GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

LANCASTER, PA., FEBRUARY 24, 1863. 8. M. PETERBULL & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 37 OW, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston. PRIVILIGIAL & CO., are Agents for The Lancauteroer, and the most infinential and largest circular supapers in the Uffited States and the Canadas—e authorised to contract for us at our lowest rates diarran & Arrow, No. 335 Broadway, New York, norized to receive advertisements for The Intelligible Company of the Comp Present at our lowest rates.

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teltigencer.

8. R. NILES, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bost our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, 42—V. B. PALMER, the American Rewspaper Agent, corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia,



"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE The Democratic County Committee is requested to mee at Shober's Hotel, in the City of Lancaster, on THURSDAY MARCH 5th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested, as business of importance will claim the Committee's consideration. R. R. TSWIIDY, Chairman

LANCASTER, February 24th, 1863.

Delinquents Razeed.

We have given notice from-time to time, for the last three or four months, of our determination, as a matter of necessity, to strike from THE INTELLIGENCER. We have already erased a number of names. and shall continue the process from week to week until we have the job completed. Those who have not received the paper for several weeks, or who may not receive it hereafter, will know the reason. Delinquents who are able to pay, but who neglect or refuse to square up their accounts. will have costs added from and after the first of April. At the present enormous price of white paper we cannot any longer afford to furnish the printed sheet "free gratis for nothing." This is our ultimatum, and no further indulgence can or will be granted; nor would it be fair to our paying subscribers, nor should be given.

Another Draft Proposed.

A bill has passed the United States Senate giving the President full and whoever he pleases, thus setting the subject. This fresh entertain- not twelve up by the Abolition leaders in Conlaw. Thus, after calling out already a million and a quarter of men, and after the expenditure of nearly two thousand millions of dollars, they want more. They prefer this rather than the honorable settlement of our National difficulties without any more bloodshed. Their plea of treating the patient, who is already fearfully debilitated and exhausted, is to bleed and blister him. Would it not be better for Senator Wilson, who introduced the bill, to get his own State of Massachusetts, and the other New England States and New York to put in force the first draft ordered six months ago, before attempting another? Pennsylvania to be continually victimized by abolitionized New England? Are we to be plundered without ceasing by Yankee tariffs, swindled by her paper money, our young men slaughtered by the thousand, our Commonwealth loaded down with debt, and our bright prospects crushed out and ruined by New England Abolition war?-Pennsylvania nobly responded to the first draft, whilst the States east and north of her did nothing; is it, therefore, fair that she should now be placed at the mercy of the Abolitionists, and the power placed in the hands of the President to conscript by the wholesale her able-bodied men who remain? It is enough for us to ask the question, to show the unreasonableness of the proposition. Our State has already furnished more brave men for this war than any other State in the Union, and is willing to do her duty in this respect in the future; but she asks other States to be put on the same footing. Let them be compelled to furnish their quotas of the first draft, and then the Old Keystone will cheer-

be fair play in this matter all round.

"Union Leagues." The Abolitionists are getting up what they call "Union Leagues" several sections of the country, and we see, by the Express, that a movement of the kind is contemplated are requested to announce that "The Age" in this city. We suppose it is to be will not be issued until late in the month of something of a Know-Nothing con- March. This delay is occasioned by the conwe opine the same principle is to specified. The proprietors are getting one of govern them everywhere else) is to Hoe's last fast. have neither social or business intercourse with Democrats. The ostensible object, to be sure, is the support of the Government in the prosecufor ulterior partisan objects.

Of course, this is a game that two nia only about \$2,500,000! parties can play at, and we shall see which can stand it the longest. In the mean time it would be well for the Democrats everywhere to organ-scription Bill passed the Senate on last night not only then willing that the Union should in diate. ize into associations, and thus be week by unanimous vote. How this una- good faith make them the offer, but I now deepprepared to meet the Abolitionists nimity was obtained we learn from the Phila-ly regret that it was not made and acted on." should be a Democratic club started pendent states that as soon as it became tial man and paper in the Republican ranks, was enacted during the last week. A large in every ward, borough and town-evident that the Republican Senators intended the Republican papers here have the impunumber of local bills were acted upon, but

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES. A committee of the Senate appointed to inrestigate frauds in the chartering of ships for the Banks' and other expeditions, have made a report which reveals more than the usual mount of fraud and corruption in Government officers and employees. They show that one of the Government agents named Coblens chartered to Government thirteen vessels valred at \$66,283, at the rate of \$947 per day, or

\$345,655 per year, which is only 5291 per cent.

n his investments! Another Government agent named Hall is epresented to have been in the business eigheen months. He has charged from five to welve per cent. for his services, and has beides received large per centages on the earnings of the vessels from their owners. No less than 163 vessels were chartered through Hall. while he was agent for the owners of twentytwo others employed by the Government. He was a poor man eighteen months ago, but is now rapidly acquiring wealth by the receipt of a large daily revenue from commissions upon the earnings of vessels still in the Government employment.

Another of this band of disinterested "pariots" named Loper is stated to be in receipt f enormous revenues, from the chartering of ransports, derived partly from commissions eccived on vessels where he acted at the same. time as agent of the Government and agent of the owners, partly from the charters of vessels selonging to transportation companies, of which he is a large stockholder, partly from vessels owned by himself, and chartered by or through himself, as Government agent, to the Government, partly from collections of money due to others on transportation account, and partly from his "influence." Mr. Hall of Baltimore testifies that he paid Loper \$13,000 at one time for "getting business for him." and besides considers himself bound to pay an additional sum of 21 per cent. (one-half) of the

earnings of certain vessels. After showing up the various swindling transactions connected with the business of hiring vessels for various expeditions, the committee declare that the facts and testimony point to John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, "as the person through whom these gigantic and shameless frauds on the Government were chiefly perpetrated!"

These frauds amount to millions of dollars, and the chief criminal in them is declared by a Republican committee to be a high Government officer!

This is "the way the money goes;" the way our list all delinquent subscribers to the people are swindled under this Republican administration, and the loud-mouthed "patriots" denounce as "traitors" all who do not aid them in this stupendous knavery.

> THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. The following is a summary of the chief points of the conscription bill which has just passed the Senate:

> After a preamble which sets forth the reasons for the measure, it is enacted that all able-bodied male citizens, and foreigners who have declared their intention to h zens, who are between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, shall be declared to con stitute the national forces, and liable to perform military service when called upon by the

Section second exempts from service such persons as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the just to ourselves, that more time heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the Governors of the liable to military duty of a widow dependant upon his labor for support; third, the only son of aged or infirm parents dependent upor his labor for support; fourth, where there power to draft whenever, wherever, are two or more sons of aged and infirm parants subject to the draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall aside all State law or State rights on be exempt; fifth, the only brother of children vears old, having neither father ment for the people has been gotten nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support; eixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon gress, and will doubtless become a his labor for support; seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt; and no persons but such as are herein exempt shall be exemptprovided, however, that no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

Section third makes two classes of the en rolled citizens. The first class consists of all those subject to duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years who are subject to duty. The second class embraces all others subject to military duty, and they are not to be called out until the first-class has been

called into service.

Section four to ten inclusive makes the District of Columbia, each of the Territories, and each Congressional district an en-Are we of rolling district, and authorizes the appoint ment of a Provost Marshal for each district, under whose superintendence the draft shall be made. All persons who are enrolled are liable for two years from the date of enroll-ment to be called into the military service of the United States, for three years, unless

board for that district, consisting of three persons, the provost marshal as president, numbers required, and fifty per cent. in excess. All conscripts are to report in ten days. Those who wish may procure exemption by furnishing a substitute, or by the payment of to report for duty, or who does not procure less be can show he is not liable to military

Section fourteen provides for the inspection, by an army surgeon, of all drafted men, and the discharge of those not able-bodied. After the required number of able-bodied men are obtained the remainder will be discharged. Section eighteen is to encourage militia and volunteers now in the service to re-enlist by

the payment of additional bounties. the same arm from any State has lost half its ministration of a territory half as large as men by battle, that the companies of the regiment shall be consolidated, and all superfluous officers discharged. Another section empowers courts martial to reduce to the ranks officers who shall be found guilty of absence fully consent to a second. Let there without leave, to three years or during the

war.
The remainder of the act provides for trials, &c., grades of rank, and is of no importance to the general public. All the most important points of the bill are presented above.

"THE AGE." In a note received from the publishers, we

ONLY TWENTY MILLIONS: The U.S. Senate has passed the bill approtion of the war; but, in reality, it is the abolition of slavery in Missouri! This scheme will be one of the most unpopular for the purpose above indicated, and sum divided among the loyal States according ever devised by an administration. to population, would require from Pennsylva-

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. The Philadelphia Press states that the Conat any and every point. There delphia Inquirer, whose Washington corres- While such is the avowal of the most influen-

FORNEY ON CAMEBON-THEN AND NOW.

Forney's Press is severe upon Mr. Boyer, of Clearfield, in consequence of the disclosure recently made by that gentleman in reference .to the attempt of Simon Cameron to bribe him. Mr. Forney thinks that Mr. Boyer's children will have cause to blush over his memorythat he "regards party triumphs of more value than personal honor, truth and the feeling of respect that should exist between man and man."

It is strange that the admirer of John Brown does not perceive that Cameron's children have some cause to blush, and that Cameron "regards political triumphs of more value than personal honor," etc. Since Mr. Forney is, in 1863, so blind to Cameron's faults in this matter of bribing, or attempting to bribe, members of the Legislature to vote for him for Senator, we are induced to go back and learn what was his opinion in 1857, when he seemed to understand such things better.

We "appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober." In 1857, Forney received the nomination of the Democratic caucus for the United States Senate, and Simon was the candidate which could for this purpose be declared of the opposition. It is well known that Simon beat Forney, although the Democrats had a majority of the Legislature, and it is well known that Forney was very indignant in consequence. He then edited the Pennsylvanian, and the following is what he wrote and printed on the day after his defeat:

"Yesterday will long be remembered as the most disgraceful day in the political annals of Pennsylvania. Corruption has triumphed; whether the ties of any kind which have made villainy has been successful, and Cameron whose name is but a synonym for all that is vile and infamous in politics, has been chosen, not to represent, but to disgrace our noble old more powerful than the causes which have Commonwealth in the United States Senate for the next six years. Despised by every honest man of all political organizations, proven over and over again to be morally and politically dishonest; false in turn to every party, to every political sentiment, to almost every obligation that honorable men respect a Pennsylvania Legislature has been found ereise a happy influence on the march of weak enough and base enough to exalt him to a seat in the highest political assemblage of the country. All are familiar with the many base arts and appliances by which this bold, bad, cunning man has for years ministered to his ambition. Destitute of integrity of purnose and character, neither honest -utterly unprincipled and corrupt—powerless for the accomplishment of any good pur pose for any party—he has long persistently enrolled himself in the list of candidates for the United States Senatorship, without possessing a single qualification for the post, or a single claim of a proper character, and has throughout relied entirely upon intrigue and corruption to foist himself upon a body with our land and naval forces having steadily adwhich he is totally unfitted to associate.

"Simon Cameron will go to the Senate to with half of Virginia, half of North Carolina, serve no honest purpose, to represent no two-thirds of South Carolina, half of Missishonest political duty. He will go there in sippi, and one-third respectively of Arkansas quest of plunder, ready to betray friend or and Louisiana. The National forces hold foe to obtain his ends. He will go there as even this small territory in close blockade he has been to purchase votes and influence to does not hesitate to submit its achievements assist him in securing his election.

'He will go to Washington, as all men understand, not as the representative of Pennsylvania or of any honest interest of the State: not as the exponent of any party or of any principles, but to re-enact upon the national arena the part he has played through life-a speculating, unscrupulous, dishonest jobber-Public Treasury bimself, and to fasten upon those which have marked the property of the Union. it the horde of harpies who surround him, and who have buoyed him up in all his political sentiments "among those who hold themselves measures for the sole purpose of using him as forth as organs of public opinion here," and measures for the sole purpose of using him as the burglar uses the crowbar with which he ens the shutters of the house he would rob. them an undue importance, and he refers to "We read in old story books of trained these divisions and the freedom of speech opens the shutters of the house he would rob. bands of robbers, who lived in the dark and and suffrage exercised by the people as the dingy caves or bristling fortresses, and who sallied forth under a chosen captain to plunder nation is habitually attained, its resolutions every traveler who excited their cupidity. But civilization has broken up, in a great measure, such a system of operations, while human nature remains the same. The Treasuries of States and Nations are now the points of foreign intervention, or mediation, or arhiaimed at, and corrupt politicians are the tration, or of compromise, with the relinbandit chiefs who lead on the refined scoun- quishment of one acre of the national domain, dreis of the age. Of such men Cameron is the chief. He enjoys the bad eminence of being franchise universally regarded as the most corrupt politician in the State or country. He is the embodiment of all that is infamous in a public cunning. treachery, venality and corruption are his attributes. It is absolute folly to talk of him as a politician or exponent of principle, in the usual acceptation of the whether the country shall not be delivered He scorps all such considerations. He would join or betray any and every party that ever existed, and denounce or advocate every any good results would be likely to arise from principle that was ever suggested, in a single week or day, if he could promote his selfish ends thereby.'

POLAND AND THE SOUTH.

We are not surprised to find our radical contemporaries somewhat chary of their al- thought of relinquishing the Union, and that lusions to the terrible insurrection which has an offer of peace at the cost of disunion would broken out against the Russian sway in Po. land. The events which are now for the time being "blotting a whole country out of the make, if they suppose this people are demor-"map of Europe as completely as if the sea alized. "had covered it" are a terrible commentary Congress of the United States furnishes a conupon the madness of attempting to govern millions of men in absolute defiance of their alienated parties, and that this body has the prejudices, their passions, and their interests. The men who have openly proclaimed their adopt its recommendations, and give them all readiness to make a Poland or a Venetia of the South have now a fresh picture before parties may be said to have already begun. sooner discharged. the South have now a fresh picture before Section twelve declares that when the draft their eyes of the beauties of the system they shall be made in any district, the enrolling are mad enough to dream of importing into the western world. After nearly a century and having a practising physician or surgeon of military rule, after two territorial partitions for one of its members, shall make a draft of and innumerable excesses of despotic violence. the citizens subject to military duty, of the the Polish nationality is still vigorous and vindictive enough to make the mightiest military empire of the world weak upon the side where most it needs to be strong, and to rise three hundred dollars. Any conscript failing sin furious revolt against an intolerable act of

military conscription. Warsaw, indeed, we are told " is quiet" un der the pressure of forty thousand Russian bayonets, but the overwhelming force of the largest army in Europe cannot preserve the peace in the provinces of a kingdom not much larger than the State of Louisiana. The fanatics who fancy that the system by which a Butler made "order reign in New Orleans" It is also provided that when a regiment of could be successfully carried out in the ad-Europe might learn a lesson from the past and present of the land of Kosciusko, were it possible that anything could instruct those who insanely imagine themselves commissioned of heaven to speak, like Anacharsis foreign governments will listen to him, he will CLOOTS, for the whole human race, and divinely inspired to remodel the institutions of a nation and the destinies of a continent.

> PROTEST OF ILLINOIS .- A letter from Springfield, Ill., thus refers to the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, in reference

to Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme ; Mr. Green's joint resolutions protesting cern, and one of the leading objects (at least it is so in Philadelphia, and which the paper is to be printed at the time) ed to the Senate, which has already acted upon them. These important resolutions have now been adopted by the Legislature, and have gone to the world as the opinion of the people of Illinois on the subject of compensated The U. S. Senate has passed the bill appro-first to repudiate his new heresy. Other priating Twenty Millions of Dollars to aid in States will follow, and he will find that his emancipation. Mr. Lincoln's own State is the

> MARK IT. - Horace Greeley, in a late issue sections wickedly refuse to put an end to the of his New York Tribune, says: "I was will conflict. They insist upon further bloodshed, ing in the winter of 1860-61, to 'let the Cot- devastation and suffering, for objects which

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The President has transmitted to the Sen-

which note and proposal have been commu-

nicated officially by M. Mercier to Secretary

Seward. The answer of the latter to Mr.

Dayton, the Minister of the United States to

The definite proposal of M. Drouyn de

Representatives or Commissioners of the

it should be deemed proper to designate, and

nontral. Reciprocal complaints would be ex

amined into at this meeting. In place of the accusations which North and South mutually

cast upon each other, at this time would be

seek out by means of well ordered and profound

definitively irreconcilable, whether separation

or whether the memories of common existence

of the North and of the South one sole and

on to so high a degree of prosperity, are no

placed arms in the hands of the two popula

would be thus determinative, would not in

dinlomatic intervention of Europe, and, with-

out giving birth to the same hopes as the im-

mediate conclusion of an armistica would av

events. Why, therefore, should not a combi-

Mr. Seward's reply to this proposal reviews

at length the circumstances of the war, and

claims that the Government of the United

it has never admitted and laxity of effort or

betrayed any despondency as to an early and

complete triumph of the national cause. A

review of the war, he says, gives the Govern-

ment no occasion to abate that confidence.

vanced until the insurgents now retain only

the States of Georgia, Alabama and Texas,

to the test of comparison, and it maintains that in no part of the world, and in no times,

ancient or modern, has a nation, when ren-

dered all unready for combat by the enjoy-

ments of eighty years of almost unbroken

peace, so quickly awakened at the alarm of

or the surrender of even one constitution

nothing else than a discussion between the Federal Government and the insurgents upon

the questions whether the legitimate authority

of the former shall not be renounced, and

such a discussion, and says there is not the

least ground to suppose that the controlling

notors of the insurgents would enter into such

a conference in a spirit or through agents fa-vorable to an offer of peace on the condition

that the Federal Government has not the least

be immediately, universally, and indignantly

rejected by the American people. It is a

stitutional forum for debates between the

the solemnity and binding force of organic

Marvland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and

and representatives have been sent, also, from

Louisiana, and others are understood to be

Notwithstanding the remarkably sanguine

suppression of the rebellion, it is gratifying to

nation under similar circumstances. Thus

circumvents the shrewd and designing Euro-

coming from Arkansas.

cerned.

great mistake that European statesmen

of the maintenance of the Union.

over to disunion, to be quickly

This Government, if required,

tions. A negotiation, the object of

whole federative State, and have borne them

is an extreme which can no longer be avoided,

France, dated Feb. 6, is also published.

Lhuys to our Government is as follows:

ate the recent correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of France on the subject of mediation for the termination of the existing civil war in this country. The corr spondence embraces notes between Messrs. Seward and

Dayton and M. Drouyn de Lhuys in reference to the proposals of France to Russia and England of last November, and an important note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. Mercier, dated Jan. 9, 1863, proposing to our Government a congress of conference between the United States and "the authorities which may represent the States of the South,"

nation which respects all the relations of the United States obtain the approbation of the States has had and avowed only one purpose in carrying on the war, a determination to preserve the integrity of the country, and that

achieved successes so signal and effective as those which have marked the progress of this Mr. Seward then refers to the divisions of thinks that the French Government has given formed and its policy established; but he informs M. Drouvn de Lhuys that not one voice has been raised anywhere, out of the immediate field of the insurrection, in favor

a fact, and furnishes just reason to be proud; but why a man whose days are humbered, whose life's a current is fast ebbling, and whese years already exceed the time numbly allotted to man, "three score years and ten" for the last ten years a cripple, in ill health, and for the most part confued to bis house, should be selected and ruthlessly dragged forth, and, as in times gone by, maligned, slandered, villified, sye he has even been threatened with violence by men living in what purports to be a christian community, and whose education and innate some of right or wrong should at least not destroy every feeling of morality and justice, but make them charitable enough to respect and and of ope. This same "ante-delivalen" with all his bodily infirmities still retains a vigorous understanding, a mind cultivated by self exertion and not brought out stocked and stored by the munificence of the church. He, two, has his representative in the ranks of the army, one who has tasted the stern reality of the war, and tested the rigor of rebeir rink Having lived through the

Maios, matrons, may the secrets of the grave
This viperous sisuder enters.
The best explanation that can be offered in the premises
is found in the old story of a prisoner confined within a
cell, the walls of which contracted hour by hour, and in
spite of his frantic struggies remoraelessly crushed out his
life. The Abolition Republican party is in a political cell
of this peculiar construction, and its threats and blasphemiles, its appeals, thunders and reproaches, are but the
froth, the shrieks and the fury, the wailings and exerations which it emits as it strains itself to eccape a fate that
is inevitable.

Guzzioz."

law. Such conferences between the alienated Missouri are already represented in Congress, views of Mr. Seward in regard to a speedy note that in the late correspondence, the Secretary of State has not indulged in the definite expression of prophetic periods which rendered his early diplomatic notes of such startling interest. He now simply confines himself to the modest rehearsal of the wonderful accomcomparison of our success in managing a great rebellion with that of any European our wily Secretary outwits, outwrites and throughout the country and in the army: Mr pean diplomats. In all their tricks he is their master, and as an artful dodger he yet stands head and shoulder above them all. If Lincoln steadily worse. The absence of rewspapers congner the rebellion in the field with will increase and embitter the feelings of the his guns. Seward can establish his ability to accomplish this feat upon paper, and if the correspondence and by report. The time is not far distant when Mr. Lincoln will see, arrange the affair satisfactorily to all con- what is obvious to all sane people at the North, foolish expedients of his counselors .- N. Y

IMPORTANT ADMISSION .- The New York Tribune savs :

"A majority of the people of the rebel States would doubtless gladly assent to a restoration of 'the Union as it was;' but the Richmond despotism has already told us that it will do zealously sustained the war policy of the

loyal States would also "gladly assent to a article of last week, treating of Mr. Chase's restoration of the Union as it was, but the Washington despotism has already told us that it will do nothing of the sort." Here we have the great and important fact that an im-mense majority of the people of the whole country, and a majority in each section, \$1,000,000,000 of paper money is in circulawould gladly stop this terrible war and return tion, the price of gold will rule at 400 or 500; to a state of peace upon the basis of "the state of the country will be paralyzed, Union as it was;" but the rulers in the two

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ship in the county. Will our friends to pass the bill, all the Democrats, except dence to assert that the war is prosecuted to nothing of special importance to Lancaster county.

substituted an argumentative discussion of the interests which divide them. They would

Mr. Seward characterizes the proposition of the French Government as amounting to

church. He, two, has his representative in the ranks of the army, one who has tasted the stern reality of the war, and tested the rigor of rebel rule. Having lived through the last war with Mexico, and so much last war with Mexico, and so much of the present rebellion, always sustaining the Government in and by the Constitution, never advocating what he was not prepared to do himself, nor crying war, war, and when necessity called upon men to to subject themselves to a draft for the protection of those principles he entertained, or the institutions he professed to l.ws. he never daimed exemption and shielded himself behind a defect of sight, a popular excuse generally known as "near-sight-ciness."

'Its slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Mile; whose breath
Rides on the posting winds and doth belie
All corners of the world! Kings, queens and states,

THE SOLDIERS STOPPED READING.

An order has been issued prohibiting the circulation of all newspapers in the Army of the Potomac until further notice. This is a very strange movement, and one it will be very difficult for the administration to justify before the country. The soldiers are also American citisens and have a right to know in the world. Of course it is obvious why this order has been issued. The all but universal dissatisfaction of the country with the negro policy the radicals are forcing upon the government is very clearly indicated by the newspaper press, and the indicated by the newspaper press, and the feeling is quite as common in the army as slagswhere. The administration become by this would so much desire; they would kill them elsewhere. The administration hopes by this means to prevent a knowledge of the growing discontent from reaching the soldiers, for fear plishments of the Federals, and challenges a it would affect their morale. But in this, as in all other measures, civil and military, the administration shows its want of common sense and foresight. It is not the newspapers that are to blame for the state of feeling Lincoln's advisers are responsible for that. It was changing the war for the Union into one for abolition that has done all the mischief. and while this policy obtains matters will grow soldiers, who will learn all the government wishes they would not learn from their private that this is among the most foolish of the many

> This has since been denied by the Republican papers.

THE PAPER BUBBLE. The New York Methodist, a paper that has administration, including the emancipation An immense majority of the people of the proclamation, gives the following in its money

bill for more paper money:

It is now known that the use of less than \$250,000,000 in legal tender notes has caused the price of gold to be 150. Under the preswithin four months 200. Long before the and every bank in the country will be insolvent. Every laborer, clerk, and those who are supported on fixed incomes from dividends, rents, bonds and mortgages, etc., will be reduced to a state of poverty, suffering and distress, to which no parallel can be found on the page of history, no, not even in the rebel States, because there they are supported by

The practical working of these legal tender cts of Congress, and the paper-money system of Mr. Chase, is to confiscate the earn property of the 20,000,000 of loyal citizens for the benefit of Government officials, politicians, contractors, and a horde of scheming specula-

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The PRIVER SERVE of The SEARCH—The Application of the Company of the Company

them.
We of the North who beast of higher intelligence, and who stay at home to make laws and labor for the comfort and support of the men who have volunteered to fight our battles, should prefit by their example, and not seek to g who stay at home to make laws and labor for the comfort and support of the men who have volunteered to fight our a battles, should profit by their example, and not seek to the control of the state of the profit by their example, and not seek to the control of the state of the

bot only not since many warmers, provided all the Aboli-tionists could be would be among the martyrs.

As this article is already long I propose to defer my reasons, "Why the Union armies should not be increased by our having the services of the Negro," until next week.

OBSERVER.

NEGRO SOLDIERS .- The Newburyout Herald, a sensible Republican paper, talks as follows in regard to the negro soldier bill:

The proposition to put 150,000 blacks in the army is more to be commended for its pecuniary advantages than on humanitary grounds, It will be pretty sure to save the government the expense of colonizing the 150,000, or large part of them. To against exasperated rebels is to march them to as they would brute beasts, without showing quarter or dreaming of mercy. If we had the whole four millions to select from it is very probable 150,000 good soldiers, with a few months drilling, could be had from them especially if the mulattoes were selected. But there is not one negro in ten that will fight away from the plantation where he was raised and the master in whom he confides; and i we ever have a battle depending upon a large number of blacks in the army, we shall have such a slaughter as has not been known in modern times, and will astonish and startle the whole civilized world. The old story of the wicked children who were torn to by the bears that came out of the woods, will be repeated on a large scale.

SUBCRIBERS SHOULD PAY UP .- The Watertown Reformer thus concludes a well written article on "Money, Produce and News papers," and we commend the suggestion it embodies to the careful consideration of a

certain class of our subscribers: "There is one thing the people can do while printers are testing their ability to outlive the crisic, and that is to pay promptly and cheerfully their subscriptions. means in the country now for doing this, and sity of doubling the rates of newspapers or of discontinuing them altogether. But a black cloud at midday is not more obvious to the eye than the publishers of country newspapers cannot endure the present dispropotion be tween outgoes for stock and income for subscriptions, except patrons exercise a sensible degree of nobleness in paying promptly at present rates."

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, which met in the city of Hartford on the 18th inst., was the largest ever assembled there. Hon. THOMAS H. SEYNOUR Minister to Russia under the Administration of ex-President PIRRCE, and one of the most gallant, chivalrous and unflinching Democrats in the Union, was nominated for Governor .-The nomination was hailed with great enthusiasm. We hope to see victory perching on the banners of the Connecticut Democracy.-Will our friends of the Hartford Times please

make a note of that?

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

the same press. "A Present Hoaven" is by the fair author whose previous volume, The Patience of Hope, was so elequently introduced to American readers by Whittler, the post. In this work, says that good authority, The Atheneum, the writer is at her best—her postry at its highest—her virion at its clearest. She seems peculiarly fitted with natural gifts for entering into the heart of the poor, the suffering, the oppressed, and to be endowed to walk there with a brightening influence, cheering, soothing, exalting, with words of comfort and looks of love, a kind of Florence Nighthugale, walking the hospital of alling souls. The sentiment of this little volums is of just that kind which will make it acceptable to thousands of readers who look for something in a book to make them better, and more ready to brave the lils of life.

FROM VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Feb. 20 A special Cairo dispatch says that the sickness in the army at Vicksburg is increasing. A barge con-taining seven thousand bushels of coal ran the blackade on Saturday night, without accident or iscovery.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 9th inst. says the There is overflowing the banks on the Louisiana side, and the town of Desota opposite is nearly submerged. It was expected that the whole peninsula would soon be under water.

The Appeal correspondence of the 5th says there

sity.

The mortar boats were towed down yesterday to a

point near the rendezvous of the fleet. ment we may expect to announce the ment of the attack.

The town of Bolivar Landing, fifty miles above Memphis, has been destroyed by the gunboat Cones-togs, in retaliation for the guerillas firing on the steamer Jenny Lind. steamer Jenny Lind.

A Caire telegram says the ram Queen of the West has gone up the Red river for the purpose of destroying the rebei vessels there. If this is true, one shiet source of the rebei supplies will be cut off. ner Jenny Lind.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

See Conghs! Consumption.--Sufferers! send One Dollar to Dr. D' Unger, Baltimore, Md, and receive, by return mail, a box of his Wooderfully Cheering Certain Cure Consumptive Compound. A box lasts six weeks.

-A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and considers it his secred duty to communicate to his afflicted of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Dagn Fulton stree, Brooklyn, New York.

AFRew Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO.

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches. Poars, Raspberries, Strawberries. Biackberries. Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 8, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, vis.: 20 acres for \$500, 10 acres for \$100, 6 acres for \$60, 2½ acres for \$500, 10 acres for \$100, eaces for \$60, 2½ acres for \$500, 10 acres for \$100, eaces for \$60, 2½ acres for \$500, 10 acres for \$100, eaces for \$600, 2½ acres for \$500, 12 acres for \$100, 2½ acres for \$500, 2½ a

BE Editor of intelligencer,
DEAR Sin: With your permission i wish to say to the
readers of your paper that it will send by return mail to
all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with fall directions for
making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will
effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan,
Freekles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same
effections a mooth and beautiful. soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

If the sharing Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxurient Hair, Whisters, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All approximation of the start and the start

ications answered by return mail without sharge.

Respectfully yours,
TEOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
feb 24 3m 7 | No. 831 Broadway, New York.

feb 24 3m 7 j The Confessions and Experience of a Poor Young Man.—A gentleman having been cured of the results of early error and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to those who request it, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young menand those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., suplying at the same time the means of self cure. Single copies will be sant: under seal in a plain evelope,—without charge,—to any who request it, by addressing the author,

CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

27 Equality to All: Uniformatty of Pileo! A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salegman, Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store. 802 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the argest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy allke. The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 466 6b 96 ly-5