rebellion, for when people his balf a million, he does not know what to consorious of all plans that do not seem to which may not be rags in a year, no stock | them to promise the most speedy and sumwhich may not have a stand still. Nothing is mary success. We are not in such circumstances, prepared to submit to the control of had only at ruinous rates, and the latter may | the law of the land, and to those mutual concessions to general opinion that are essential prosperity, but the vital organs are diseased. to harmonious social action, and our distrust We have an abundant currency—an over- and suspicions are very apt to breed discord smong us; and we ought to expect this, and 'a promise to pay," which everybody knows to know how to meet it consistently with is a lie. The show of prosperity which we social order. But we do not. By a natural have cannot last long. We are blowing the law of such occasions, suspicions, slanders, bubble larger and larger every day, and it oppressions and violence are sure to arise grows thinner as it expands. It glistens and many things are said and done which the gloriously in the sunshine for a moment, but law of the land forbids, and which, under it will burst suddenly and vanish into space. condemn, though a liberal charity might over-

But none of these circumstances can at all change the Constitution or the laws of the land. The very purpose of law is to set a rule that shall remain fixed and immovable among pending calamity.

This is not the worst. The temptations to fraud are irresistible, and many men, of whom the standard for judging them. Law does we had expected better things, are yielding to change in adaptation to the growth of a peothe temptation. The most discouraging thing ple, but if it adapted itself to all their excitein the present alarming crisis is the fact that ments it would cease to be law. It is the so many loyal citizens are improving the op quiet and steady rule by which all acts are to be judged, and all rights vindicated; and if hold that rule with a firm hand, that country. I have seen the results of this at trembles not with the excitements that prevail Washington, in forms that make mea's blood around it, we shall have no difficulty in curdle with indignation. I have seen sick and measuring the rights that are submitted to our dying men in our hospitals furnished with judgment. It is the firm, unending rule of supplies for which the contractors were paid a sober social thought, and of the common sense generous price, and the poor creatures turned of quiet times, and by its standard all civil away with loathing from the nauseous sub- affairs must be judged, whether they fall below it or profess to rise above it. If it yielded Here at the North we abolish slavery when to excitements it would be judged by them,

the ulleged fact that the act tempt on him because he is weak. We exclude was authorized by the President of the United him as far as we caur from every station of States, and was executed by important responsibility, no matter what his qualification of Federal officers. But this element loses ons may be, and we would be glad to get rid all its legal importance when we consider that all public functionaries in this land of him altogether if we could.

I hold no Utopian views upon this subject.
I never believed that the relation of master to the lowest, are above it. They, as well as and servant is of necessity a sin. I always we are under the Constitution and laws of the thought that evil needed to be carefully and United States, and sworn to support, protect and defend them, or take them as their rule of civil and official conduct, and they and we persons of our representatives and rulers. Is are to be judged by them in our civil and it the wise forethought and seber judgment official conduct in all official cases. The acts of the President and his subordinates are. therefore, without right, unless they are authorized by some article of the Constitution. or the laws made under it, and consistent with lit. He can make no laws that can vest in him any new authority, or that can protect those

not claim that he could. Let us concede the maxim that circumstances alter cases, and even the law that governs cases: but let us not be misled by it. a certain sense, the law of self defence changes according to the violence and nature of the attack or the danger; that is, the law of glory is fallen from our head and there is allows self-defence, and allows that it shall be so conducted that it shall be adequate to the emergency, according to the best judgment of the person attacked; and thus it sanctions acts that, under other circumstances, it would condenin. But then it never leaves it to any one a Christian pulpit. Politics mean party, and to judge finally for himself when the right of this is out of place in the house of God. self-defence aries, or when the danger is such that the attack of self defence may begin. The law of the land alone can settle that. He who enforces rights without the aid of law, must both prove that he has such rights by law, and that they are exposed to a danger that cannot safely await the regular forms of legal process. A man who is caught committing theft, burglary, morder, and such like. The fault is laid here and there and every- may be arrested by any one without legal process, because of the emergency; but then censure as those who know nothing of the he must be immediately taken before some competent authority, where he may be placed in the regular road to a speedy trial, and to We justify the arrest the crime charged must be

We shall have some use of these thoughts hereafter; but the use I want to make of them reconciliation and love! Blow from the North, | now is this :- The Federal and State Constitutions place the Government under just such Scatter the dark- restrictions as these :- It tells the Government how it shall proceed in defending society and once more the sunshine of tranquil rest! the social organism against all the forms of violence, disorder and danger to which society is exposed. It puts all its functionaries under aw, so that they shall not invade the order of society, by taking their own forms and modes of protecting it. When they act without law, of protecting it. When they act without law, they must justify themselves before the law y showing an emergency that demands their act. If it be not so, then they are above law, and not under it. If they may irresponsibly their manner of announcing it. The Inquirer of | declare the existence of the emergency, and also the acts which it demands of them. then. as to them, we have neither Constitution nor laws.

Our Conscitution was framed when the renembrance of the excitements, suspicions, divisions, disloyalty and treasons of the Revolution were yet fresh in the minds of our statesmen, and under the light of all its experience, and they left no gap in it to be ikely to be called consumptive.

"Those conversant with the under current of politics in this city anticipated nothing else. The Union men made a hard, determined fight; but somehow were quietly shelved in the evening. The great unwashed rallied in their might, and can now reap the benefits."

Experience, and they left no gap in it to be supplied by the fears or suspicions of excited times. It is still a sufficient rule of practice for our Government, and it, better than any thing else, embodies the settled and sober great unwashed rallied in their might, and can now reap the benefits." it, we expose ourselves to the rule of force, and to incalculable divisions of opinion, of

counsels and of action.

And now it is proper for me to say that I ee no sufficient evidence that the President of the United States authorized the seizure complained of here. I think it entirely improba-ble that he did. The District Attorney thinks his despatch came from some one in the War Department. This is no evidence of an order from the President, and that element is, thereare, entirely out of the case.

And all these elements being removed, the case becomes the very common one, in which t is alleged that a public officer has seized the goods of a citizen without proper warrant. It common against both Federal and State We have had many of them. On an officers. order issued by the District Attorney, the defendants, the Marshal and his deputies seized upon the office of the plantiff's newspaper, called the Jeffersonian, and on all its contents, for some supposed violation of law, and afterwards the property was proceeded against for forfeiture in the United States ourt, and was soon abandoned by the District Attorney, and a decree was entered in

favor of the defendant there, the plantiff here. No cause of forfeiture is shown here. The defendants rely entirely on the order of the District Attorney, and on the decree of the Circuit Court for their defence. But the plantiff here was not bound to demand his mages in that action, and may sue for them in this form : and, therefore, there is only one ground of defence that needs any special consideration. Do the defendants show a warrant ssued in proper form by competent authority, that shelters them from responsibility for the

act done?
What the law requires in order to justify Article 4 of the Amendments: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, ho papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized." A similar law is written in all our State Constitution, and it is simply the written expression of the unwritten or customary law of the people, known to everybody, desi a long line of ancestry and of popular disturbances, and recognized by everybody in times when a quiet reason holds the control of

Another law is to be connected with this one in order that it may be seen how such warrants are to issue. It also is written in the Constitution, where it vests all judicial power in the courts established by law, and equires that no man shall be deprived of life, iberty, or property, except by due process of law. This makes the courts the only whence any process can issue for the trial o rights or wrongs. Warrants properly issued by them are a shield to the officer who executes them. Warrants issued by others have no further authority than is contained in the emergency on which they are founded. If the circumstances—the pressing nature of the emergency—justify the act, they justify the warrant; but not otherwise. It is not usual to call such orders warrants, and they are not properly so called. They are merely orders of a superior to a subordinate officer to do a special duty which usually he ought to do

without such order. When a great conflagration or a violent mob is raging, or a vessel is attempting to trans-gress the revenue laws, or the laws of war, and to escape, there is no time for warrants and the necessary work must be done without them. But then it is always done under esponsibility to law through the courts of ustice. If the occasion and the law of the land justify what is done, then the want of a

warrant is excused. We understand now the case we have before us. The defendants had no such warrant as required by the Constitution. It was an order or " request," not issued by any judicial officer, and was not founded on the oath of any one, and there is no pretence that any such violent outrage on social order had been committed, and no such pressing and urgent pergency existed as to justify the seizure, without warrant, and therefore no justification

s made out.
There is nothing in the act of Congress of he 6th of August, 1861, that justifies it. It equires the President, in certain cases, to cause certain property "to be seized, confis-cated and condemned;" but this means by due rocess of law. It is not to be done by resident himself, but by due process of law by the proper functionaries, and he is to see that they do their duty. These defendants ndertook to do this act without warrant, and without any proper occasion shown to us, and herefore they are mere trespassers.

They are trespassers from the beginning to he end; and the first step in the matter being unjustified, no subsequent and unsuccessful proceeding under the act of 1861 can shelter hem from liability for compensation. They would have been liable for a malicious pros cution without probable cause, if the act had been under a writ apparently valid. The plantiff is entitled to full compensation for all hat he has lost by this act.

Is the plantiff entitl d to exemplary damages? Yes, in so far as their act was inspired by mere wantonness. But exemplary or puniive damages are usually allowed rather for companies such acts. For the legal wrong, compensation is the measure of redress. For the moral wrong, the recklessness of the act. the personal malice with which it is done, the violence and outrage attending it, for this you such as are reasonable under all circumstances. You must judge how far the defendants ar guilty of any moral wrong, beyond the legal vrong, in the act complained of. It was not done on their motion, or to gratify any selfish notive of theirs, but under the apparent authority of their official superiors. Moreover, they did it partly under the influence of widespread popular excitement, which was not chargeable to them. We are all liable to such influences, and very few of us, none of us. I should rather say, are able to resist them. We should not be social beings at all if we should esist them all. We naturally and rightly share in the opinions that prevail around us and we should not be worthy of society if we

did not. And yet we are entitled to rise above common opinion if we can, and when we do, we cannot better show that we have done so than by still respecting the common opinions o ciety as the only opinions upon which it can act. In so far as the defendants acted under the influence of the wide-spread popular excitement, and not from mere personal motives, they are entitled to the benefit of it in mitigation of the exemplary damages you may be disposed to allow; not, however, to affect the plaintiff's right to full compensation

for the actual loss sustained by him line of the Constitution and statutes of the land, and of all the decisions under them, and under the principles of the common law little while ago it would have been recognized by every hody as the plain law of the land. I am not sure that it will be so now: if the some doubt about it. But if the law of the land is the sober and abiding thought of the whole people, that lives through all disorders and excitements, and survives and judge them all—the great ocean undercurrent o thought, to which waves, and storms, and tempests do not reach-then what I have said s the law still. I know of no other law for this case. This is the law, and the plaintiff entitled to damages—compensative, if the defendants acted in good faith, and under a mere mistake of authority; and exemplary, if there was any bad faith, recklessness and oppression ntended in their act.

I have no further or special answer to give to the points submitted by the counsel for the defendants. They have all been substantially answered. The case is now in your bands g ntlemen, and I am sure you will dispose of t in such a way that, long as you may liveand I hope it may be long-you will never have reason to regret the part you have had in it. The damages you may give are of no sort of importance compared with the decision upon principles that has devolved upon me The jury were then directed, if they agreed

upon a verdict, to seal the same, and bring it nto Court this morning. The Court then adjourned.

MR. BOILEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 - The Evening Journal resumed its publication to day. Mr. Boileau publishes a letter, signed in Fort Mc-Henry, in which be says: "Those who supposed we were other than a Union Democrat have been mistaken. We advocate the claims of the Democrat party because now that party are the friends of the Union, and he is no Democrat who is not unqualifiedly in favor of the Union."

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