receive advertisements and successive statements. Buildings Court St., Bost S. R. Nilles, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bost St.,

L MILES, NO. 1 Decemby statements, authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, - V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, orner Fifth and Chestout Streets, Philadelphia, rigad to receive subscriptions and advertisements apper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be



our flag is flung to the wild winds free Let it float over our lather And the guard of its spot! Columbia's chosen band. her land, potless fame shall be

THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE The Democratic County Committee is requested to meet at Shober's Hotel, in the City of Lancaster, on THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attend ance of all the members is requested, as business of importanna will slaim the Committee's consideration

ANDRAW J. SZEINMAN, Secretary LANCASTER, February 24th, 1863

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

crats of this city and vicinity are requested neet in the large hall (second story) of Reed, M'Grann Co's Banking House, corner Centre Square and S Queen street, on to-morrow, (Wednesday) evening, March 4th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Democra Central Club for the City and County of Lancaster. BY REQUEST OF MANY DEMOCRATS.

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 our list all delinquent subscribers to THE INTELLIGENCER. We have already erased a number of names, and shall continue the process from week to week until we have the job 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 just to ourselves, that more time should be given.

Those who have not received the paper for several weeks, or who may not receive it hereafter, below the paper weeks, or who may not receive it hereafter, babbitt, Balley, Babett, Baller of Pennsylvania, Blake, Babbitt, Balley, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Vernont, Clark, Colfax, Frank, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Babbitt, Balley, Babett, Baman, Blair of Vernont, Clark, Colfax, Frank, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Babbitt, Balley, Ashley, Babbitt, Balley, Babbitt, Balley, Babtitt, Balley, Babtitt, Balley, Babbitt, Balley, Ashley, Babbitt, Balley, Babter, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Vernont, Clark, Colfax, Crisfield, Catles, Catles, Crisfield, Catles, Crisfield, Catles, Crisfield, Catles, Crisfield, Catles, Crisfield, Catles, Crisfield, Catles, Catles, Catles, Catles, Ca completed. Those who have not should be given.

Bible View of Slavery.

On our first page we publish another of the series of ably written letters by Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington City, to President LINcoln. It presents in a condensed, clear and forcible manner the teachings of the Bible on the subject of slavery, and is a scathing rebuke to the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and the political Preachers who so much all unmarried persons subject to military duty abound in these days. We desire above the age of thirty-five and under fortyour readers to peruse this letter carefully to see for themselves the legitimate fruits of the infidel, heretical, fanatical and abolition teachings of duty; that is all married men between thirty. too many pulpits, and with what | five and forty-five years of age. This class accuracy and precision the inspired | will not be called into service until the first penmen, two thousand years ago, class is exhausted. The conscription includes fane the sacred desk by political kers, Shakers, Menonists, Dunkers, Clergyharangues and anti-slavery tirades | men, Indians and Negroes, and if successful to under cover of the ministerial office, the extent contemplated will deprive almost have their characters there portrayed every family in the loyal States of one or more in a most graphic picture. They of its members. As we understand it, one of the hour of its screet trial. are the men who are commanded by the amendments of the bill turns over to the Divine authority to "teach and ex- | civil authorities all persons arrested by provost hort the slaves to count their own mas- | marshals for treasonable practices. The New it is said that "if they teach otherwise occasion, remarks: they are proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strife of words whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, their conscientious scruples and go forth to evil surmisings, perverse disputings of fight, or fork out three hundred dollars each men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth." From such the people are commanded to withdraw them- sist; the Indians are always ready for war selves. They have been teaching purposes, and the niggers, like white men otherwise, and are, in a great measure, responsible for our national troubles; and the sooner the people get rid of such false teachers, the better for themselves, the Christian religion and their country.

The Bible which is regarded as the true test—the criterion of right Quartermaster's department during the last and wrong-by the Christian world. in the language quoted by Mr. KEN- | are "supervised" by the Government officials, DALL, administers a well deserved it is reasonable to suppose that this staterebuke to those pretenders who ad- ment is below the truth. And what has been vocate the new-fangled, "higher law" doctrine, which, its authors claim, supersedes the Constitution -a doctrine subversive of all law and order, and which exists nowhere save in their diseased and distempered imaginations.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. We see by a notice published in an obscure corner of the Evening Journal, that a meeting of the Committee is called at Philadelphia on Saturday evening next, the 7th inst. What's for the purpose of changing the time for the assembling of the State Convention, which some of the City politicians have been laboring to accomplish for several weeks past.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION. The packing house of Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware, exploded on Wednesday afternoon last, killing fourteen of the workmen and badly wounding several others. The shock was felt very sensibly at Philadelphia.

DESTRUCTION OF BREADSTUFFS. The Grain Elevator of the Michigan Southern Railroad, at Toledo, with 120,000 bushels of grain, and 2,000 barrels of flour, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. Losa \$200,000.

Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT (Dem.) has been elected a Senator of the United States, from New Jersey, for six years from the 4th The End of Congress.

Thank God, this day ends the existence of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, and for which every real lover of his country, every true friend of the Union and the Constitution, will strosity in the legislative annals of the Nation, for it has inflicted a stain which will take ages to efface from our escutcheon. Only potent for evil, it has done more to destroy the Union than Jeff Davis and his armed egions could have accomplished in a century. Indeed, so bent was the dominant party on mischief, that, whether intended or not, every step it took in legislation only tended more and more to the destruction of this fair fabric of freedom bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance from our patriot forefathers. To enumerate all the acts of tyranny and oppression initiated and carried out by this Congress would be superfluous. They are known to every intelligent man, woman and child in the whole country, and they will be engraven upon the memory of our people for

If the country survives the unconstitutional and tyrannical legislation of the bold, bad men composing the present Congress, it will be owing to the watchful care of a superintending Providence who will turn their wicked counsels to nought, and bring us, with the power of His strong arm, out of the fiery furnace of affliction through which we are passing. May we not hope that the succeeding Congress, if it can accomplish no positive good, will be powerful and patriotic enough to save the country from utter degradation and ruin, by restraining the bad men who have been driving the Ship of State with fearful velocity, for the last two years, on to the very verge of de-

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Conscription bill, which passed the Senate some days since, was passed by the House on Wednesday, with a few amendments, one of which confines the term of service of the conscripts to the continuance of the war, not, however, to exceed three years, (in the Senate bill five years;) another relates to spies found lurking about fortifications and camps, providing for their trial by general military court-martial, or military commission, and making their punishment death on sion, and making their punishment death on the solution of the seation.

On the 10th instant the Queen of the West, we shought.

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On the 10th instant the Queen of the West, we shought.

It we officers, in duty, owe to them protection in tipe, storry and property.

The option of the seation of the seation of the seation of the canal, opposite Vicksburg, on an expedition up the Red river. On her way up the river she captured the Confederate transport Era No. 5. Guided by the pilot of the latter vessel, who was forced to take the shought the Open of the West was brought. relating to provost marshals, that part making

lace, Walton, Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom and Worcester. NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illinois, NAYS—Messes. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illinois, Ancona, Biddle, Clements, Conway, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp. Law, Leszer, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Mo., Shiel, Steele of N. Y., Steele of N. J., Stiles, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff and Yeaman.

The bill divides the militia into two classes. All persons subject to military duty between five, constitute the first class, and will be first called into service. The second class comprises all other persons subject to military depicted them. The men who pro- Congressmen, Assemblymen, Aldermen, Quaters worthy of all honor," and of whom York Herald, in a vein rather sportive for the

"The able-bodied Quakers, like the rest of their fellow-citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age, if called upon, must pocket for a substitute. It is nonsense to talk of resistance. The laws must be obeyed. The ve no choice. Attention, Caucasians and Africans, Indians, Shakers and Quakers

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES. A despatch from Washington says that persons in a position to know say that at least twenty-five millions have been stolen in the few months. As all the telegraphic despatches done towards the detection and punishment of these thieves? It is safe to say that nothing has been done and nothing will be done. In fact, although more than two hundred millions of dollars, probably, have been stolen from the Government under this "honest" Republican administration, we have not heard of a single case where the thief has been brought to punishment! Some may have been dismissed from office, but none have been made to pay the penalty of their crimes .-Let this fact be noted. Hundreds of loval men have been arrested and imprisoned for in the wind? We hope the meeting is not daring to stand up boldly and manfully in defence of the Constitution, and in opposition to the infamies of Northern disunionism and Southern treason; but not one of the hundreds of thieves, robbers and swindlers who are daily stealing the money due the poor soldiers, has been brought to punishment .-Stealing and swindling are virtues in the minds of our rulers, while patriotism and de

votion to the Constitution are crimes. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently decided that a married woman who holds real estate to her sole and separate use, with or without a trustee, cannot convey or mortgage it during her husband's lifetime, unless the power to do so be expressly given by the instrument under which she has acquired the estate.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GEN. BANKS. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 13th ult., reports an attempt to assassinate Gen. Banks. The weapon was an air gun; the offender escaped. Gen. Banks was not hurt.

which is to have charge of the currency. It provides for the appointment of a comptroller,

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

passed by Congress, provides for the establish-

The new national currency bill, which was

specifies his duties, and makes the necessary rejoice and be glad with exceeding regulations for the government of his office.great joy. Its record will be a mon- It creates banking associations, to be organized as corporate bodies, with not less than five persons constituting the association in any case; shows how they are to be organized and governed, and provides the proper safeguards and restrictions. Their capital must be at least \$50,000, in shares of \$100 each, of which thirty per cent. must be paid in before they can commence operations. After that, ten per cent. must be paid every two months, until the whole capital is made up. These institutions may purchase, hold, and dispose of real estate. Before any institution can commence business, it must transfer to the Treasurer of the United States bonds of not less than one third of the amount of the capital stock paid in. On com-

> tributed throughout the States. Territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of representative population. The comptroller under the direction of the Treasurer, is to provide plates, engravings, etc., for making these bills or notes. These notes are to be held at par throughout the United States. A tax of one per cent. is to be paid by these banks to the government, semi-annually, in July and January. The bank officers are to make regular and accurate returns of their transactions to the proper authorities. No notes but such as are provided for in this bill will be allowed to be put into circulation by these banks. The bill further provides rules for the government of these institutions in detail, and at much length, affixing certain penalties for any violations of law. The bill contains some sixty.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST. The capture of the Queen of the West is officially reported in the Southern papers .-As previously published, she was forced to strike her colors and surrender to a battery up Red river. How this sudden and most unexpected transfer of ownership was brought about may be briefly stated.

three sections

conviction; a third strikes out of the section wheel, the Queen of the West was brought directly within range of a Confederate batthe Provost Marshal General all treasonable practices. On the final passage of the bill in the House the yeas were 115, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Aldrich, Arnold, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennylyvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Blair of Pennylyvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Blair of Pennylyvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffinton, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Crisfield, Cut., Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Crisfield, Cut., David, Dawe, Delano, Diven, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Samuel J. Fesseadon, Thomas A. D. Fesseaden, Finders, Franchat, Frank, Goodh, Goodwin, Grander, Gurley, Hahn, Haight, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hatchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Wim Kellogg, Killinger, Lansing, Lehman, McKnight, M'Pherson, Marston, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollings of N. Sargent, Segdwick, Segar, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Sterens, Stratton, Thomas of Md., Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vandewy, Van Harry, Van Harry, Van Harry, Van Harry, Street Marston, Inc., and the distance of the swa disabled by a shot which broke her she was disabled by a shot which broke her seed in the Gazette of the readers and friends own, filled and unblassed statement of the facts in the case. I therefore deem it but proper, lu conformity with the request of the facts, as contained in the Gazette of the restens and friends own, filled and unblassed statement of the facts in the case. I therefore deem it but proper, lu conformity with the redwing attement of the facts, as contained in the Gazette of the restens in the season of the racts in the case. I therefore deem it but proper, lu conformity with the proper in conformity with the proper in conformity with the redwing attement of the facts in the case. I therefore deem it but proper, lu conformation in filled and unblassed statement of the facts in the case. I therefore it their duty to inquire into and report to tery. After a brisk cannonading, during gagement with the battery, and would soon street, in front of the Court be in fighting trim again unless re-taken by the Federal gunboat Indianola, which has been sent up the Red river for that purpose.

A BEAUTIFUL PERGRATION. Mr. Vallandigham's great speech was cut short in Congress before he delivered the following beautiful peroration. It is taken from the Washington Congressional Globe:

"I have now, Mr. Speaker, finished what I desired to say at this time, upon the great question of the reunion of these State have spoken freely and boldly-not wisely, it may be, for the present, or for myself personally, but most wisely for the future and for my country. Not courting censure, I do not shrink from it. My own immediate personal interests and my chances just now for the mere material rewards of ambition, I again surrender as hostages to the great hereafter, the echo of whose footsteps already I hear along the highway of time. Whosoever, here or elsewhere, believes that war can restore the union of these States; whosoever would have a war for the abolition of slavery, or disunion; and he who demands Southern independence and final separation, let him speak, for him have I offended. Devoted to the Union from the beginning, I will not desert it now in this

"Sir, it was the day-dream of my boyhood, the cherished desire of my heart in youth, that I might live to see the hundredth anniversary of our national independence, and, as orator of the day, exult in the expanding glories and greatness of the still United States. That vision lingers yet before my eyes, obscured indeed by the clouds and thick darkness and blood of civil war. But, sir, if the men of this generation are wise enough to profit by the hard experience of the past two vears and will turn their hearts now from the oody intents to the words and arts of peace, that day will find us again the United States. And if not earlier, as I would desire and believe, at least upon that day let the great work of reunion be consmumated; that henceforth for ages the States and the people who shall fill up this mighty continent, united under the Constitution, and in one Union, and the same destiny, shall celebrate it as the birthday of Independence and of the great Restoration.

" Sir, I repeat it, we are in the midst of the very crisis of this revolution. If to-day we secure peace and begin the work of reunion, we shall yet escape; if not, I see nothing be fore us but universal political revolution, anarthy and bloodshed, compared with which the Reign of Terror in France was a merciful vis-

A NATIONAL CONVENTION. In the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Friday week, Mr. Persuing, of

Cambria, offered the following preamble: Whereas, the unhappy condition of the country at this time is due to causes which, in the opinion of patriotic men, require for their correction certain amendments to the existing Constitution of the United States, for the effecting of which, when deemed proper, the Constitution itself makes ample and legal provisions : and whereas several such amendments have been regularly proposed in the Congress of the United States by an eminent statesman, without leading to any action on the part of that honogable hody therefore we earnestly desire and request that, in the interest of peace and harmony, the Legislature of Pennsylvania do now enact a constitutional call for the holding of a National Convention of the people of the United States, to consider and effect such measures of pacification and re-union as may arrest and heal the political wounds which now divide and are sapidly ruining our country.

THE HAYTIEN EMBASSY .- Considerable in-Minister and Secretary of Legation from Hayti, whose arrival in New York was announced several days ago. It is hinted that

protested against its passage.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

AN ARBITRARY ARREST IN YORK—THE PRISONER DISCHARGED OF A WRIT OF HARRIS CORPOS—A SUIT FOR DIMMORS.—ON Friday morning last, Alexander Harris, Esq., a momber of the Laucaster Bar, was arrested by the military authorities in this place and committed to the charge of Capt. McGowan, of the Patapese Guarda, where he was held in conflowment, to the time of his discharge on Baturday afternoon The purticulary of this arrest, as near as we can ascertain, are as follows:

Mr. Harris, who is the author of a handbook of Geography, had been been in town several days taking subscripment of a bureau in the Tressury Department mear as we can ascertain, are as follows:

Mr. Harris, who is the author of a handbook of Geography, had been been in town several days taking subscriptions for his books. On the morning of this arrest he had some political discussion with some of the citizens of this borough. It is charged by his enemies that he dearounced the present Administration as corrupt, and in r-ply to the charge of being a Secessionist, raid that he would as won be called a Secessionist as an Abolitionist. Shortly after leaving the parties with whom he was taking, and while in the office of the Clerk of the Courts, in the Court House, relling a book Rev. Thomas Street, of this borough entered the Clerk's office and af er some words about a letter of recommendation given to Mr. Harris by Mr. Street in the morning, which was restored to the latter, at his request, Mr. Street said to Mr. Harris that he would be arrested in ten minutes, and left the office. Mr. Street, on leaving, met the detachment of the Provost Guard accompanied by David Hays, on their way to make the arrest, and returned and was present when the arrest of Mr. Harris took place. The Provost Guard, having him in charge, conveyed him to Mount Vernon Park, the quarters of Capt. McGowan, and delivered him s prisoner to that officer, who, Mr. Harris counsel and granted by Hon. Robert J. Flisher, President Judge of this District, and made returnable at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. At the hour fixed for the return of the Writt Capt. McGowan seat a note to his Honor asking, on account of business, time until one o'clock to make return to the Writt. At that hour the

plying with these conditions the institution will be entitled to receive from the comptroller bills of different denominations in amount equal to the capital stock already paid in.

The amount of these circulating notes are not to exceed \$300,000,000, and are to be distributed throughout the States Territories and tributed throughout the States Territories and tagged.

that Harris is a citizen and not a soldier, and that there was no warrant issued on oath for his arrest, his Honor, Judge Fisher, ordered his discharge, and he was sot at large.

The opinion of Judge Fisher was pointed and able, and we are sorry we have not a copy of it for publication. Its substance was: "The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania provide that "the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suppended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Even admitting the power of the President to suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus, which he did not do, no rebellion or invasion exits; mers. The Courts are all open and the laws in force. There is a legal remedy for every infraction of law, and therefore we are under civil and not military authority, with all the rights of citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States declares that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," and the Constitution of Pennsylvania declares that no citizen "can be deprived of his life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land." As there was no warrant, and the process of law required by the Constitution of the United States and this State, was not produced, the prisoner was discharged.

Mr. Harris charges the Rev. Thomas Street and David Hays with procuring his arrest, and while yet in military custody, instituted a suit against them for fisse imprisonment. Messrs. Street and Hays were arrested by a Deputy Sheriff, and refusing to give the required hall, they were committed to prison. On Staturday evening the former was brought before Judge Fisher on a Writ of Habeas Corpus and discharged on common bail. The latter gave the required bail the same evening and was discharged.

We have given the facts of this case according to the best information we could obtain, and if they are not correct, we will cheerfully give our columns to apy correction of them hereafte

February 24.

ANOTHER VERSION.

A correspondent in the York Fress, of Friday, gives the following account of this infamous arrest:

Ms. Educous: The account of the arbitrary arrest of Alex.
Harris, Esq., as contained in the Gazette of this week, not

street, in front of the Court House. Mr. Street remarked sarcastically to Harris, "didn't I tell you I would have you arrested?"
Mr. Harris was taken to the headquarters of the Patapaco Guard, and placed in charge of Cast. McGowan, where he remained in confinement until Saturday afternoon, when he was brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus, and after a heaving discharged.

The arrest of Harris created the most intense excitement,

when he was been discharged.

The arrest of Harris created the most intense excitement, and on the return of the habeas corpus the court room was thronged with persons, anxious to hear the decision of his Honor, Judge Fisher, and to get a sight of the prisoner—When the court ordered the discharge of Harrislit was followed by tremendous applanse, and much rejoicing was manifested at such a triumph of the Constitution and The account of the arrest of Street and Hays, as contained in the Gazette article, is in the main correct. M. REV. FRANCIS HODGSON, D. D .- This able

THE SOLDIERS of the 18th Connecticut Regiment who shot and wounded young Ewing. In the village of Fairfield, some ten days since, were discharged from custody by Judge Hayes, on Thursday last, on a writ of habeas corpus, his Honor not deeming it an offence of sufficient magnitude to go before a Jury! Varily, we are under a government of law—over the left.

THE FOGGY NIGHT AT OFFORD .-- We have THE FOGGY NIGHT AT OFFORD.—We have received from Westhasffer, 44 North Queen street, the above publication, which has just been issued by Peterson Brothers, Philadelphia. We have had no time for perusal, but presume it is a first-class novel, as the celebrated Mrs. Henry Wood is the authoress. Price 25 cents. We have also received from Westhaeffer Poem, entitled "The Sleeping Seatinel," by Francis Do Hass Janvier, founded upon incidents in the life of William Scott, a private in a Vermont Regiment, who was killed at the slegs of Yorktown in May last. The poem has been rectied with great effect on several occasions by Mr. James E. Murdoch, the eminent Tragedian. Published by Petersons.—Price 10 cents.

A Good Day's Work .- We have been re-A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—We have been requested to give publicity to the following:—"Jacob Gordon, employed at J. W. Bucher's Cooper Works, near Manheim, recently made, from 6.4 M. to 8.55 P. M., fucntly-five flour barrels." Our informant also states that "Gordon is a true Republican, and he should be pleased to hear if any Democrat can beat it." We are of the opinion that it is an extraordinary task, and that few men—be they Democrate or Republicans—can be found able to the task. Our Mosey says he could not—but then he is not a cooper, although he occasionally hoops some things preity tightly.—Manheim Schutzel, Feb. 6th.

he occasionally hoops some things pretty tightly.—Man-heim Sentinel, Feb. 6th.
Goshox Brax.—We stated last week that an extraordi-nary number of flour barrels were made in a given time by Jacob Gordon, employed at Mr. Bucher's Cooper Works near this place. This week we have to record a more ex-traordinary task: On Weduesday last Peter M. Will, of Penn twp., made from 4% o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. thirty flour barrels. Will is a Democrat, and says, if Gor-don will match this day's work, he will undertake to make a few more barrels in the same space of time.—Sentinel, Feb. 13th.

Feb. 13th.

FIRE.—A large barn belonging to Mr. Geo.
Lefever, of West Lampeter township, was destroyed by fire
on Monday afternoon of last week. The whole building,
together with the contents, were destroyed. At the time
of the fire Mr. Lefever was not at home, and no persons
were on the place but his wife and young child. Mr. L's
loss is severe, for in addition to the loss of the buildings,
six head of cows. one buil and two fat steers perished in
the dames. Besides the hay in the barn there were 300
bunches cats, 100 bushels corn and 100 bushels wheat,
consisting of plows, harrows, fanning mill. &o. It is not
known bow the fire originated, but it could scarcely have
been accidental. Suppicion attaches to a boy who was seen
upon the place. There was an insurance of \$2,500 on the
property in the Lancaster Co. Mutual Insurance Company.

A MOTURE RANN RUNNEN — Vactades noon.

ANOTHER.BARN BURNED.—Yesterday noon the barn of Mir. Juo. L. Lesman, residing about a quarter of a mile north of Intercourse, was entirely consumed by fire, together with six head of catile and a large quantity of hay and feed. The horses were fortunately resound. The barn was a large one and built within the last five years. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We believe that there was no insurance upon the property.

—Bince the above was in type we have learned a few additional particulars concerning the fire. The barn is cald to have been one of the finest in that section of the county. The stock burned were five steers and a cow, and but for the timely assistance of some neighbors the rest of the stock, embracing three horses, two coits and eight cows would have perished. Two wagons, several hundred bushels of wheat, corn and cats, and a large quantity of hay were destroyed, the entire lêes amounting to \$4,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as none of the family had been about the barn during the morning.—Saturday's Express. ANOTHER. BARN BURNED. - Yesterday noon the work of an incendiary, as none of the family had been about the barn during the morning.—Saturday's Express More Fat Hogs .-- Mr. Enanuel Shober, the popular "mine host" of the Eagle Hotel, North Queen street, on Thursday last, killed two more of his fat hogs,

We forget how many major and brigadiergenerals have been created at Washington, quiry is made in Washington respecting the already, but we perceive that the number is to be increased. The Senate declined to act on the names of the forty-eight major and 154 brigadier-generals sent in by the President, they are purposely kept back until Congress and desires to cut down the number to seventy, adjourns, in the fear that their debut in Washington might complicate difficulties in the excellent pay of all these carpet-heroes national councils.

But the fact is, purchase a new pair of boots, an operation we and placed in solitary confinement in a damp and loathsome cell in Fort Lafayette? Was national councils.

But compelled by necessity, we screwed our it a military necessity that I should be taken adjourns, in the fear that their debut in Wash- in addition to those we have. But the fact is, ational councils.

Indust come, by salation, out of the earnings of the people, and we must all be compelled to give so much more for everything we eat, passed the bill abolishing all the Courts in the drink, wear, &c., in order to contribute the District of Columbia and creating new ones, on the alleged grounds of disloyal proclivities of the drink, wear, &c., in order to contribute the very coolly remarked, that "he done the same my watch, my spectacles, and even the meditary on the alleged grounds of disloyal proclivities tics to live luxuriously and do nothing; but if whenever he had a cough or cold, he used necessity that I should be deprived of such on the alleged grounds of disloyal proclivities ties to live luxuriously and do nothing; but if whenever he had a cough or co on the alleged grounds of disloyal proclivaties "we, the people," remonstrate against such of the Judges. All the lawyers in the District a shameful waste of the public money, we are

SHOULD OUR ARMIES BE INCREASED BY THE SERVICES OF THE NEGRO: BY THE BERRY ICES OF THE REGISTER.

MESSES. EDITORS: In our inquiries upon this subject, it is not our object to notice the position taken by the Republicans, to the effect that we should use the negro in the Union armies! for the suppression of the rebellion, because the Confederates are using them in support of their armies and their cause. We design simply to dwell upon principle, and the effects of a measure that must, from the nature of the case, be demoralizing in its tendency upon the army, and destructive in its practical operations in the restoration of the Union and the support of the Government.

The innerent right or wrong of any measure may be fairly detarmined by its effects. That which produces crime, pauperism, immorality, poverty and misery cannot in the nature of things be right."

We hold as Democrats that the negroes are a different and subordinate species of mankind, and every attempt to abolish the distinction of the races and force an equality upon society is unnatural and revolting to our instincts and manbood, and will most certainly result in crime and insubordination in the army, and pauperism, immorality and misery in society in general.

The Negro Soldier Act we regard as an Abolition measure, arising as a natural sequence out of the Precident's Emancipation Proclamation, and to complete the Abolition programme, it requires but an act to enforce the same equality in society that is contemplated by this law in the army, and then a law enforcing amalgamation, when all the provisions of the 'higher law doctrine' will be met, and the Republican party will have performed its mission of infamy.

If the 'administration had maintained the status

of infamy.

If the 'administration had maintained the status of its original purpose in the prosecution of the war the necessity of resorting to a draft, or any conscription measure, never would have existed; the 'decline' in the patriotic sentiment would not have occurred, and long ers this the country would have been restored to its original con-

unmangania, are out the result of just durh measures as we are now contemplating.

This bill for the collatment of negro coldiers will hasten the time when no inducement will keep in the army that rank and file who are averse to fighting to free the negro. To be dragged down to the level of the negro in their military associations is an insult and a disgrace which cannot be belierated by their friends at home, or will not be suffered by the soldiers in the field. The following extract from a Remultican pear will show how the thing works

and the amount of mischief this measure is likely to produce:

"General Butler commenced and General Banks is continuing the work of enrolling negroes as soldiers, and forming them into companies, regiments and brigades.—
This operation provokes the hostility of a large number of Northern terops, in whom aversion to the negro is deeply ingrained. Something very like a mutiny broke out lately at Baton Ronge in consequence of the encampment of a negro battalion in proximity to some of our New York regiments. A Colonel of one of the Louisians colored regiments—himself a white man—declares that he could hardly show himself at the St. Charles Rotel without being insulted. As at Port Royal, the white troops ratuse to be brigaded with negroes, and many of their officers lose no opportunity of showing their contempt for colored soldiers and for the white men who are appointed to command tham."

There we have some of the first fruits of a measure that never can be put into general force, without creating the most terrible disturbanes that can be imagined. The idea that "the means for the suppression of the rebellion" are so low and degraded that it requires the negro to raise it to a higher state of excellency and efficiency is a proposition which is revoliting and monstrous. If it were possible to suppose the brave men who compose our armies so lost to every sense of decency and respect as to tolerate auch an insult upon their manhood, we would blush to own them as friends. It is the terrible wrong that the very inception of this measure inflicts upon the feelings and common endowments of our race that we especially oppose. And we swear eternal hostility to any measure that will insult and degrade the men whose patriotism has led them into the field to do battle for their country.

It is not only from the far South these symptoms of discouragement and demoralization reach us. From every quarter of the country, through private lotters as well as newspaper communications, we receive intelligence of the same disheartening charactor, the denial of the Republican journals to the contrary notwithstanding. From the Army of the Potomac the voice of the soldiers (not of newspaper correspondents) comes as follows: "But news such as the Emaneipation Proclamation, the Nezro Soi. em." There we have some of the first fruits of a measure tha:

can journals to the contrary notwithstanding. From the Army of the Potomac the voice of the soldiers (not of newspaper correspondents) comes as follows: "But news such as the Emancipation Proclamation, the Negro Soldiers' Bill, Illegal Arrests, &c. disheartens us. We are compelled to believe that we are fighting to free the negro, and not for our country." So also from the Southwestern Army: "To them (the Abolittonists) Cancesian blood is so inferior, when compared with African, that we can afford to drain its richest arteries that Pompey may call himself free, though notoriously as incapable of freedom (which implies self-government and self-support) as the parrot is of true elequence. Theorists may whitewash as they will. Our army has seen the black elephant as be is, and we are forever cured of Uncle Tom's Cabin. In fight in ruch a crusted it a fracti worthy dates of sidest and madmen." Nor does this evidence come from Democrata, as the Republicans would like to make the people believe. It is in the majority of instances from those who went into the army enthusiastic and even radical Republicans. It is not only in the armies that the conduct of the Administration and the fancy bills of the present Congress are working out the path to rain and national bankruptcy, but in the far West and all through the Northern States the seeds of discord and dissensition are broadcast springing up into weeds of bitterness to the dominant patry, and will soon be bearing the legitimate fruits of the perfect, and will soon be bearing the legitimate fruits of the rent where fallen into divided, wrangling, turbulent factions, national bankruptcy, and the measures as the Negro have fallen into divided, wrangling, turbulent factions, national bankrupter, and the menial level of the contemptible negro, by reason of just such measures as the Negro Soldiers Bill; the Emancipation Proclamation, and the innumerable Abolition measures which alone have claimed the serious attention of Congress, and filled up the black page of its history, which will render it infamous to the latest posterity.

Another feature which we have hitherto not noticed must here be introduced to complete the black picture.

nomes by making them believe they are free, and then to arm a hundred and fifty thousand and send them back into the heart of the Southern country to make war upon the defenceless women and children, in order to draw their armies away from their stronghold for their success, must be regarded by eyery humane creature, to say nothing of civilization or christianity, as the very worst bytes of hearting. And who cannot use and feel worst phase of barbarism. And who cannot see and feel that this is the meaning of those measures? The fact is not concealed, it has been abundantly developed by the debates in Congress while these bills were pending; the tone everywhere of the Abolition press, and the clause in the President's Emancipation Proclamation, where he for bids the use of our soldlers to suppress an insurrection; about the "slaves strike for their freedom," prove the ballish schema to be not the notice of the act in nowe.

should the "slaves strike for their freedom," prove the helials scheme to be but the policy of the party in power, marked out and put in process of execution with perfect coolness and fiendish delight.

When those negroes are fired with the brutish passions of their nature, and filled with the terrible fury that the rage and hatred, the grouns and curses of the battle field invariably engender, what is to restrain them from the perpetration of the most fiendish acts and the most horrible barbarities? If they are thwarted in their demonstrations against the people of the South, what is to hinder them from turning upon the North and striking for that equality, any, even that superiority, which the infatuated demagogues of the Abolition school accord to them?

And such men as Stevens and his toxides, and all others equality, nay, even that ruperiority, which the infatuated demagognes of the Abolition school accord to them? And such men as Stevens and his toadles, and all others who may be designated as "Abolition fools," becoming desperate in the dying struggles of their dastardly party, and their infamous efforts to destroy the system of slavery even at the sacrifice of the whole country—who adopt the devilish expedient of "Whites and blacks, fire and sword, cannon and devastating flood, censorships and dungeons," "the abole Southern domain be made a bowling wilderness," alare, and the freedman be arrayed against his oppressor," "the whole Southern domain be made a howling wilderness," appear to be—judging from the flendish rage they evince in their satanic batted not only of the South and Southern men, but of the Democracy North, who are but advocating the cause of humanity and the claims of the Constitution—not only ready to encourage the negroes in the barbarities and atrocities just referred to, but if need be lead them into the work of wiping out the people of the South and the Democracy of the North, so as to enable them to have a free negro and a free love jubiles, with none daring to mo-

free negro and a free love jubilee, with none daring to mo-lest or make them afraid.

This picture may be regarded as illy taken and strongly drawn, but the magnet never more truly sought the pole than do the measures under consideration indicate the conclusions to which we have come. Turn and twist and wriggle as the Republicans may in order to shift the re-sponsibility now resting upon them, these stern facts are over present, and God grant that the end to which they point may never be reached, or that the results which flow as a natural sequence, and which appear to be upon us, may never be realized.

OBSERVER.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY. Misses. Entrons: The four Connecticut soldiers belonging to the Provost Guard, stationed at the Conowingo Bridge, who were committed to Prison about ten days ago by Esquire Wicks, of Fulton township on a charge of shooting with intent to kill a young man named Ewriso, were brought before the Court on Thursday last on a writt of habeas corpus. Three of them were discharged by consent of the prosecutors, and the fourth named Jonsson (the one who shot Ewriso with a revolver) was discharged by Jndge Halls, notwithstanding the offence was clearly decision would have been arrived at—for the principle would have been precisely the same, that they were only discharging their duty to the Government. According to this doctrine a Provest Guard may, at pleasure, fire a revolver or a musket at an unoffending citizen, under the pretext that they thought he was a deserter, and wound him or kill him outright, and there is no remedy against the assassin or murderer! That is precisely the case in this instance. We had all along supposed that we were living under the protection of the civil law in Lancaster county, but, it appears, such is not the fact. Perhaps if the wounded man had been an "American of African descent," the offender would not have escaped so easily. The legitimate consequence will be, that where Courts of Justice fail to protect the citisen in his rights under the Constitution and law of the Commonwealth, the right of self pro tion and laws of the Commonwealth, the right of self pro-tection becomes the paramount duty of every man, and he will have to defend himself as best he can. Lex talioniz will then, of necessity, take the place of civil law. FIAT JUENTIA.

For The Intelligencer.

"Guelick's" compliments to Editor No. 3 of the Examiner. Smooth-boret are out of date and the firing generally at random. Try again.

His local effusion, like a canine howl, burt nobody, and so long as his teeth are not felt no danger is anticipated. After such a herculean attempt at expansion, we would advise him "in all charity" to take a vapor bath; use emollient applications for his head, fall back on popuscent dick and a certife to revent a very and a certife to revent a very series.

and a gentle stimulant of beer and garic to prevent a general collapse.

We are aware be does not cultivate an "incipient moustache"—his incipiency being of another kind, a "malady of the brain," an evidence of which is the mag-bellied assurance be votes himself when "out o' nights," and the quantity of linen and prodigious amount of starch displayed upon his dangerous-looking standing collar.

By all means let him perambulate to Litis, and inhale the "pure atmosphere," the best bed, the best the market or season affords, and the general hospitalities of the town will be extended him, and he will be abundantly supplied with "opron strings" A longer solourn in Lancaster might prove fatal to his chances for either banking or congressional notoriety.

For The Intelligencer.

The Express strongly endorses the Conscription Bill, by which the whole military power of the country is placed in the hands of one man—a measure unprecedented in either English or American history. The editor, however

We had occasion, a few days since, to ped and searched and robbed of my money, which covers the whole ground of his travels in this constitution of the south of the london Times newspaper.

Busiell has said come unkind things about us, and he has also told as some unquestionable truths. In this Diarry, which covers the whole ground of his travels in this constitution of the south of the south of the south of the south and of the south and of the south of the south of the south our ishment and drink as my sickness replaced in the most interest that a military necessity that I should be phaced at my cell door, and the work to attendive perusal.

By which covers the whole ground of his travels in this constitution of the south and of

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

SPEECH OF DR. EDSON B. OLDS. In the Ohio House of Representatives, Frilay, January 23, after quoting the plain terms of the Constitution, Daniel Webster, and Attorney General Wolcott, the decisions of Judge Carmichael and Chief Justice Dixon, and numerous other authorities in proof of the unwar cantable nature of the arbitrary arrests in

Ohio and elsewhere, Dr. Olds said:

I repeat, sir, what I have said before, that in opposition to all this array of authorities, entlemen have not been able to point us to one single judicial decision, either British enetsining the constitutional right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas

Corpus.

True, sir, in opposition to all these legal decisions, we have the opinion of the very astute and learned gentleman from Montgomery. The learned gentleman, after calling our attention to the extraordinary oath taken by the President before entering upon the disharge of his official duties—an oath, he says, which binds him to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," claims that in that peculiar oath the President finds his constitutional power to suspend the habeas corpus.

Sir, I wish the gentleman to understand that these arguments are for the country as well as this House. The people of Ohio are terribly excited upon these despotic assumppower by the President. They demand to know by what authority they are to be subjected to arbitrary arrests-to transpor tation and imprisonment. Permit me to apply this wonderful discovery to the plain reading of the Constitution—but first I admit that the President takes a most extraordinary oath as is taken only once in four years in this country. This oath is imposed upon him in the presen of thousands upon thousands of his countrymen; before high heaven, and with his hands upon the Holy Bible; he swears "to faithfulexecute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability preserve. protect, and de United States." and defend the Constitution

tution-to protect the Constitution-to pre serve the Constitution. It is to defend it against all false constructions—to preserve it against any ruthless hand that should be lifted to strike down any of its sacred provisions, even though that ruthless hand should be the hand of the President himself. The President swears to defend the Constitution. The Constitution maintains the freedom of speech and yet according to the gentleman's argument, under that oath the President may strike down the freedom of speech. Constitution maintains the freedom of press-the President swears to preserve the Constitution, yet, under this oath, according Constitution, yet, under this back, account to this wonderful discovery, the President may Constitution says, "the right of trial by an impartial jury shall be held inviolate." The President swears to protect the Constitution, and yet, according to the gentleman's argument, under the most solemn and imposing oath, he may, by his own arbitrary will, set aside the right of trial by jury. under such a damnable heresy as this, the President, one by one, may strike down all those sacred barriers thrown around the citizen in the Constitution to protect him in his inalienable rights, and he may deliver him over, bound hand and foot, to the worst despotism and tyranny ever known in the history of the world. Sir. if such is the Constitution then, indeed, has it become a rope of sand, and our boasted liberty a hissing and a by Will gentlemen pause in their ma word. and reckless career and contemplate the awful despotism which they are establishing, and which when dying, they will leave as a lasting inheritance to their children? No sovereign upon the British throne, for more than two hundred years, has attempted to exercise such despotic power as has been used by the President of the United States and the Governor of Ohio, in the arrest and imprison-

power to-day. It would cost the Autocrat of all the Russias the loss of his empire. party in this country are ready to shout hosannas to Abraham Lincoln and David Tod, for thus striking down the priceless liberties of American citizens; and the leaders of that The fact is loped by the party upon this floor are using every subterfuge in order to stifle investigation, and screen the despots from that fearful doom which sooner or later must overtake them. with the past history of the world, some person uncontaminated with the trammels of party, and unbiased by the fanaticism of this age. have been dropped down upon this floor, and have heard the speeches which have been made defence of the President of the United States, and the Governor of Ohio, he would have imagined himself listening to the arguments of the apologists of the "Star Chamber," under the reign of the Tudors and Stuarts, in England, or of the Bastile under Louis XVI, in France. Indeed it has been openly said that under the despotic reign of Elizabeth, England flourished the most, and Elizabeth, England flourished the most, and that while the Bastile stood in France they had quietness and peace in that country. Driven as gentlemen are, by all the decisions of the courts—by the opinions of the most of the President to suspend the writ of a presence of authority under the Constitution for the President to suspend the writ of a presence of authority under the Constitution for the President to suspend the writ of a great city like Piladephiladensul, in the States where no war exists, or to make arbitrary arrests without due process of law, they roturn to the tyrant's plea—the plea of necestary—in the president the exercise of a power which, in the language of Wolott, "strikes one almost dumb with its audacity." Will gentlemen tell us what they mean by the war power? For I take it, the terms "war power? and "military necessity" are one and the eams. Will they give it metes and bounds? Will they give it metes and bounds? Will they leve it metes and bounds? Will they give it metes and bounds? Will they give it metes and bounds? I the peacestity, he can take your liberty in defiance of all lows, and in defiance of all constitutional safeguards, can he not, on the same plea, take overy dollars worth of property in the whole country? Under this plea he can distance the president thinks it is a military necessity, he can take your blooms and the cane. Will they give it metes and bounds? Will they give it metes and bound

aun of many summers, to Fort Lafsyette, and keep him for weeks away from his suffering family?

Was it a military necessity because the children of a man in Michigan had raised upon a pole a rag, through which they had been straining blackberries, and because some malicious neighbor had said the rag was secesh flag, that the man should be seized by the minions of the President and carried to Fort Lafsyette and kept for six months a prisoner?

Was it a military necessity that Kennedy, and accomplished Mrs. Brinsmade, and keep her for more than a month in solitary confinement, and deprive her of all committees of the president and relatives; with none to strend to her wants and necessity with none to strend to her wants an

for twenty-two days and nights I should be annoyed in my weak and nervous condition by his continued tramp, tramp, tramp? Was it a military necessity that I should be denied the use of a Bible?

Was it a military necessity that John W. Kees, who had become partially insane by brooding over the troubles that had settled down upon our country, asked "if there was no patriot hand in New Orleans to assassinate Gen. Butler, the acknowledged Haynau of this war," should be arrested and carried out of the State and confined in the military bastile in Washington city? Was it a military necessity that his paper should be suppressed and his office ordered to be closed? Alas! Alas! I envy not the Governor and resident the satisfaction it will afford them to learn that their persecutions of this man have forever put out the light of his mind, and made him the hopeless inmate of a lunatio asylum, leaving his wife in destitution and want, dependent upon the cold charity of the world for the remainder of his earthly exist-

Could there be a military necessity for keeping a poor, laboring man, a Mr. Barney, from Baltimore, in Fort Lafayette until he became incurably insane? And then, without notice to his friends, send him across the river, and turn him loose, without a cent of money or mind enough to make his way home? Sir, when the history of Mr. Lincoln's bastiles shall be written, as written it will be-when all the secrets of his prison-house shall be made known to an astonished world—gentlemen will hang their heads in very shame that they were ever the advocates of such despotism, and that in this House they attempted to justify it upon the ples of "military necessity."

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1863.

MESSES. EDITORS: On Monday evening's session of the House Washington's Farewell Address was read by the Chief Clerk. Some discussion arose about the propriety or necessity of printing a great many copies of it for circulation. Mr. Kains, of Fayette, one of the participants in the debate, incidentally remarked that if its teachings had been followed out we would not now be engaged in this present unfortunate and destructive civil war, or words to that effect. Our "life-long Democrat," Judge CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster, took exception to the language used by Mr. K. and entered into a furious tirade against the Buchanna administration. On the present coasion he was completely taken down by Mr. KAINE in a sarcastic rebuke administered to him. Mr. K. hoped that "as the gentleman from Lancaster was such a peculiar friend and admirer of the present administration, that enough of copies would be printed and sent on to Washington, that they (the administration) would read them, and hoped to God that they would not only read them but learn wisdom and profit by their perusal." The Judge remained mute after that. As it is apparent to all sensible men that wisdom is a commodity very scarce in the Federal city, it would doubtless be a waste of invaluable documents to send them there.

Tuesday was devoted to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. A divorce case was up before the House (the third for this session) in which Mr. Freaz, of Philadelphia, the applicant for divorce, urged as his main reason the insanity of his wife, his consequent distress, sickness and unhappiness ocasioned thereby, and his desire to re-enter society and endeavor to regain his health and spirits there. The petition was well ventilated by Messrs. Shannon, McCULLOCH, Wakeffeld and the provider of the reason given, and deserve the thanks, of every right thinking and honerable passer for the every right thinking and This is something more than simply an oath to support the Constitution. It goes far beyond that—it is an oath to defend the Consti-

strong grounds against a divorce for the reason given and deserve the thanks of every right thinking and honorable person for their earnest, eloquent and

strong grounds against a divorce for the reason given, and deserve the thanks of every right thinking and honorable person for their earnest, eloquent and manly defence of the marriage bond, showing conclusively that every principle of honor, love, and the best interests of our nature prove that sickness either mental or bodily should only make the married couple cling the closer to each other, and administer all the comfort that sympathy demands and love should hasten to offer. Mr. Shannon particularly distinguished himself by his eloquence and logic, and by the efforts of the gentlemen referred to the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Col. HOPKINS' bill for a reconsideration of the bill restoring the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad has been postponed till next Wednesday.—The Col. has fought the mafter very hard and is endeavoring to secure the immense source of revenue to our State which the tonnage tax would bring into the treasury; but there are fears expressed that the postponement will endanger the chances of the repeal of the old bill. The Col. however will have the proud consciousness that he has discharged his duty faithfully, and that this huge monopoly of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been opposed step by step by him. If all legislators were as able and as pure as the Col. a different state of things would exist in our Commonwealth.

Petitions after petitions are being sent in from all

exist in our Commonwealth.

Petitions after petitions are being sent in from all Governor of Onio, in the street and improvement of the eleven citizens referred to by the Governor in his message! Nay, more, sir, no African descent "and mulattoes into this Common African descent" and mulattoes into this Common African descent and into the Common descent and the common descent a wealth. A universal sentiment of aversion and fear bower to-day. It would cost the Autocrat of appear to affect the minds of the people at large on this subject, and correctly too. Measures of this subject, and correctly too. Measures of this character will have to be resorted to sooner or later headed Black Republicans! A good many petition have also been sent in asking for a "National Convention to form certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States." It is very doubt stitution of the United States." It is very doubtful, however, whether such a Convention can be assembled at the present time, though all conservative and true Union men would hail such a Convention with joy as the harbinger and some evidence of the things hoped for—viz: peace—re-union—prospertly.

To-day the returns of the State election held in October were read in the House according to law by the Clerk of the Senate, but the Clerks not being ready with their tailies and the House wishing to go on with the business, the result will be declared next Tuesday.

ext Tuesday.

An invitation having been extended to the Legisature to visit Scranton, by the members from Lu-terne, a great many of them intend visiting that orrow. A special train will be provided The House has adjourned till Monday.

that while the Bastile stood in France they | PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.