LANCASTER, PA., APRIL 21, 1863.

29. M. PETTERSHIL & CO.'S ADVENTISHE ASSESS. 37
Back Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston.

E. M. PETTERSHIL & CO., are Apants for The Lancater bidilipener, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspepers in this United States and the Canadas—They are suthorised to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Marking & Arson, No. 335 Broadway, New York, are suthorised to receive advertisements for The Intelligencer, at our lowest rates.

Marking & Marking & Advertised Agency is located at ncer, at our lowest rates.

3 Jones Webster's Adventising Agency is located a o. 50 North 5th street, Philadelphis. He is authorised to coive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancaste

Establishment, No.-1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Eoste is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, and V. B. Parwer, the American Newspaper Agent, R. corner Fifth and Chesturt Streets, Philadelphia, authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements.



our flag is flung to the wild winds free, t float o'er our father land,

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

From the Southwest.

From Tennessee the news is stir-All the Confederate partizan corps in the rear of Rosecrans are active. Gen Wheeler's command on Cumberland river has succeeded in destroying two Federal gunboats and three transports, which were, in all probability, a part of the flotilla that recently left Memphis, bound, it was supposed, for Nashville.

The reported defeat of fifteen thousand Confederates under Van Dorn at Franklin on Friday of last week, with terrible slaughter, turns out, if we may believe the testimony, an eve witness, to have been nothing more than what he styles "a cavalry dash" of some two thousand men. who drove in the Federal pickets and occupied the town, but were subsequently shelled out of it by the Federal batteries. General Granger, we are told by the writer, did not march out to give them battle, 'hoping to decoy the enemy to the South bank of the river." In conclusion, the writer says: "Evidently the whole thing was a feint, or a reconnoitering of a new fort which we had nearly completed." He does not state the loss of the Confederat thirty men taken prisoners and

three wounded. between Murfreesboro' and Nashville. They destroyed the train, recaptured forty-three Confederate prisoners, and carried off part of the guard and most of the passengers, among whom were some thirty or forty sutlers with a large amount of and discharged from arrest. Those who caus-A nephew of Major General Rosseau was also taken, together with some fourteen thousand dollars, entrusted to his care by soldiers for delivery to all government to preserve to the citizen .their families. Quite a number of Judge Constable the innocent has been tried; Federal officers fell into the hands of the Confederates on the same occa-

The Court Room.

The County Commissioners established a rule, upon the completion of the new Court House, prohibiting the use of the Court Room for political meetings. We presume that rule has been rescinded, or the Republicans would not have held their meetcourse it will be granted for a Demofor that purpose before a great while.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Governor Currin graciously condescended to inform the Legislature, by message, just as they were ready to adjourn on Wednesday last, that he would not be a candidate for Gubernatorial honors in the ensuing campaign, having been promised by the President a foreign mission upon the expiration of his present term of office. Rumor says that he is to go as Minister to Spain.

The Republican papers are shedding an abundance of crocodile tears over the Govern ernor's determination, and are saying all manner of pleasant things about him. But the Governor is sharp. He knew that the chances of a second election to the Executive Chair of the Commonwealth were exceedingly uncertain, and therefore he wisely concluded to secure a good fat office from Old Abe, rather than trust himself in the hands of an outraged and independent people. We admire the Governor's foresight and shrewdness.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

We have received from Mr. James B. Gross. Photographer, Dayton, Ohio, through our old friend Mr. Isaiah McKillips, lately of this county, an excellent card photograph of that fearless champion of the rights of the people, Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. Mr. GROSS is prepared to furnish the same at \$2.50 per dozen, or \$1.25 per half dozen, and we have no doubt they will be extensively sought

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The New York Freeman's Journal, decidedly one of the ablest papers on our exchange list, has been enlarged and otherwise improved. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity on the part of its noble, high toned editor, who was incarcerated in one of the Lincola Bastiles for having dared to tell the truth.

THE NEW KING OF GREECE. The Greeks, not being able to get for their king a brother of the heir apparent of the British crown, have done the next best thing they have got his brother-in-law. They have chosen the younger brother of the Princess of Wales, the second son of Prince Christian of Denmark. It is understood that the great Powers do not object to the arrangement.— The baptismal name of the king elect is Christian William Ferdinand-Adolphe-George, and it is stated that he is to reign under the title of "George the First, King of the Greeks."age is between 18 and 19 years.

THE LATE FAILURES.

Who is responsible for the failures on our Southern coast, asks the Bulletin. The courtry has been hoping to hear of success somewhere, butthrough some direfully bad management, on the part of commanders, or some body else, we have had failures everywhere. command to reinforce General Hunter, and Foster has been left so weak that he has probably been compelled to surrender, while not soldier was needed or used by General Hunter in the attack on Charleston. So also the expedition that had begun so promisingly in lorida was abandoned in order that Hunter's force might be strengthened. Jacksonville was wantonly burned, the Union people had to fly or brave the vengeance of the rebels, and all that we had gained in Florida was given up. If anything had been done, or even attempted, by General Hunter's army, there would be some excuse for these strange movements in North Carolina and Florida.

Who also is responsible for the failures down the Mississippi? The army under doubt that an ex-slave living in any free State, General Grant has been engaged for months in extraordinary enterprises, not one of which has succeeded. There does not seem to be any practical head there, that can tell the difference between sound plans, based on military science, and an empirical strategy that consists chiefly in digging canals, cutting levees, and Constitution and laws of that State—she being peaceably, undisputably, loyal within the pushing boats through bayous shut in almost impenetrable forests. The lives wasted, the remarkable and profitless enterprises are sorely trying the patience of the nation, and the people are in an agony of anxiety that some wise head and strong hand be assigned to the command of the Army of the Mississippi. Every one of our failures, even if it is only a failure in a canal, is a victory to the rebels. They have gained as much by each of the future condition of a single slave except to General Grant's impracticable undertakings as they did by General Sherman's defeat before

the Vicksburg defences. With the numerous failures and evident want of judicious plans that are observed at cates? Its sole effect has been to unite the the East and the West, the people scarcely look for success anywhere. General Hooker's Army is believed to be in motion: it is in splendid condition, and its commander has the confidence of all the officers and men. It will do all that an army of its size can do. But unless the general plans of the war are such as to make other forces co-operate with it. there is danger of disaster; and all our late military movements seem to have been made without reference to co-operation. Time is slipping by, and in a few weeks many troops will go out of service. These few weeks are most precious. If General Halleck, who is the military chief of the Government, is the right man in the right place, they may be made to bring us splendid victories. We earnestly hope that they may, though late events have not been calculated to create much confidence.

ACQUITTAL OF JUDGE CONSTABLE. Some time since the Abolition sheets exulted over the news that Judge Constable, of the fourth Judicial District of Illinois, had been arrested by the military authorities on the plea of discharging deserters. The arrest was a most high handed outrage, among the many outrages committed by this Administration. The men that took Judge Constable into cusates, but notes the fact that they left tody did not belong to Illinois, but to Indiana. their dead and wounded behind They had no authority for their acts, but the them. The Federal loss he estimates authority of military power. They knew nothing of the facts, and admit now that they knew nothing of them on which they made On the afternoon of the same day the arrest. The Court was dissolved by a the passenger train was intercepted threat of force. The Judge was seized upon by a detachment of Confederate cav- the bonch and conveyed away by armed soldiory to another State and restrained of his many of the victims of this Administration, Judge Treat, of the Illinois United States Court, and has been triumphantly acquitted, greenbacks" in their possession. ed his arrest are the law breakers, they have not only violated laws, but the Constitution, which is the supreme law, and the personal rights and liberties which it is the object of how soon will the guilty ones be? It may be not now, but the day will come when these despots and their minions will be glad to escape from the avenging Nemesis that will fol-

low them.

HAVE WE A CONSTITUTION ! It has again become necessary to remind the occupant of the White House of the existence of an instrument known as the Constitution. Although he is sworn to support it he seems to be entirely forgetful of it. Among the general orders recently issued is ing there on Saturday evening. Of one proposing to carry into effect an act of doctrine set up by the politicians, that the Congress which was not approved by the Prescratic meeting. At all events the dent until nine days after the adjournment of Commissioners will be waited upon that body. This act, which is "to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary States" bears the Presidential sanction under date of March 12th, 1863. Congress adjourned March 4th. The Constitution very explicitly provides that-

"If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

In view of this provision, the National Intelgencer is puzzled to know where Mr. Lincoun got his authority from, to thus set aside a plain provision of the Constitution. We suppose from that inexhaustible magazine of Executive power—" military necessity."

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE WAR. The report of Gen. Butler's speech at the Academy of Music, in New York, on the evening of April 1, as given by the Journal

of Commerce, contains the following passage: "There is no occasion to carry on the war for the Constitution as it is, but only against those who have attacked the Constitution .-He was not for the Union again as it was; he did not want to go cheek-by-jowl with the State of South Carolina, and when she comes back he would take care that she comes back well chastised, and understanding the republican form of government. He wishes the Union reconstructed with all the modern improvements." [Applause.]

In the Tribune's report we find the expres-

sion upon this point stated thus; "And now, my friends, I do not know but shall use some heresy; but as a Democrat-I am not for the Union as it was. [Great cheering. "Good!" "Good!" I say as a Democrat, I am not for the Union be to again

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE. Forney's Press, a few days ago, contained an Gen. Hooker's army. It appears the President was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and his son Thomas, a boy of ten years of age. The correspondent of the Press must be a great stickler for aping after royalty, as he dubbed the President's wife the "Queen of the White

House," and his son as " Prince Tom." No wonder that Forney advocates an infusion of Monarchical ideas and dogmas into our Republican system. We suppose the next thing he will do, will be to dub Mr. Lincoln King Abraham!" There would be no inconsistency in this, as he is now as absolute He was born December 24th, 1845, so that his as any King in Europe, and wields far more power than the most of them.

GREELEY ON THE PROCLAMATION Horace Greekey has at last come to the conclusion that the President's Emancipation Proclamation is just what the President him self declared in advance that it would be, vis: a "Pope's bull against the comet," or a worthless piece of criminal nonsense. In reply to Troops were detached from General Foster's a Mr. Porrs, who seems to have argued in fevor of the efficiency of the President's proclamation in the work of emancipation, the

Tribune says: "But suppose the rebels were to-morrow to lay down their arms and return to unconditional loyalty, and their several States to be thereupon recognized and accepted as mem-bers of the Federal Union, and suppose them thereupon to re-affirm and re-enact the laws under which slaves are now held by them respectively, which is to override and subvert these laws within the sphere of their legiti mate action? Suppose, even, that every slave now held in Georgia were actually set free, and that Georgia, having returned to loyalty and been again recognized as an equal mem ber of the Union, should proceed to reduce them once more to slavery, what does Mr. Potts pro-pose to do about it? We have not the smallest who should be pursued as a fagitive, might plead the President's proclamation and his virtual acceptance of its conditions by deserting the rebels and adhering to the Union, as a bar to his ex-master's claim. But that the Union, or any one acting under its authority, could interpose between two native or naturalized inhabitants of Georgia and override, the Union-and defeat the claim of the one to hold the other as his slave, we do not understand property destroyed and the time lost in these The President has not assumed to abolish the laws of any State, much less to forbid their re-enactment after the perfect restoration of

> So we have it at last admitted, by the very highest Abolition authority, that the document which purports to abolish slavery forever, does not liberate a single slave, nor affect

the Union."

the Union broken up. To that end they had labored for years; and they feared that this darling object could not be accomplished by the rebellion without the aid which such a measure would afford them. Hence they demanded the Proclamation; and having got it, and it having produced its desired effect, they have now no further occasion to conceal their real opinion in regard to its utter inefficiency towards abolishing slavery. How wicked and infamous are such frauds upon the peoplesuch crimes against the country! Yet how characteristic of the radical leaders.

IS THIS A FREE COUNTRY ! In one of Mr. SEWARD's letters to the British Minister, published in the "Diplomatic

Correspondence," occurs the following most remarkable and disgraceful sentence: "My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in

her dominions, do as much?" If the object of Mr. SEWARD was to humili ate the people of this country and to disgrace and degrade them in the eyes of the whole civilized world, he could have not done it more effectually. He boasts of the arbitrary and unlimited power of the Government,-boasts that it is a more perfect despotism than the English monarchy, and glories in the fact that it dares to override the Constitution and the laws and to ruthlessly trample upon liberty for weeks. But more fortunate than the rights and liberties of the citizens whose servant it is! And in the wantonness Judge Constable has had a speedy trial before of his arrogance, he tauntingly asks whether the Queen of England dares to thus outrage the laws and the rights of citizens in her dominions. No, she dare not! Conduct on her part like that pursued by our Government, would cause her throne to be upset and herself and family driven in exile from their land : vet we are called a free people, and our Government a free Government, while the English people are the subjects of a monarchy!

Read mow what Lord CHATHAM, the greatest of English Peers, said :

" The poorest man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; but the King of England can All his power dares not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement.

WELL SAID.

Mr. C. C. Burr, of New Jersey, a short time since, addressed the Democracy of Stanford, Conn., in which he descanted upon the new 'President is the Government." The speaker remarked that the government was composed

of more branches than the Executive, and that as well might "An organ grinder say that he was the organ as Mr. Lincoln say he is the gover-

That is the idea exactly. Whoever claimed that Mr. Polk was the government during the Mexican war, when Mr. Lincoln was opposing that war with all his might-when those who are now leading Republicans were wishing our gallant soldiers welcomed "with bloody hands to hospitable graves?" Mr. Lincoln is for the time being the Executive of the Nation, and while he administers the government within the Constitution which he has sworn to support, he is entitled to our respect; but if he does wrong, no man necessarily opposes the government by opposing the

LATEST FROM SUFFOLK. In all probability a bloody battle has been

fought before this time, or will be fought very shortly at Suffolk, Va. Longstreet is in command of the rebels, and is represented to have a force of 35,000 or 40,000 men and eighty pieces of artillery. If this is so we may well tremble for the result, for at the outside we cannot have more than 10,000 or 12,000 troops Refunded quota from County of Lancaster for at Suffolk. The special correspondent of the Baiages and Road Damages.

Baiance in the Treasury at the beginning of the N. Y. Tribune writes from that post, dated the 15th of April, as follows:

About four o'clock this morning the enemy attacked us on our left, coming up the Edenton road some 5,000 strong. They were shelled from Fort Dix, and retired about five miles. At the same time a feint was made to cross the Nansemond, but our gunboats were sufficient to drive the rebels back into the woods.— Major General Peck is confident that he can easily repulse the enemy, and Longstreet will find himself "in a peck of trouble" before self "in a peck of trouble" before long. If he manages to get back to his line of defense on the Blackwater there will be a terrible blunder somewhere. Our troops are n fine condition and good spirits, and if prop-Forney's Press, a few days ago, contained an er measures are taken promptly a large por account of the visit of President Lincoln to the visit of President Lincoln to the contained and good applies, and it proposes to the contained and good applies, and it proposes to the contained and good applies, and it proposes to the contained and good applies, and it proposes to the contained and good applies, and it proposes to the contained and good applies, and it proposes to the contained and good applies, and it proposes to the contained and good applies to the contained and good app with perfect case. Our communication with remains intact, but may be interrupted in a day or two. It is expected that a general attack will be made on Friday or

Saturday. THAT'S So .- The Louisville Ky. Journal, the ablest Union organ of the Border States, truly says that "the Union man of Kentucky who should forget to denounce the Secessionists would be about as true a specimen of his class as the Northern Democrat who should forget to denounce the Abolitionists. Each would speedily find his true level—the latter in the bosom of the Abolitionists, the former in the Secessionists."

1.1f. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster, That the City Tax for the present fiscal year be assessed at the rate of 90 cents per \$100 on all property made taxable by law for City purposes—namely, 60 cents of the rate for interest, and 30 cents for other objects. 2nd. Resolved, That the amount of taxes, as well as other receipts into the Treasury during the year, not otherwise appropriated, be applied to the objects and in the proportions stated in the foregoing report, and to none other, and the second of the Abolitionists, the former in the Resolved, That the City Tax for the present fiscal year be assessed at the rate of 90 cents per \$\frac{1}{2}\text{00} on all property made taxable by law for City purposes—namely, 60 cents of the rate for interest, and 30 cents for other objects. 2nd. Resolved, That the amount of taxes, as well as other receipts into the Treasury during the year, not otherwise appropriated, be applied to the objects and in the property made to the rate of 90 cents for interest, and 30 cents for other objects. 2nd. Resolved, That the City Tax for the present fiscal year be assessed at the rate of 90 cents for interest, and 30 cents for other objects. 2nd. Resolved, That the City Tax for the present fiscal year be assessed at the rate of 90 cents for interest, and 30 cents for other objects. 2nd. Resolved, That the City Tax for the present fiscal year be assessed at the rate of 90 cents for other objects. 2nd. Resolved, That the City Tax for the present fiscal year be assessed at the rate of 90 cents for other objects. 2nd. Resolved, That the city Tax for the present fiscal year be assessed at ablest Union organ of the Border States, truly

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

NEW PASSENGER SCHEDULE.—A new passen

SEL DODGATIO MEDE I	nto operation on the Pa	angy i van ia
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Mount Joy Accommo	dation, No. 2	7.50 "

THE MAILS-CHANGE OF HOURS.-In cons sequence of the change in the Passenger Schedule, the mails, by railroad, arrive and close at the City Post-office is follows: ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Through Mail from the East—1.21 a. m. and 2.23 p. m.

Through Mailifrom the West—3.30 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Way Mail from the East—10.55 a. m.

Way Mail from the West—9 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Southern Mail from Baltimore and Washington, 2.25 p. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Through Mail, for Philadelphia, 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m. ay Mail Rast, for Philadelphia and intermediate offices New York and Nortbern and Eastern States, 1.30 p. m. For Harrisburg, and Cumberland, Franklin and Perry or Harrisburg, and Cumberland, Franklin and Perry counties, at 10 a. m. and 8 p m. forthern Central, Juniata and Western New York, at 10 a. m. Yay Mail West—For Landisville, Salunga, Mount Joy, Elizabethtowa, Middletowa, Highspire, Hempfield, Mountrille, Wrightsville, Maytowa, Bainbridge and Falmouth at 10 a.m. or Columbia, York, &c., at 10 a.m. or Baltimore and Washington, D. C., at 1.30 p. m. and 8

p. m.
Pittsburg Through Mail at 1 30 p. m. and 8 p. m.
For Columbia, York, Marietta and Harrisburg at 10 a. m.

A "Union League" Meeting .- The so called "Union Leagus" of this city held a meeting in the Court Room (the first time that place was ever used for a political meeting) on Saturday evening last, which was ad-iressed by that "life long Democrat" of the "Jeffersonian and Jacksonian" (and we don't know how many other onian) school, Hon. Pariz C. Shankos, of Pittsburg, an Abolition member of the late Legislature from Aligheny county. The room was filled with ladies, Democrats and from 200 to 300 Abolitionists—the former predominating

lrom Low work was beraided as a great and overpower-ing orator by the Abolition organs of this city, and after he had spoken, those miserable creatures, the "Coppen-beads," were to hide their diminished heads, and never to head that not face on this terrestial sphere again. The ever, does not liberate a single slave, nor affect the future condition of a single slave except to the future condition of a single slave except to free him from the operation of the fugitive slave law in a free State! For what, then, was it issued, and why was it demanded by the Tribune and its associate disunion advocates? Its sole effect has been to unite the South and divide the North—to strengthen the rebel cause and weaken that of the Union.—And we have no doubt that this was what was desired and expected by Greeley, Stevens & Co. They and the whole radical crew wanted the Union broken up. To that end they had

of this city.

Calls were then made for "Stevens" and "Champneys,
and Hon. BENJAMN CHAMPNEYS modestly arose, and made
a few learned remarks which soon made the crowd begin to

a few learned remarks which soon made the crowd begin to disperse.

But the funnlest part of this funny meeting was at the conclusion, when Hon. Thanders Styffers moved that the thanks of the meeting, be tendered to the "learned" gentlemen for their able and eloquent addresses. (Of course, Mr. Styffers never pays any ironical compliments.) Cur "learned" member from this elty, not to be outdone in politoness and gallantry, then moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered." Hon. Thanders Styffers for his manly and patriotic (?) course in the late Congress." Both these appropriate resolutions, although partially of the "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" order, were adopted, and the gathering of the "happy family" dispressed, and it is needless to say that Peter, Beojamin and Thaddees "went on their way refolcing."
The meeting was exceedingly tame and spiritiess, (the and naddens "went on their way rejoicing."
The moeting was exceedingly tame and spiritiess, (the only mark of any great appliance being when Gen. Jackson's name was mentioned by Judge Saankon,) and it fell like a wet blanket on those who got it up. So much for the first public demonstration of the "Union League" of the city of Lancaster.

A KNOW-NOTHING LODGE REVIVED .-- Last night week, a young gentleman of this city, Mr. Lersyes II. Bitzen, a step-son of Col. Apprex Ream, was asked to visit the rooms of the Union League, by another young man, a "loyal" member of the same. He did so, and had man, a "logat" member of the same. He did so, and had hardly got in the room, whon he was surrounded by a num ber of "logat" patriots, who wanted to force him to sign his name to their roll. He told them no, be would like to examine their writings first before he would sign. They still badgered him, and he pointedly refused to sign his name. At last they found they "had canght a tartar," and ordered him out, saying they did not want him thero. Seene No. 1.

Scene No. 1.

The same evening Mr. CHABLES MEDFORD, of this city, also got into the rooms, and they tried a similar game on him. He, however, saw a pigeon hole or two in the door leading to the ante chamber, and concluded it was an old Know-Nothing Lodge revived, and "wouldn't go in." A similar ceremony was gone through with his case. Scene No. 2. No 2.

Of course there is no secrecy in the doings of these intensity "loyal" stay at home patriots! We shall publish something shortly which will open the eyes of all order-loving, law-abding and Constitution-believing citizens to the dangerous character of those so called Union Leagues.

GOTTSCHALK IS COMING .- It will be seen in

LANCASTER COUNTY BANK. -The Charter of this Bank has been extended for five years, by a most flat-tering vote in both houses. The vote in a full Senate was 27 to 6, and in the House 59 to 20. This we believe, is the largest rote received by any bank during the session, and is a graiffying commentary upon the position of the Bank

IN TOWN.—A. M. HOLBROOK, Esq., of the New Orleans Picayune, is now on a visit to his brother, Col. M. D. Holbrook, of this city. Mr. H. has for many

DEATH OF CAPT. FREDERICK KLEIN .- Inteltelligence has been received by his family of the death of Capt. Frederick Klein, of Co. K, 79th Regt. P. V., at Nash-ville, Tennessee. Capt. Klein left Columbia as a private in Capt. Welsh's company, in the three-months service, ville, Tennessee. Capt. Klein left Columbia as a private in Capt. Welsh's company, in the three-months service, where he made himself a name as a first-rate soldier. On his return be immediately commenced recruiting a company for Col. Hambright's Lancaster County Regimont, which company he commanded through the greater part of the arduous Western campaigns participated in by the gallant 79th regiment. We have not learned the particulars of his death, nor have we the date.—Chumbia Spy.

BROUGHT HOME.—The remains of Peter Sultzbach, of Marietta, a member of Capt. Samuel G. Mil-ler's company, 135th Regiment P. V., who died in camp, near Belle Plain, Va, were brought to his home in that borough, on Wednesdhy merning last and burled on Sun-

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS .-- The April Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday-Judga Long presiding.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMIT-TRE —Several errors occurred in our publication of the report of the Finance Committee last week. We republish it this week as it was adopted, after being amonded by Committee Councils:

In discharge of a duty imposed upon your "Committee of Finance and Accounts," the undersigned respectfully present a statement of their estimated receipts and expenditures for muncipal purposes in the present fiscal year. To meet required appropriations for various objects, in connection with anticipated receipts from sources other than taxation—the rate of taxation adopted in the past few years appears indispensable, and is therefore recommended, namely 90 cants per \$100—however desirable a lass rate might be, if the necessary revenue could be thus restlized.

realized.

The financial condition and credit of the corporation can hardly be excelled. The loans are esgerly sought for investment of capital; but, as no new once are mad, the demand cannot be accommodated; the issuing of new bonds being confined to exchange of matured ones, and hence any amount in the market commands a handsome premium on the face. This mark of confidence in the City's securities is well deserved, and will doubtless be retained, so long as a brudent and economical administration of its. securities is well deserved, and will doubtlese be retained, so long as a prudent and economical administration of its affairs is pursued, and all demands upon the Treasury paid at sight, as is now done.

Your Committee, as "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," report the amount thereof to be \$42.28.08, which is invested in the loans of the City, held by them, bearing 6 per centum interast.

15,909.00 286,412.02 ¢348 612 02

The loans of the Sinking Fund, being part 42,282.06 thereof, deducted leaves the outstanding debt at \$506,329.96 The receipts into the Treasury are estimated to be as follows:

200.00 Ren't of Market Stalls, including arrearages for 250 00

Which sum it is recommended to disburse as follows to pay interest on loans at 5 per cent...\$ 2.315.00 " 574.50 " 874.50 " 17,184.72" \$50,166.00 To pay Water Pips and laying...
To pay for repairs on main streets, and grading,
paving and repairs in other streets, each
ward, \$1.264......

To pay for making new Turnpike in East Orange sireet, per resolution of Councils.

pay for extension of Sewer in Vine street, up Vine and Duke to north side of East King st.

pay Watchmen during Winter months.

pay Highling City in winter, and dark nights in spring, summer and autumn

pay Fire Companies.

Spay salaries. 1,500.00 y temporary loan and interest from Decem 1,428.0 y interest due Sinking Fund to January 1, To pay miscellaneous Water Works expenses......
To pay abatement for prompt payment of City
Taxes..... 1,200.00 pay abatement for prompt payment of Water 800.00 o pay per centage for collecting Taxes after De-

In conclusion, the adoption of the following re In concusion, and the first and Common Councils of the late. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the lity of Lancaster, That the City Tax for the present fiscal that the City Tax for the Ci

LANGASTER CITY, March 17, 1860

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—We stated

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—We stated last week that four citizens, viz: Philip Hober, Augustus F. Illig, Gabriel Filbert and Harrison Oxenider, were arrested in Berks county, on a charge of complicacy to create disaffection against the Government of the United States and to resist the execution of the laws. The arrest was made on the complaint of William Y. Lyon, of the city of Reading, who alleges that he recently attended a so-mk meeting in Marion to wuship, Berks county, which he describes as follows in his evidence before U. S. Commissioner Hessilit, at Philadelphia:

Having received information of a mesting in Marion township, I went to the barn of Jacob Bellers, and concealed myself under the straw; attar a while Huber and others came in; I saw some people there I should know, others that I should not know; Mr. Filbert was there, I think; the men were in the barn below me; there might have been a hundred there for all I know; I had to conceal myself to avoid detection; Mr. Huber told the men to search the barn and see if there were any sples in the place; the men then thrust pitch forks in the straw, to ascertain if any one was under it; after this, he directed pickets to be thrown out, outside of the harn; he used the word picket; he then made a speech; sald, that the war was an unholy war; that the Order to which he belonged was a million strong; the organization, he said, first startied in the South, and had signa, pass-words and grips; he then administered an obligation to the men; don't know if he had a bible; eighty three men took the obligation; all seemed to the the oash; they said yes; before they went loto scoret session, a public meeting was held, and those who were willing to sign wont into scorets session; a dollar was paid as an initiation fee.

The witness was here asked to give the obligation, and

a dollar was paid as an initiation fee.

The witness was here asked to give the obligation, and he took a memorandum from his pocket, and gave the following questions as those put by Mr. Huber to the candidates. Are you in favor of the abduction of Abraham Lincoln
by force, if necessary?

by force, if necessary?

Are you in favor of a Northwestern Confederacy?

Are you in favor of resisting the draft or conscription
act by force, if necessary?

While the witness was giving the questions, Mr. Hubes
became very much excited, and said, in a loud voice, "It's
a lie; I say to come!" became very much excites, and said, and said, as alle; I say it openly."

Witness—I can't say positively who were in the barn, except Mr. Huber. Dr. Hillg, Oxensider, Filbert and Huber were at the dwelling, where the public meeting was held. After the arrest of Huber, I put questions to Huber, telling him that he was not bound to answer them He said in reply to questions, that what was to be,don was under the Constitution and in support of the Union He said the object of paying a dollar was to assist on another in ascertaining whether the conscription is constitutional or not.

On the cross examination the witness said that on the night of the meeting, he had his face blackened to disguise him. When he arrested Huber he searched him, and found a paper on him, in penell mark, which contained the dates and places of meeting, of the association. In answer to questions by J. Glancy Jones, Esq. of Reading who represented several of the defendants, the witness said that he had known Filbert for twenty years, he had been County Commissioner of Berks; that he had always borne a good character and was a practision payed for

muen. Frederick H. Printz and Isaac Gerbard were examine Frederick H Printz and Isaac Gerbard were examined and testified to being present at the meating. They corroborated the first witness. The hearing was at this point continued. Mr. Jones asked for the discharge of the three defendants, Illig, Oxensider, and Filbert, as there had not been any testimony against them. Mr. O'Neill also asked for the discharge of Mr. Huber. Mr. Ooffey said he would consent to taking the personal recognisances of all except Huber. The latter be should ask to enter ball in \$5,000. The Commissioner fixed the bail at \$3,000 each for Illig, Oxensider and Filbert, and \$4,000 for Huber. The ball was entered for all the defendants.

LCCAL LEGISLATION .- During the past ses of the Legislature the following bills relating to Lan er county were passed: supplement to an act granting certain ferry privileges An act to annex part of Ephrata twp. in Lancaster county o Earl township for school purposes.

A further supplement to the act incorporating the Maneim, Petersburg and Lancaster turnpike or plank roa

ompany.

Af further supplement to an act to incorporate the Lau-after, Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad Company.

An act to lay out a State road in Berks and Lancaster An act relative to the Columbia school district in Lan easter county.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Marietta and Mount Joy turnplke road company.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Washington and Maryland line reliroad company.

An act to incorporate the Linden Hall Seminary at Litz, Lancaster county, Fa. ent to an act to incorporate the Conestoga and

An act extending to the City of Lancaster, an act authorizing the arrest of professional thieves and burgiars in the City of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Etrasburg and Big Spring turnpike road Company.

An act relative to the Millersville and Safe Harbor turnpike road company.

A further supplement to the Reading and Columbia rail-

Escaped FRON PRISON.—Sometime ESCAPED FRON PRISON.—Sometime last night, Wm. Good, a convict in the Lancester County Prison, managed to make his escape. We have not learned how this was effected. Good was convicted at the August seavion last year on four indictments: one for stealing looks from the Pequea Librara Association, one for stealing tooks from the Pequea church, one for stealing an overcoat at Resse's Hotel, and the fourth for stealing an increase, even in except the season of the when the night watch came to uccur set it is found him esting figs; Good effered the watch one, which was accepted and eaten. In a few minutes an "exposition of sleep" came over the watch, when he quistly laid down and was soon in a sound 'loop; Good then went to work and cut a ho'e through the first of list cell, and had diready made is way into the yard when the watch, having received novelose of mrphide in the fig, woke up with violent alos, and, sus, ecting that he had been drugged, gave the larm, when Good was secured before getting outside of he prison walls. The ping was admirably hid. Whather e eccaped last night by a russ equally ingenious we have sen unable to learn, as the prison officers are remarkatly efficient about the affair.—Thursday's Express.

COLUMBIA UNION DENOCRATIC CLUB.-The acretary sends us the following account of the organiza-on of the Columbia Union Democratic Club: COLUMBIA, April 15, 1863. MESSES. Editors: There was a very large adjourned MESSES. EDITORS: There was a very

MESSRS. EDITORS: There was a very large adjourned meeting of the Democracy of Columbia, held in the town Hall, on last Saturday evening. April 11, for the purpose of hearing the report of the different committees. The Committee appointed to select officers for the government of the club, reported the following gentlemen, who were present and took their respective positions: President—Wm. Patton; Vice Presidents—Robert T. Ryon, Solumen Datwiler; Recording Secretary—Samuol F. Eberlein; Carresponding Secretaries—Nicholas M-Donald, Andrew Zeller; Treasurer—A Pelen; Eva-utive C umpittee—Jos. M. Watte, il. M. North and Saguel B. Maxton. As the Democrats are now properly organized you may ox. the Democrats are now properly organized you may expect to hear a good account of them this fall.

Your truly, Samuel F. Especture,
P. S. The name of our club is the Columbia Union
Democratic Club.

S. F. R.

South-old slave owners who have been terribly persecuted by the rebels, but who, singularly enough, prefer preaching abolitionic n the North to fighting their persecutors at the South. One of this class, the Rev. ALhome-was a prominent speaker at a Black League meeting in Philadelphia, a few days In the course of his remarks he uttered the

following villainous sentiments: £15,00
"We know they speak the truth when they much. say that the negro clays everything within his reach when he rises in insurrection. We have all learned the history of St. Domingo, and it would be terrible to have a St. Domingo massacre re-enacted upon our soil. But the President has declared this a military necessity, federates, at the contract or other prices. and if blood must flow, we must not dread the consequences, blood must flow in this war. I speak it meaningly, and as a Christian, deliberately and calmly, that I would rather see every woman and child in the South per ish than that the Southern confederacy should

ucceed in attaining the objects of its leaders These are his words, not colored or garbled, but taken verbatim from a Republican organ And it is with such men, false to their God -false to the Constitution-false to manhood, that Democrats are asked to fraternize in 'Loyal Leagues!"-Albany Argus.

VOTING BY PROXY.

The Senate of Pennsylvania having an Abolition majority, last week passed a bill providing for soldiers to vote by proxy. The unconstitutionality and absurdity of the thing made it ridiculous. Think of one man at home claiming to vote himself and for a half dozen other men represented to be in the army! What a nice election this would miral Wilkes being a paroled prisoner at Hamake!

that they had played off a very clever political trick upon the Democrats, but they overshot the mark. In their anxiety to catch the Democrats in a trap, they have placed their names on the record in favor of a bill which will be the extent to which the Republican party were willing to corrupt the ballot-box, to secure a political victory.

THE CULTURIST .- We have received the first number of a new Agricultural Monthly, styled the "Culturist," published in Philadelphia and edited by A. M. Spangler, Esq. formerly of this place. The "Culturist' neat sheet, liberally illustrated and filled with excellent matter, and is furnished to subscribers at the amazingly low price of 25 cents a year. To make this enterprise pay the subscription list must be large, and we therefore enjoin upon all our agricultural readers the emitting of a 25c, cent note to the office of the "Culturist," 25 North Sixth St. Philadel

PORE PACKING IN CINCINNATI.—The Price cal cruisers from its ports it ought justly to be held responsible.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune. current publishes the annual Pork racking statement, showing the total number of hogs packed during the season at 4.069,000, being an increase over last year of 1,300,000. There is a net increase in pounds of meat of 32½ per is a net increase in pounds of lard 27 per cent.

To Vocalists, Speakers, accuration and item of voice and lungs are much taxed, and often get out of order by coughs, colds, &c., try a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. Only 25 cents a box, sold by Kaufman & Co.

From the Johnstown Democrat UNION LEAGUES THEIR OBJECTS THEIR FOUNDERS.

EDITOR: I crave permission to inquire What are the "Union Leagues," of which w ear so much now-a-days?

2d. Who originated them, and for what purpose 3d. Is it necessary in order to prove that they are loyal" men, for Democrats to join such organiza If you will be pleased to answer these inquiries

on will confer a favor upon one whose heart yearneth after knowledge," and who even in the pinion of his Republican neighbors is A LOYAL MAN. We proceed to answer the inquiries of "A Loyal Man," we trust with fairness and truth-

fulness.
"Union Leagues" are avowedly organizations in and through which men are to assure the Government of their loyalty, and of their determination to support it in the exercise of its power to suppress the rebellion, but in re-ality they are secret political oath-bound sccieties for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Republican party. They are simply a second edition of Know-Nothingism, with this difference, that, instead of the dis-franchisement of the "Irish and Dutch." we are to have the enfranchisement of the

The parent order of Know-Nothingism and its legitimate off-shoot Union Leagueism were both originated and created and controlled by the same men. The one was "intensely American"—the other is "intensely loyal." We publish below one of the oaths of this 'Union League," and if any one will take the trouble to compare it with the old Know-Nothing oath there will be found a remarkable similarity:

OBLIGATION. 1 (with your name) do solemnly swear, in the presence of God and these witnesses to support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, and the flag thereof, and aid in maintaining the laws of the United States, and to defend this State or District against any invasion, insurrection or rebellion, to the best of my ability, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. Furthermore, that I coil aid and assist in electing true and reliable Union men, and none others, to all offices of profit and trust, from the lowest to the highest, in town, county, State and General Government. And should I ever be called to fill any office. I will then and there, faithfully carry out the objects and principles of this League; and further, that I will protect, aid, comfort, and defend all true members of the Union League, and will never make known in any way or manner to any person 1 (with your name) do solemnly swear, in the true members of the Union League, and will never make known in any way or manner to any person or persons not members of the Union League, any of the signs, passwords, proceedings, purposes, debates or plans of this or any other council under this organization, except when engaged in admitting new members into this organization [place your right hand on the Hely Bible, etc.] and with my hand upon the Holy Bible, beclaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States of America, under the seal of my sacred honor, I acknowledge mysolf firmly bound and pledged to the faithful performance of this my solemn obligation. So help me God.

Our readers need scarcely be told that this

is a solemn obligation to support the nominees of the Republican party. Under the rule established by the Administration and its adherents, those only are "loyal" or "true Union men" who support its policy. While Democrats acknowledge and stand by the Government—which lasts forever, and represents the whole American people—they utterly the whole American people—they utterly scout and deny the doctrine that they owe any allegiance to the Administration, which lasts Big Spring Valley turnpike road company.

An act to extend the charter of the Lancaster County only for a term of office, and represents only An act to extend the charter of the City of Landan An act extending the Auction laws of the City of Landan An act extending the Auction laws of the City of Landan An act to the Borough of Strasburg.

A further supplement to the Charter of the Borough of Mariatta.

A further supplement to the Charter of the Borough of Mariatta.

A further supplement to the Charter of the Borough of this order for all offices from the laws of the laws o highest to the lowest. If one goes into a Union League Council he will find therein the identical men, who a few years ago, figured in Know-Nothing councils, and, in later times, as "Wide Awakes" and Black Republicans. Here and there, as is the case in this place will be found a pretended Democrat, but he is such no longer. Whatever he may have been in the past, he cannot now claim to be a member of the Democratic party. If he has en-joyed its confidence and profited by the hon-ors and positions it has had the power to be stow, he only adds to his defection the crime of ingratitude. While such will be used by this new order, they will not be trusted.— They may make them Presidents or Secretaries of Councils, but beyond that they may not go. They may fetch and carry and wait at the feast, but they may not sit down to eat thereat. However much necessity there may be for Republicans to take these oaths and six Republican and three Democratic superand respect and veneration for the Constitution, none whatever exists for Democrats to join such organizations. The Democratic party y sately trust public it dgment upon its past and present history, and it needs no such se-cresy—no such hypocritical and false obligations to assure the patriotism and integrity of its members. It is upon the record as unalterably opposed to all secret political societies It condemned and crushed out Know Nothingism. and it condemns and will crush out just us surely, this lying League, which seeks, under cover of false pretences, to fasten anew upon the people under another name the wicked and odious fanaticism of Black Republi-

Against all such organizations we entreat the Democracy to be warned in time. THE CONFEDERATE FLEET BUILD-ING IN ENGLAND.

A London letter dated March 28, published in the New York Times, says: 'If the statements publicly made, and apparently based on good authority, are to be believed, the Confederates within a month will have at sea one of the most formidable fleets that ever steamed out upon the Atlantic -The North is just now full of itinerant Abo.

The steamers now prepareing will be as fleet, lition lecturers who pass for refugees from the as strong and as powerful as British machinists can make them. You have not begun to fortify the Nothern ports a day too soon. I cannot tell when the blow will fall. "I only know that the Confederates

the South. One of this class, the Rev. AL. are in radiant jubilation. They care nothing BERT N. GILBERT, who is heralded as a Kenabout Vicksburg or Charleston. They expect tuckian, a State about to be invaded by the to go home in "innety days." They care rebels and that needs all her loyal men at nothing for the new Union movement in the North. They care not for recognition. The money market has recognized them-that is enough. If cotton is not king, it is at least a hard subject, and has given them a loan of £15,000,000, with the offer of six times as This is glory enough."

A Washington despatch to the Times says that Secretary Seward, in a recent letter to Mr. Adams, the American minister, offers to become the purchaser for the United States of federates, at the contract or other prices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 16. There is very great difference of opinion as to the nature of the dispatches just sent out upon the subject of the departure of vessels from England for service in the hands of the But if I am not misinformed, they rehels. are of such a character as will involve the withdrawal of Mr. Adams should they not be omplied with. The foreign mail, at New York yesterday, brought further dispatches rom our Ministers at England and France, but their nature is unknown.

Advices from Newbern to Sunday last represent that General Foster still held out, and though closely besieged, there were confident hopes that succor would vet reach him, and that he would drive back his besiegers in triumph. There seems to have been an error in supposing th t his provisions were nearly exhausted, as he is said in these advices to have a sufficient quantity to last until the 1st of May, if not longer.

The dispatch telegraphed here about Ad-The

vana receives no credit in government circles. We have nothing later from Charleston, save The Abolition Senators evidently thought a confirmation of the return of General Hunter to Port Royal. Thus both the land and naval attack is postponed for the present. The report in the New South that the attack was renewed on the 11th, was unfounded. The Portland Advertiser states that in the eamer North America, arrived at that port pointed to in all coming time as an evidence of on Saturday last, were no less than seventeen American captains of merchantmen, eleven of whom had sold their ships abroad on account of the immense war risks and the absence of demand for freights under the hazard of shipents in America bottoms, and four of whom

had their ships captured by the Alabama. Another Warning to England .- It is reported in diplomatic circles that Secretary Seward forwarded a second dispatch to Minister Adams vesterday, to go by the next teamer, similar in its general tenor to that written upwards of a fortnight ago, in which reat Britain was warned of the consequences of sending forth more Alabamas to prey on our commerce. This second dispatch is, it is stated, even more decided in its tenor than its predecessor, and goes even so far as to inti-mate that if the British government permits the rebels to build and dispatch their pirati-

From the Chicago Times.

THE ELECTIONS Wisconsin, all hail! From the returns reseived, it is estimated that the Demogratic candidate for Chief Justice is elected by a mejority of ten thousand. This is a splendid triumph. La Crosse and Kenosha have elected

the Democratic municipal tickets.

The Abolition majority in Connecticut is a little less than twenty-five hundred. There the influence of the shoddy contractors, and the fact that vast numbers of people are making money out of the war—that, as a whole, the people of the State are making money out of the war—were worth five to ten thousand votes the Abolition ticket. In Wisconsin it is different. There the people are losing money

by the war. In Indiana and Ohio the gains are large for the Democracy. We discover how the Aboli tionists have succeeded in Cincinnati. The Democrats carried the city last fall by 155 majority, and yet they poll 99 more votes now than they polled then. The Abolitionists poll 1,395 more votes than they polled then. The Democracy were beaten by an enormous fraud.

The returns from the Illinois township elections look splendidly. FROM MILWAUKE.

MILWAUKE, April 7. The election passed off quietly to-day. The Democratic ticket for municipal officers was elected without opposition. Cothren, "Copperhead," for Chief Justice, has 3,249 majorty in the city. Ilis majority in the county sabout 5,000. The returns from the interior indicate the election of Cothren by 10,000 maiority

The Democrats of La Crosse have elected their entire ticket. Fred. Robinson, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Kenosha

FROM INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, April 7. Every other township but this in this county increased its Democratic vote yesterday.

Hancock county, which went 200 for the Republicans at the last election, goes, summing up the township, 300 Democrat the tenor of the returns from all the precincts

the earliest authentic figures. ILLINOIS. Springfield, April 6. At the township election, to-day, the Democratic ticket was successful in the city by 134 majority. Only 1,700 votes were polled, to 2.100 in November last. N. W. Broadwell Democrat, is elected County Judge, there

throughout the State. I shall transmit you

being no opposition. . From the Dayton Empire

OHIO. Glorious Triumph-The Whole Democratic Ticket Elected by over 150 Majority—Dayton a "True" Union City.

The Democrats of this city achieved a grand and glorious triumph. For the first time in many years they nominated a ticket, and made an open, straight fight. The Abolitionists also nominated a ticket, and the issue was made fair and square. We met them on their own ground and their own issue and beat them badly, routed them, horse, foot and dragoons. The entire Democratic city and township tickets are elected, by majorities ranging from 100 to 150. Last fall the Abolitionist had a majority in the city. Democratic gain nearly three hundred since last fall. Well "Copperheads." Democratic majority in the city and county, 1,200-a gain of eight

From the Columbus Crisis, April 8.

A Democratic Mayor! A Democratic Marshal!! Every City Officer Democratic on the General Ticket !!! Twelve out of eighteen Councilmen!!!! The first Democratic Council cil ever elected in Columbus!!!!! Out of the fourteen new Councilmen, the Democrats elected eleven and the Abolitionists three. Holding over Democrats one, Abolitionists three-making Democrats twelve, Aboli tionists six.

MINNESOTA.

At St. Paul, Warren (Democrat) is elected Mayor.
At the town election at Ithaca, on Tuesday, visors were elected, a gain of two Democratic supervisors and one thousand votes on the election of last November. NEW YORK

ALBANY, April 14. The Democrats carried the city to-day by 2,600 majority. NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, April 14. E. S. Mills, Democrat, was elected Mayor

of this city yesterday by 378 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket is elected by an average majority of nearly 400. crats carry five out of the six wards, and elect all the ward officers.

LAMBERTVILLE, April 14.

The whole Democratic ticket was elected at Lambertville, without opposition. A CHAPLAIN DISMISSED FOR SPEAKING WELL of Gen. McClellan.—The Falmouth correspondent of the Providence Journal informs the ood people of Rhode Island that the Rev. P. Burkhard, chaplain to the first regiment U. S. Dragoons, has been dismissed from the service by the President. The cause of this unceremonious treatment was a speech which the reverend gentleman made to his former congregation at Schenectady, N, Y., in which he depicted the dangers he had passed through. and incidentally alluded to "Gen. McClellan's

high military qualities." For this he was summarily punished. The dismissal from the service of Lieut. Edgerly, for voting the Democratic ticket, is a worthy counterpart to this manifestation of worthy counterpart to this mannestation worthy counterpart to this mannestation.

Presidential displeasure. The New York Staats Zeitung calls these proceedings "a staats Zeitung calls these proceedings and statements."—Age. means of encouraging enlistments."-Age.

THE "DEVIL."-Here is a description of the mysterious thing called the "Devil," which the Confederates captured from our fleet at

Charleston: "An iron frame floated to the water edge by pontoons, is pushed ahead of the Monitor as she runs in. Its length from the bow of the Monitor is from twenty to thirty feet. An aperture is made next to the vessel, of the shape of her bows, intended to receive it. The breadth of the "obstruction remover" is twelve feet. From each side of the extremity strong fron bar or shaft runs down also twelve feet, the Monitor drawing from eight o ten feet of water, thus rendering it impossiole for any tornedoes over which this "obstruc tion remover" passes to injure the vessel.

"A number of iron bars are used, not only to form the net work so as to either push for-ward or explode every torpedo less than

twelve feet under water, but also to strengthen and steady the masts. At the bottom heavy tie bar unites these two vertical rods. upon which rests the percussion torpedo, containing seven hundred pounds of powder.-Above this is a hammer which catches in a spring so stiff as to require two men to set it. but constructed so that the lever which protrudes in front, forming the handle or other end of the hammer, will cause the spring to give with little pressure. This is to remove This "Devil" was invented by Captain En-

ICSON at New York, to clear channels of tor-

pedoes and other obstructions. He sent four

of the machines down, but three were lost in

a gale. The other arrived safely at Hilton

HEAR JEFFERSON .- "The supremacy of the civil over the military authority—economy in the public expenses; * * * diffusion of nformation arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public opinion. Freedom of Religion, Freedom of the Press, and Freedom or Person under Protection of the Habeas Corpus and Trial by Jury, impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the test of civil instruction, the touch stone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them, in moments of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone leads to Peace, Liberty and Safety."-Thomas Jefferson

A heavy robbery of Government funds was made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Sunday night week. The paymaster's safe was broken into and robbed of nearly \$140,000 in legal tender notes.