succey, at our lowest rates.

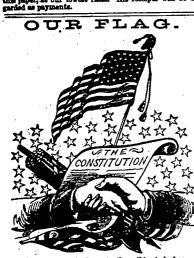
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authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisement.



CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS

TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

In pursuance of authority given the undersigned by seclution at a meeting of the Democratic County Com ittee held on Thursday the 5th inst., you are requested nd Townships of the County, on SATURDAY, 21st day of MARCH, to elect not less than three, nor more than five delegates, to represent such district in a general County to be held on WEDNESDAY, 25th day of MARCH, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six delegates to Wednesday, 17th day of June next.

Also in accordance with a resolution adopted, and in

ersuance of the same authority, the Chairman would it earnestly recommend to the Townships and Boroughs of the County, to effect a thorough and convenient organ sation, by the formation of Democratic Clubs in their everal districts.

By the established usage of the party the several dis-

tricts will each nominate one person to serve as a member of the County Committee for the ensuing political year, and also nominate Ward, Borough and Township Cor ses, being particular to designate their names in their respective credentials to the ensuing County Convention B. R. TSHUDY, Chairman.

A. J. STEIRMAN, Secretary. LANCASTER, March 5th, 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 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 completed. Those who have not other half? If the vessel in which we are all received the paper for several weeks, or who may not receive it hereafter, will know the reason. Delinquents charge of disloyalty against large masses of will know the reason. Delinquents who form a majority in most of the beyond sixty days.

who are able to pay, but who neglect citizens who form a majority in most of the Secs. 30th, 31st and 32d, specify the kind n their accounts. the first of April. At the present enormous price of white paper we will have costs added from and after cannot any longer afford to furnish the printed sheet "free gratis for persons and property on the same laws, edunothing." This is our ultimatum, and no further indulgence can or will be granted; nor would it be fair to our paying subscribers, nor cial and religious improvement of the comjust to ourselves, that more time should be given.

# The Delegate Elections.

The Democratic Delegate elections will take place throughout the county on Saturday next, the 21st inst .-We trust they will be well attended by the people, and that the best men will be selected to represent them in the County Convention on the 25th inst. Let our Democratic friends son era still burns, with as much in- edges of the shears. tensity as ever, in their bosoms, and tionists.

# Col. Hopkins' Speech!

An excellent speech delivered by Col. HOPKINS in the State Legisla-

# The Rebellion.

There is nothing of any consequence from the seat of war. There are rumors of the evacuation of Vicksburg by the rebels, but there are doubts about their reliability. division, but in disjointing and breaking the A rebel invasion of Kentucky is two halves of the disunion shears. again apprehended, but there nothing definite. The army of the Potomac remains in statu quo, and there is nothing of moment from South Carolina or Georgia.

New Hampshire. The Granite State has gone against the Administration, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts that were made to carry it. Ira A. Eastman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a plurality of nearly 3,500 over JOSEPH E. GILMORE, Abolitionist, and if he has failed of an election by the people, it is only because some 4.300 votes were thrown away upon Col. WALTER HARRIMAN, a so-called "War Democrat." For Congress, DANIEL MARCY, Democrat, is certainly elected in the 1st District, which is a gain, and the vote is so close in the 2d, that the official count is required to decide. The 3d District elects an Abolitionist. Well done, New Hampshire! The great reaction is "marching along.

# A Loan Offered.

The New York Express states that Secretary Chase has been offered a loan of one hundred millions in gold, by certain European parties.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES .ated, and there were bonfires and fireworks. of the session.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Some of the Republican papers are beginning to find out that the famous emancipation proclamation is not all their fancies painted previous to its issuance. The following rom the Springfield Republican, the ablest administration journal in Massachusette, states the dissatisfaction of the moderate Reoublicans thus forcibly:

A great many expectations have been disappointed, and a great many confident predictions have failed of realization, in the progress of this war. In nothing has the disappointment been greater than in the results expected from the emancipation war colicy by those most clamorous for it. They were very certain that the proclamation would give the Union cause a quick and sweeping triumph, and the President was fiercely denounced by politicians and papers of his own party for allowing the sacrifice of northern men to go on, when with a stroke of his pen he could remove the cause of the rebellion and make it impotent for mischief. It was said that as soon as liberty should be proclaimed to the negroes we should see the southern soldiers scattering to their homes to look after their chattels, and the negroes gen-errlly revolting and hastening to enlist under the standard of the Union; and so the necessity for further fighting on our part was to be

removed. The predictions were made and repeated with so much confidence that, be-President issued his proclamation many of his own party had come to consider im guilty almost to the extent of treason in delaying to speak the word which was to act in the salvation of the Union .like magic The style of menace in which the President was addressed on this subject is fresh in pubic recollection, although some who used it Well, it is more than five months since the President announced his intention to proclaim amancination, and two months since the proclamation was formally made, and the negr etill remain quietly on the southern planta-tions; the rebel armies have not dispersed to hunt flying negroes, but are larger and stronger than ever before; the market price of groes is at its highest; the negroes within our lines show no passionate eagerness fight, and even General Hunter has been obliged to resort to forcible conscription fill up his negro regiments, and that, too, where the experiment at making negro soldiers has been longest in operation. are the promises of the wonderful effect of the proclamation upon the people of the North realized; Gov. Andrew's swarms do not throng the roads of Massachusetts, and volunteering has been at a stand still. As to the political effect of the proclamation at the North nothing need be said; the enthusiasm it has evoked has all been on the wrong side; represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in and some of the most ardent advocates of the soming State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on emancipation have been so disheartened by mancipation have been so disheartened by this that they began before the proclamati nad been out a month to talk about letting the South go if we cannot subdue the rebe lion before May. The pretense of some of our malcontents that the proclamation is powerless because it does not declare free the slaves in the loyal States, is not even specious

DEMOCRATIC DISLOYALTY. An ingenious mind could perhaps suggest some more promising method of winning over the Democrats to a cordial support of the administration than the persuasive one of maligning their motives so happily hit upon by the Republicans. The charges of disloyalty against the Democratic party almost refute themselves. Pray what interest have Democrate in the permanent dissolution of the Union? If, like all political parties, they aim at power, are they less likely than the Republicans to be reinforced by the southern vote? But, aside from political considerations, what interests have half the citizens of the North which conflict with interests of the embarked shall founder, will not Democrats and Republicans share a common fate? The Northern States is absurd on its face. They live intermingled with their fellow-citizens of same taxes, relying for the protection of their and make rules and regulations as to the munities in which they dwell. If a blight falls on the country, it must affect them and their Republican neighbors alike. It is as preposterous as it is discourteous and uncharitable to keep charging them, month in and month out, with conspiring against the safety, honor and welfare of their country.

### THE DISUNION SHEARS. Senator Benton once said with his usua

force of statement: Truly, the Abolitionists and the Nulliflers vere necessary to each other-the two halves everywhere show by their actions at this important crisis of public after the unit point of shears, neither of which would cut until joined together. Then the map of the Union was in danger; for in their contributions of the Union was in danger; for in the Union was in danger; for i fairs, that the old fire of the Jack- junction that map was cloth between the

The Nullifiers of a former day have given that they are prepared to rally, as | place to the Secessionists of the present, who one man, in defence of the Union have become much more formidable than and the Constitution which are their predecessors ever were. So the Abolisought to be destroyed alike by tionists of the past have been succeeded by a traitors in the South and in the faction a thousand fold more numerous and tendencies. North-by Secessionists and Aboli- powerful than they. Now, more than ever before, it may be justly and with emphasis said, that the Abolitionists and Secessionists are as necessary to each other as the two halves of a pair of shears. Without the other either would be utterly powerless for mischief. But ture about two weeks since, in favor joined together, as they are now, with their of restoring the Tonnage Tax, will two sharp edges in seeming opposition yet be found on our first page. We in- both working to sever the map of the Union vite the attention of our readers to it. asunder, they will, unless checked by a Democratic and conservative force stronger than the two combined, effect their common purpose. Between the two edges of the Abolition and Secession shears, apparently cutting at each other but really having the map of the Union between them, there is no escape from

> MILITARY PLUNDERERS. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Republican) said in the Senate recently that "military officers have been guilty of pillaging from the rebels, and dividing the spoils among themselves. Large sums have thus been seized,

> held and divided by certain Generals." Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Republican) said be knew of a Brigadier General who, having received a number of slaves (18 I believe) within his camp, gave them up to the owner in consideration of receiving forty-eight bales of cotton! Mr. L. also said that the custom was for commanders to give permits to bring cotton and for military commanders to receive a per centage for the permits and protection thus afforded. These transactions had greatly

> demoralized the army. Mr. CHANDLES, on the same occasion, said the Senate had deliberately voted to continue the present demoralization in the army, and to uphold the thieves, plunderers and robbers in the service.

# Let us be Thankful.

The country should be congratulated upon the fact that one of the pet measures of the Administration -the compensated emancipation project—the bills making appropriations to purchase negroes in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Western Virginia, failed to pass Con- July 1, 1864, are and will be three hundred gress, for want of time to put them and twenty million dollars. The day of the marriage of the Prince of there, but time and opportunity were Wales (March 10th) was observed in Montreal not afforded, owing to the admiraas a holiday. A salute of one hundred guns | ble tactics displayed by the Demowas fired, the public buildings were illumin- cratic members in the closing hours

### THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. This important bill, as it now stands, pro

wides for: SEC. 1. The enrolment of all able-hodied pitizens between the ages of 20 and 45, in-oluding persons of foreign birth who have

heir intentions. SEC. 2 Exempts such persons as are mentally and physically unfit for military duty; the President, Judges, and Heads of Departments; also the only son of a widow depen-dent upon his labor for support; the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; also, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; also the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, and dependent upon his labor for support; also the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for support; also, where there are father and sons in the same family and nousehold, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-comioned officers, musicians, or privates, the

residue of such family and household, not exceeding two. SEC. 3. Persons subject to draft to be drawn into two classes; those between 20 and 35 to be called on first, and then all between 35 and 45. (Unmarried men, irrespective of age,

are all in the first class.)
SEC. 4. Congressional districts constitute enlistment district-under military authority.

SEC. 5. Provost Marshals to be appointed by the President for each district, with full ilitary powers to enforce the conscription. Sec. 6. Empowers Provost Marshals to fur nish names and residences of deserters, and to discharge other duties which may be prethe Secretary of War. SEC. 7. Deserters and spies to be tried at

the nearest military post, with the least possible delav. SEC. 8. Provides for a Board of Exempions to be appointed by the President. rovides for the sub-division military districts into smaller districts, i

ecessary.
SEC. 10. The enrolment of each class be made separately.

SEC. 11. Enrolled persons to be subject for two years, to be called into the service, and to continue in for three years, or during the war, on the same footing as volunteers

cluding advance pay and bounty.

SEC. 12. Empowers the President to assign the number of men for each district, and prescribes the mode of draft. Persons whose names are drawn, to be notified within ten days thereafter. In fixing the quota, the number of volunteers already furnished by the respective district is to be taken into consideration—with a view to equalization, as far as practicable.

SEC. 13. Drafted men may furnish a sub-

stitute, or pay in lieu of military service \$300. Persons failing to report, after due notice, are to be treated as deserters. SEC. 14. Drafted men must be examined by

SEC. 15. Surgeons taking bribes to be pun-

SEC. 16. Drafted men to have traveling ex enses paid to place of rendervous. SEC. 17. Substitutes entitled to the same pay as if they had been originally drafted. SEC. 18. Volunteers now in the service are entitled, on re-enlisting for one year, to a bounty of \$50, one-half to be paid down.
SEC. 19. The President may consolidate particular regiments.
SECS. 20, 21 and 22, prescribe rules for officering regiments, and the execution of sen-tences by Court Martial.

SEC. 23. Forbids soldiers to sell, barter, loan, or give away any clothes, arms, or other outfit pr utfit provided him.
SEC. 24. Prescribes fines and imprison-

ment for persons enticing drafted men to de-SEC. 25. Prescribes the suing and punishment of persons resisting the draft. SECS. 26th. 27th. 28th. and 29th. emnower the President to order absent soldiers to their egiments, and prescribe rules for the depositions of witnesses; give leave to Judge Ad

vocates to employ a reporter, and provide that the trial of the accused shall not be delayed burglary, etc., that may be committed by

persons and property on the same laws, edu-cating their children in the same schools, attending the same churches, and having a bellion, to call out the naval forces in accordcommon interest with them in the moral, so- ance with the act, -regulate the assignment of drafted men to different regiments,—pro-vide that enlisted men, detailed to special service, shall not receive extra pay-rescind General Orders of the War Department Nos. 154 and 162 in reference to enlistments—fix the compensation of the different grades of cavalry, trumpeters, etc., and declare that all

spies, on conviction, shall suffer death. DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE. As the Abolition papers are now busily engaged quoting garbled extracts from the writings of Thomas Jefferson to prove that he, although a large slaveholder himself. was opposed to slavery, perhaps they will not object to give their readers a sight of the follows ing principles enunciated by that great Democratic statesman in his Inaugural Address as

President, on the 4th of March, 1801: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of "The support of the State Governments in

all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican "The supremacy of the civil over the mili-

tary authority. "Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.
"Freedom of religion; FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, and FREEDOM OF PERSON under the protection of the HABEAS COR-PUS, and TRIAL BY JURY impartially se-

Within a few weeks four or five newspaper offices in the Western States have been destroyed by Republican mobs. The Republican papers represent these outrages to have been committed by soldiers; but if that is true, they were instigated and led on by Re-

publican demagogues. These outrages are justified and gloried in by the Republican papers, just as they justify and glory in every act of mob violence and violation of personal rights in other cases where their party interests are to be promoted and personal malignity to be gratified. Fortunate will it be for them if a day of retribution in kind does not come. But if it does, let them remember that they have deliberately inaugurated a reign of terror, a disregard of law and per-

Some conscience smitten rascal sent to the President, on Wednesday week, by Express from Brooklyn, New York, a package containing \$886, which the letter stated was dishonestly obtained from the Government. If all the other Abolition thieves would do likewise, it would put many millions of dol lars in the treasury. It is not stated whether the rascal committed forgery to obtain the money, or whether he robbed the Government by some other equally moral process. Will

### the Express enlighten the public? THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The XXXVIIth Congress has appropriated in round numbers, the following sums: 

Total \$2,277,060,000 Per contra, the receipts from revenue duties on imports, direct taxes, sale of public lands, and internal revenue from March 4, 1861, to

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR THROATS !- This is just the weather for getting a sore throat, honraeness, cold in the lungs, do., and a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers sold for 25 cents, by Kaufman & Co., will not only prevent such ills. but cure those already upon you.

### LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 79th REGIMENT PLAGS. Mesers. Lewis Haldy, Andrew B Meixelt

and WAITER G Evans, in whose charge the figg for the 19th Regiment were sent to their destination presented them to the Regiment on the lat inst. An efficer of the 79th sends us the following interesting account of the This coremony:

On the Fills, sear Myraphesical, March 3, 1863, was a happy day to the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The sun rose bright, and the morning seemed to indicate a period of unusual joy. At 11 o'clock A. M. the long line of the Third Brigade, with the 79th en its right, was formed in a spacious field. Soon the gallant SPARMWARKA appeared and was welcomed with the accustomed as ute to a superior. Nature and his staff rode to our line and were corid.

or. Night's and his stail rode to our line and were countilly greeted. An inspection was ordered and flushed.—
Many a soldier asked his comrade whether the long wished for figs would be unfairled.

The secret was disclosed by an escort approaching with covered standards. A square was formed. Two batteries, General Night's and staff, the Brigade Commander, and the Field Officers of the 79th were in the courte. The Committee selected by the citizens of Lancaster to present to the Residuant a stand of colors was admitted. Mr.

gate of every one the magnificent banner. With uncovered head he read the following eloquent and patrotic address, prepared by the Committee, in a clear, forcible and intelligent manner:

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TOTH ROOF PENDA.

VOLS: As a Committee, representing herewith to your gallant regiment a stand of colors, composed of national, regimental and guide fiags, as a testimonial of their and our high appreciation of your soldierly conduct, heroic deeds and devotion to the Union. When our country was endangered by the perfidious attack of a desperate foe, you responded to her call with promptitude and commendable seal. The sterling patriotism which actuated you to abandon your happy homes and take up arms to suppress a wicked and gigantic rebellion, has been gloriously tested by the ordeal of terrific conflicts. Your excellent discipline, your sealous obedience to orders, your patient endurance of hardships, and your unfiniching course on the battle field, have won the admiration of your fellow-citizens at home and elicited the encomiums of your companions-in-arms. Amidat your homes in Lancaster we have heard your General, the brave and accomplished Rosscan, appland your gallant conduct with eloquence that thrilled our hearts with delight.

Be assured then, brave soldiers, that it was with emotions of profound gratification that we inscribed upon your new banners. \*Presented by citizens of Lancaster to the 79th Regt. P. V. for gallant conduct at Chaptin Hills, Oct. 8th, 1862—Murfrecebor, Tenn., January 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1863." It will require no monumental marble to perpetuate the remembrance of those stories; for the deeds of those days will adorn the pages of history and live in the memory of our countrymen while heroism shall be honored and admired. In those terrible contests your brave regiment bore a consplicuous and honorable part. On one of those sangulary fields you sustained the brunt of the battle, and, we believe, turned the fortune of the day in favor of our arms. The rebel legions were led

thickest of the fight, wherever our country shall most need veteran defenders.

We exact no pledge for the honor and safety of these fage. Your old standards, riddled by he stile bullets and begrimed with the smoke of battle, your noble wounded with whom we suppathize, your honored dead whose loss we mourn, give us full assurance that this suit of colors, the gift of your friends, and bearing on their ample folds in letters of gold the names of your brilliant triumphs, will never be dishonered while you have a strong arm to bear them to the battle and the breeze, nor surrendered while your regiment has a survivor able to defend them.

Although our country is beset by the perils of trason and disunion, yet, with a sacred cause and brave men like you to defend it, we are hopeful of a triumphant vindication of law and order. In this great struggle for national existence, the precious heritage of our fathers must receive no permanent detriment in our possession. The great experiment of a representative government must not fail in

no permanent detriment in our possession. The great at periment of a representative government must not fail it the land of Washington. The geographical boundaries our national domain must stand; for upon the integrit of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitutio depend the safety of our people and the welfare of futur generations of this country. In the words of the hero su patriot, Andrew Jackson, whose honored remains report not many miles from your camp, let us resolve and main tain, at all hazards and at any cost, "The Union must an shall be preserved." tain, at all hazards and at any cost, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

While we may desire an early termination of our national difficulties, yet the way to a speedy peace seems to be through a vigorous prosecution of the war. May it never be obtained at the price of national honor, through the crafty diplomesy and insolent intervention of foreign powers. Let us make no truce with armed trailors, nor relax our efforts in the field. We must have unity of purpose, and avoid discords, party strife and popular commotions in the loyal States. Let the full power and strength of our Government be vigorously exerted to crush out treason, and bring back the insurrectionary States to obedience of lawful authority, and soon peace and national harmony will be restored, and the Republic feared and respected throughout the world. Then the glorious "old diag" will wave over our fair land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Croix to the Bio Grande, every star upon its axure field representing a loyal State in the Federal Union. We trust, then, the time may speedily come when we shall have the granification of welcoming you back to your happy homes, and beholding your imperishable laurels intertwined with the olive branch of peace.

With cantiments of high regard and best wishes for your

eace. With sentiments of high regard and best wishes for your forceasing fame and prosperity, we remain your friend and fellow-citizens,

H. E. SLAYMAKER,

ROBERT A. EVANS,

GEO. L. BOYLE,

AND'W B. MEIXELL,

LEWIS HALLY

Committee.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 16th, 1863.

Colonel HAMBRIGHT replied eloquently, appropriately and feelingly, as follows:
GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: As commanding officer of Pennsylvania's 79th Regiment I have the bonor and gratification of receiving at your hands the beautiful stand of colors presented by citizens of Lancaster City, and also the great satisfaction of hearing that our efforts in battling against rebellion meet the approval and commendation of our friends at home; yet I feel that I am unable to express,

is the feeling at this moment of my feliow soldiers and comrades-in arms.

This is one of the occasions in which language fails to express the sentiments of the heart. Surrounded by companion soldiers, recollecting the hardships and dangers of my own command, and receiving this evidence of the kind remembrance of friends at home—all tend to make this a proud event in my military life. Citizens can never realize the pride a soldier feels in his standards. The stirring appeals of the great Captains of autiquity, amid the deepening combat, was "Rally around your standards." The soldier looks upon this as the symbol of his nationality.—He quite home and forfeits the deserest associations of soldier looks upon this as the symbol of his nationality.—He quite home and forfeits the deserest associations of soldier reads to wrap it around him and "He down to pleasant dreams," In the security of its sacred shrouds.

Gentlemen: You have the testimony before you today. Thousands of soldiers are in the columns of this square.—They have assembled here, to-day, to rejoice with us. Wisconsin is represented by her list and 2lst to winteres—men, sirs, linked to us by a community of privations, dangers and victories. The gailant Startweather is here to eath the first glimpse of our new colors, and to honor them—Illinois likewise is here to take us by the hand in congratulation. Indiana meets with us, and Kentucky places herself side by side with the rest. Negley from Pennsylvania is here, to whom of the fortunes of two days of the bloody context at Stone river we we so much. Tell me, then, do not such ceremonies as this make glad the soldier's heart? We are not however all here. That noble and patriotic boily of men, which I had the honor to lead from Lancaster, is not represented by all its members. Many, many have falsen from disease, and now sleep their last sleep. Others yielded their lives in battle, and now repose in their silent graves. Glorious were their deaths. It is hard, but we are proud that they died fluthing the ba omrades in arms.

This is one of the occasions in which language fails to

appy event.

Colonel Starkwrather addressed the soldiers briefly and

DEATH OF ANOTHER SOLDIER.—Mr. CHAS.
E. Wisz, a member of Co. E. 79th Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro. died a few days since in one of the hospitals at Nashville. Mr. Wisz was well and favorably known in this city. He had applied a short time before his death for a furiouph to come home to see his two little motherless children, but it was not granted. Thus has another noble and gallant spirit been sacrificed in this war to appease the Moloch of Abolition, which the deceased hated and despised with his whole heart. Mr. W. was a nephew of Capt. John Wisz.
STILL ANOTHER.—Mr. JOHN HUERE, a member of Capt. Row's Company, 122d Regiment, died in this city, on Wednesday night last, from chronic diarrhosa, contracted in camp. One by one the brave fellows are passing away, and "soon the places which now know them will know them no more forever."

HOME ON A FURLOUGH,-Lieut. Col. DAVID MILES, of the gallant 70th, is now at home on a short for ough. He is looking well and in the finest of spirits.— John MILES is every inch the soldier. Capt. JOHN H. DECCEMPMILES, of the same Regiment, has been home for a short time recruiting his bealth, and Capt. JOHN H. DEUCKEMBILLER, of the same Regiment, has been home for a short time recruiting his health, and we are glad to know is regaining his wonted strength and spirits. He is a capable and deserving officer.

HARNY F. SWEMTER, late of the 79th, but who has been promoted to a Lieutenatty in a Virginic Cavalry Regiment for gallant and meritorious conduct, is also home for a brief breathing spell. He locks well, and "bears his blushing honors meekly."

Lieut. JOHN P. WEIRI, of the 122d Regiment, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Fredericksburg, and confined in the officers' prison at Richmond, Va., but recently paroled, is now home on a furlough. Jack is looking very well and is in buoyant spirits.

SERENADE TO "THADDEUS OF WARSAW."-The faithful and devoted tollowers of THADDRUS STEVENS the mir-representative in Congress from this district, tendered that notorious Abolition-disunionist a serenade, or the mix-representative in Congress from this district, tendered that notorious Abolition-dirunionists ascreasio, on Wednesday evening last, at his residence in South Queen street. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Fenchise? Band. Thaddens was welcomed home by that "life-long Democrat," Dr. Parack Cassor, in a short speech in which he recommended the hamping of the Democrate here, and the old Buckshot and Back window Hero replied in a speech full of characteristic slang and abuse of the Democratic party. In commencing his tirade he said the honor was entirely unexpected, which is somewhat like Artenus Ward, the noted Showman, who paid a band seven dollars to "arprize him with a screnade!" Ergo, if the bonor was unexpected, where was the necessity for having a quantity of Lager Beer on hand to quench the thirst of the Niggerheads who were present?

Some person or persons in the motley asremblage, we are informed, threw an egg or eggs at the homored person of Thaddens. We do not approve at all of such conduct. We are for the largest liberty of speech, &c., and have always contended that if one man does not: want to hear what another has to say he should keep away from his presence. But the advocates of mob law, gutting of printing offices, &c., should not complainfof, this improper and unjustifiable conduct—the more especially when some of the same Abolition party were guitty of a similar outrage upon ex-President Buchanan upon his arrival home from Washington in March, 1881) but which elicited no word of condemnation, from any of their presses, neither at the time or subsequently.

Recorded and Regulated ... Jour P Sura pre, the gallant and jolly Drum Major of the 122d, left to rejoin his Regiment on Tuesday last: 'He was modern anied by Adjutant Harrsuu and a number of other members of

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE MEETINGS .- The De-

DEMOCRATIC DELIGATE MERTINGS.—The Democracy of his city are requested to meet at their respective places of meeting, on Saturday evening next, March 21st, between the hours of 8 and 8 o'cl-ck, for the purpose of electing five deligates to represent each ward in the Democratic Ocunty Convention, which meets at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday, March 25th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Bach ward will also select a member of the County Committee, and appoint an Executive Committee of five:

PLACES OF MENTING:

N. W. Ward—Shober's Hotel, South Queen street.

N. W. Ward—Wagner's Hotel, South Queen street.

E. W. Ward—Effinger's Saloon, South Queen street.

R. E. Ward—Effinger's Saloon, South Queen street.

B. TORDER OF THE WARD EX. COMMITTEES.

ANOTHER ROUSING MEETING .- The meeting

ANOTHER ROUSING MEETING.—The meeting of the Democratic Central Club, on Thursday evening last, was a glorious out-pouring. The hall was crowded to sufficiation with the sturdy Democracy, and we were glad to see a fair sprinkling of our country friends present. Vice President Carpenter presided, assisted by Vice Presidents Malone and Deaner.

H. B. Swarr. Esq. from the committee to inform the officers of the Club of their election, stated that they had all been notified and accepted. That hir. Hiestar, President, was prevented from being present by a prior engagement, but that he thanked the Club for the high compliment paid him, and accepted the position not only with pleasure but considered it a duty. Gen. Steinman, the Treasurer elect, on account of his business and residence in the cruntry during the summer months, was compelled to ask the indulgence of the Club. An Assistant Treasurer will therefore be elected The report was received with much appliause, and the committee discharged.

Gen. Steinman, who was present, was called for, and made a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, which were hastily applicated.

The report of the committee on the Constitution and By-Laws was then presented by Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq. who prefaced the reading of the same with some sitring remarks. The report was adopted amid great applause.—We annex the

CONSTITUTION: CONSTITUTION:

For the purpose of convenient and effective organisation, it is agreed to unite in forming an association in Lancaster city, to be called "THE DEMOGRATIC CENTRAL CUM OF THE CUTY AND COURTY OF LANCASTRE." For the well ordering of which it is also agreed to adopt the following COMMITTION.

which it is also agreed to adopt the following

"ONSTITUTION:

ART, IST. The chject of the association shall be to disseminate sourd National Democratic principles, the maintenance of which consist in pure and unshaken loyalty,
not to a faction, whose policies may change with the men
who lead or desert it—loyalty, not to office, nor to an individual who may err through ignorance or bad advice—but
to principle—the principle of National Union, of National
bonor, of National iffe, and to the sharter in which that
principle is embodied, the Constitution of the United

ART 2. All persons who may sign this Constitution, As 2. All persons who may sign this Constitution, or who may afterwards be admitted in accordance with its provisions, shall be deemed and acknowledged members of the association, and enjoy all the privileges thereof, while they shall sustain the pruciples and conform to the rules and regulations now provided, or which may be hereafter adopted for its guidance. Req. and Capt. John Wise then respectively addressed the Club. Their remarks were bold, fearliess and eloquent, and their truthful, scathing and amusing denunciations of the imbedility and corruption of the reign of Abraham the First were greeted with shouts of appliance and languier.

the reign of Abraham the First were greeted with shoats of applause and laughter.

Messrs. William A Morton, John Deaner, Lewis Zecher and B. J. McGrann were appointed the Committee of Finance, under the By-Laws.

Mayor Sanderson then made a few remarks, after which the Club adjourned, with three choers for the gailant Democracy of New Hampshire and three for Gen. McClellan, to meet on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock. REMAINS BROUGHT HOME.—The remains of

The President has issued a proclamation in ference to all soldiers enlisted or drafted nto the service of the United States now ab- less upon the world or be conscripted! sent without leave. They are ordered to forthwith return to their respective regiments. Those who return on or before the lat of April, 1863, and report themselves at any endezvous designated by General Order No. 58, of the War Department, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment other than forfeiture of pay and allowance during their absence; those who do not eturn within that time "shall be arrested as deserters and punished as the law provides." All "patriotic and faithful citizens" are called on "to oppose and resist" the efforts of "evil disposed disloyal persons" to "entice and procure soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments," and to aid in restoring to their, regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enand for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punshment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion."

NEW YORK. Elections were held in many of the cities n New York week before last, which resulted in splendid Democratic victories where Abolitionism has heretofore reigned triumphant. Troy gives 850 Democratic gain; Rochester, black as ink beretofore, has now gone Demooratic by an overwhelming majority; in Utica the Democratic victory is complete. Auburn, the home of Seward is Democratic for the first time in twenty years; Oswego has come back to the Democratic household; Geneva is Democratic by 150 majority; Lockport has gone Democratic by 200, where the Aboliionists for twenty years have had about that majority. In various other large places, the results are equally honorable to the Democracy. The Albany Argus remarks upon them that "the Democratic reaction which set in last fall, moves on with undiminished force. and sweeps into the interior, reaching and breaking in upon the inmost strongholds of the Republicans."

The town elections in Maine took place week before last, in many towns, and resulted most gloriously for the Democracy. As specimens we note the following: In Standish, which was Abolition last year, the whole Democratic ticket is now elected by 49 majority. In Harpswell, Abolition last year, the Democratic ticket now prevails by about 60 majority. Westbrook, Abolition last year, now gives 140 Democratic majority. Windham, which usually gives 200 against us, was vote of last fall, and over 100 from last spring. Limington goes Democratic by from 100 to 200. In Baldwin the Democrats sweep the board, where all was Abolition last year; and in other towns like results appear. In these elections a very full vote was thrown.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES. We find the following special despatch in the Chicago Times of the 3d inst. :

MUSCATINE, Iowa, March 3 .- After the tly contested election that ever came off in this city, the Democrate have to-day swept everything before them. Henry Funck a elected Mayor by 100 majority, and every ward has elected Democratic Aldermen. At the municipal election in Newport, Ky.,

on the same day, the Democracy succeeded the work goes bravely on!"

RIOT IN DETROIT.

A serious riot, resulting in loss of life and lestruction of property, occurred in Detroit on the 6th. A negro who had committed an outrage upon a young white girl was being taken from the court room to the jail under the escort of the military, when an attempt perpetrated the most horrible outrages upon made to quell the riot. A later dispatch, da receive four or five thousand per annum. were burned, several persons killed, and a ford Times. large number wounded.

James F. Campbell, an experienced editor and newspaper conductor, has started Pittsburg, during the past year. a paper in Johnstown, Pa., called the Johnstown Democrat. In politics it is like the edicution, it is not exceeded by any country paper in the State. We tender our congratu. gave ball in \$2,000 for his appearance upon lations and best wishes to Bro. Campbell.

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN WISCONSIN. The decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in a recent habeas cornus case, has been published. The following are the points decided:

1. The Government of the United States is invested with full power by the Federal Constitution to prosecute war, and there is no warpower outside the Constitution. 2. Only the people, through their represen-

atives in Congress, can suspend the writ of habeas corpus.
3. The President can execute the laws only

of war, where hostile armies are met for the

salaries as do the Beechers, and Cheevers, and Bellowses for base subserviency in the pulpit and forum to the behests of Abolitionism, have under this conscription bill only to draw their check for \$300 to escape the conscription. It is the poor devil who has no three Col. Hopkins spoke for this measure in his usual Col. Hopkins spoke for this measure in his usual hundred dollars to draw upon that must go. It is the poor mechanic, the poor laborer, the ill-paid clerk, the editors, publishers, printers and devile of country papers, who have perhaps after years of toil got a home worth three or four or five hundred dollars, who must either sacrifice their homes to go home-

COPPERHEADS" VA. NIGGERHEADS THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE. am for getting back the Southern States fair and honorable means, if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best. The Union I desire is a union of hearts and of hands, such as our fathers gave us.

Nothing less will satisfy me than the whole Southern States. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE. I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for

this proceeding.

This talk of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. many things which rendersuch an event impos-This Union never shall, with my con rolling and calling out the national forces, sent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.

THADDRES STRUKES the Administration leader in Congress.

Interesting Legal Opinions.—At a recent term of the Court of Montgomery county, in the case of Breitenbach vs. Bush, Judge Chapman decided that the law staying civil deserve the thanks of constituency to which they have been truly loyal. Honor to the brave and un-The case was carried to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and on Thursday last, at Philadelphia, an opinion was given reversing the

Union is so thoroughly split up, that it never can be got together again. A reunion with the South on any terms is death to all this generation. But, at any rate, the taxes, wh ham, which usually gives 200 against us, was people have not begun to feel; the debt, and now carried by only one or two majority. In the conscription, not yet begun, but to come, Gorham the Democrats gain over 25 from the will damn every man concerned in levying

> THE END OF CIVIL WAR. The Owego Gazette publishes the following letter of the late Senator Douglas, showing his conception of the aims of the Republican

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1860. My DEAR SIR: Pressure of business has public opinion among their rowdy adherents prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your against these scandalous and dangerous prackind letter. The prospects of our country are tices. We have indeed fallen upon evil days gloomy indeed, but I do not despair of the when office-holding editors call upon governcan only be prevented by amendments to the Constitution which will take the slavery question out of Congress, and thus put an end to the strife. Whether this can be done depends upon the Republicans. Many of their leaders on the same day, the Democracy succeeded desire distanton on party grounds, and here by over 200 majority. "Now, by St. Paul, lies the difficulty. God grant us a safe deliver-

ance, is my prayer. Very truly your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. John J. Taylor.

WHY THEY GO FOR CONTINUED WAR. The tax assessors and collectors under the new Tax bill get a handsome increase of pay.

They have been largely represented in Washto rescue was made by a gang of rowdies.— where. No officer will receive less than The crowd was fired upon, and one man killed \$1,500 a year, with \$750 for rent. Blanks, The crowd was fired upon, and one man killed and several wounded. Being foiled in their papers, postages, &c., are also allowed. When of tar, and stored it away for a rise. After the income is over \$200,000 on to a million keeping it until last fall, he concluded to the income is over \$200,000 on to a million. or more, there is a regular increase of pay allowed, so that, while collectors may receive the colored people residing in the vicinity of \$10,000, (from which they are to pay clerk hire, &c.,) assessors will receive from \$1,500 the jail. Houses were gutted and burned, to \$4,000 or more, as the case may be, after the income is \$200,000. In this district stances killed. Ten or fifteen lives have (Hartford and Tolland) the income is about already been lost and as many houses burned. \$1,000.000. The increased rates, beginning All the available military there, and a regi | with \$200,000 of assessments, one per cent. ment in the interior of the State, have been and-fifth, &c., according to the amount of in with one-half of one per cent., one-fourth. sent for. A vigorous attempt will now be come, some of the New York assessors will ted Detroit, March 7, says: The military last pet the machinery of the income tax proper has not been prepared. It goes into operation the first of May, when taxes on incomes all is now quiet. Twenty or thirty buildings over \$600 are expected to be paid in.—Hart-

> It is estimated that nearly two millions of barrels of crude oil have changed hands at

Brigham Young, the great Mormon tor, sound to the core. In typographical exe- prophet; was arrested for polygamy on the 10th instant, under the new aut of Congress. He

the trial of the case.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRITSBURG CORRESPONDENCES.

HARRITSBURG, March 13.

MESSES EDITORS: The 'loyal Governors," Andy Johnson and Wright, head forth to a tuil audience at the Court if use on nest Friday evening. Each one of these disinterested (?) patriots spoke some two hours and a half a piece advocating free higgers, suspension of white freedom in all particulars, and urging a vigorous prosecution of this war for the righteous cause of anti-slavery—"dov." Johnson not forgetting to tell of his immense sacrifices for the sake of the Union, and of his hatred of the Democratic party. The amount of egotism was rather cratic party. The amount of egotism was rather large, and it is evident that he is for getting all he can out of the chances of war. He denounced the S2 true patricts who refused to give the Hall of the House for his use, to slander love war. by such means as the Constitution and the laws only laws themselves have given him power to smploy.

4. A military commander may declare martial law in districts which are the actual theatre of war, where housile armice are mat for the House for his use, to slander loyal men and noble old Constitution and Union. What changes the appointment of Andy Johnson as Military Gov-ernor in Tennessee have made in his sentiments.

noble old Constitution and Union. What charges to four, where hostile armies are met for the purpose of destruction, or in insurrectionary is instricts where domestic violence and discord have effectually displaced the civil authorities—But Not Elsewhere.

But Not Elsewhere.

5. Courts martial are courts of limited and inferior jurisdiction, and have no jurisdiction to try any person except such as are by law amenable to such trial.

6. The legislative is the political department of the Government, and when the writ of habeas corpus is not suspended by Congress, the Executive has no political power to imprison the people.

Judge Paine, in giving this decision, declares that he should consider the establishment of the doctrine that the President possesses illimitable power over the land by a declaration of martial law, "as a calamity little if any less to be deplored than the success of the religion."

Perachers to Fight—The Conscription Bill.—If, under the operation of the Conscription bill, as it passed the Senate, and which does not exempt ministers of the Gospel, the Beechers, and Bellowses, and Cheevers shall be drafted into the service, we don't know that we shall be sorry, though it is difficult to conceive of a place where such men will be properly situated—in this world.—St. Louis Republican.

That hope is vain! Men who receive such Bellowses for base subserviency in the pulpit.

The dividence of the Bellowses, and Cheevers, and Bellowses for base subserviency in the pulpit.

The though the purpose of the purpose of a place where such men will be properly situated—in this world.—St. Louis Republican.

The hope is vain! Men who receive such salaries as do the Beechers, and Cheevers, and Bellowses for base subserviency in the pulpit.

The dividence of the late of the purpose of the connection bers from their duty should receive a timely lesson. The constitutionality of the re-imposition was very clear to his mind, and no injustice could be done to the corporation by compelling it to pay these sums into the Tressury. It certainly would be a vast amount of income for the sinking fund accumulating yearly, and help materially to the reduction of the State debt and reduce the taxes of our suffering

Col. Hopkins spoke for this measure in his usual bold, unflinching style, arguing that the tax should be imposed again for many reasons. Its constitutionality he never doubted, and his conscience would uphold him in his vote. He proved conclusively that the Legislature of '61 had been tampered with and corrupted by the Pennsylvania Railrond company, and denounced the man who voted thus against his own conscience and the will of his constituents as unworthy of the name of man and a diegrace to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. A vote was taken on the proposition of Col. H., and it was rejected by a small majority, thus for the time being crushing all hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of this perpexing question.

ouestion.

On Thursday, however, a motion was made to reconsider the vote of Wednesday, which was carried,
when the following amendment proposed by Mr.
Rex. of Montgomery, was adopted:
That the Attorney General of the State shall immediat ly after the passage of this act institute a
suit or suits against the Pennsylvania Railroad commany and proseque to indement and recovery the suit or suits against the Fennsylvania mairoud com-pany, and prosecute to judgment and recovery the claims of the State for tonnage duties which were due and payable by said company, in accordance

pany, and prosecute to judgment and recovery the claims of the State for tonnege duties which were due and payable by said company, in accordance with the provisions of their charter, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at the time of the passage of the act, entitled an act for the commutation of tonnage duties, approved the seventh day of March, 1861, and upon recovery of such duties the money shall be disposed of in the manner provided in Sec. 4 of the act.

Thus you see that some justice has been meted out to the people by their representatives. There is some cause for congratulation on this success; when we take into account the amount of bribery and promises of branch radiroads said to have been made to the different hesitating members of the House. We can hardly reconcile one's ideas of true Democracy with the supposition that we have become such degraded creatures as thus to listen to the voice of the tempter and barter allour rights and privileges for the sake of a few dollars, whose value at the present time may be but for the noment, or for proposed railroads which will never be built. We hope that our unbounded faith in the purity of our party shall not be completely shaken and upset all confidence in human purity anywhere.

The bill and the successful amendment were most

uman purity anywhere.

The bill and the successful amendment were most that which their conscience distance and the technicalities about a contract, "unconstitutionality," &c., were strong arguments to use, and we have no doubt that the majority of men who voted for the interest of the railroad company did it

Pennsylvania, and on Thursday last, at Philadelphia, an opinion was given reversing the delphia, an opinion was given reversing the deliphia, an opinion was given reversing the decision of the Court of Montgomery county, thereby affirming the east of Montgomery county, thereby affirming the state of one of the State on the William that the company should disgorge some off their the constitutionality of which was in question, and agreed measure in the forties and they without a great masure in the clays seaceded in warfully withholden gains, and they have succeeded in a great measure in the crist made through their seasons of the third "bouse."

This vexed question may not yet be finally settled, but we tust that it it. The interest in this bill has been universal anxiety was felt and demonstrated. A good many familiar laneaster face were observable among the members of the third "bouse."

This vexed question may not yet be finally settled, but we trust that it it is "The interest in this bill has been universal anxiety was felt and demonstrated. A good many familiar laneaster face were observable among the members of the third "bouse."

Thursday afternoon a great measure in the cfort in whe is sent and those went to view the Cornwall Mines in Lebanon county, on invitation. They left in whe had the iron Monntain at the mines at 4, ascended the iron Monntain at the mines at 4, ascended the iron

The Cincinnati Gazette is the only Republican paper of note that has, so far, warm-ly condemned the mobbing and destruction of Democratic newspaper offices. The recent destruction of the office of the Crisis, at Columbus, Ohio, has excited a sense of profound indignation throughout the West, and the Chicago Times gives notice that the next Democratic newspaper office that is mobbed will be followed by stern reprisals on the part of the Democrats. Of course it will come to this unless the Republican press help form a Republic. We are now drifting rapidly into ment to arrest their rivals in business, and newspaper offices are sacked by a brutal mob with the open or tacit approba

journals of the land .- N. Y. World. A FORTUNATE SPECULATION.-The New York correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following incident of one of the for-

tunate speculations of the day: In the summer of 1861, a young man who happened to have \$10 000 in his pocket, but whose fears counseled him to keep out of the usual channels of trade, called on one of our heavy shipping merchants, who is also president of a city bank, and asked his advice as to how to use the money. The mer-chant suggested his investing in a purchase of tar, the article at that time selling at only one dollar a barrel, with every prospect of soon being on the advance. The young man took the advice, bought ten thousand of tar, and stored it away for a rise. After realize on his investment, and sold it out at \$40 a barrel, or forty times its original cost, receiving his original capital of \$10,000 and the slight accumulation of \$390,000 as the dividend thereon.

Some important decisions in blockade and prize matters have been made by the United States Supreme Court. The blockade s declared perfectly legal, and the ships and other property of blockaded ports are lawful ubjects of capture.

Eight hundred and forty-three bales f cotton reached Cincinnati on Monday week from Memphis.

The Confessions and Experience of Poor Young Man.—A gentleman having been cored of the results of early error and disease, will, from moutres of henvolence, send to those who request it, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to yangs men and those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Becay, &c., &c., suplying at the substitute time the means of self care. Single expise will be sand under seel in a plain evelope,—without charge,—to key and the self in a plain evelope,—to key and the self in a plain evelope in the self in the self in the self in the s