The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.

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OUR FLAG.

Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free,
Let it float o'er our father land,
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be
Columbia's chosen band.

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

Money Wanted.

This is a very general want among the people, except those who are fortunate enough to be connected with the present State and National Administrations. It is particularly wanted at *this office*, at the present time, as we have debts for paper, &c., which must be paid. We have freely given of our time and means in the campaign which has just closed with such unsatisfactory results, and we now ask our delinquent subscribers and patrons for the amount honestly due us, so that the machine may run smoothly in the future. A Democratic press cannot live in this county unless every one indebted promptly pays up. Hundreds of our friends have done so—many of them in advance for their subscriptions—and we feel thankful to them for it, but there are very many others in arrears for advertising and job work, and for several years subscription, and to them we appeal. We need the money *now*, and we do not ask it as a favor, but as a right. Come, gentlemen, pay the Printer, and pay him *without further delay*.

No Volunteering.

Why are there so few volunteers offering under the recent call of the President? The bounty offered is a liberal one, much more so than on any former occasion. The reason we think is, the indisposition on the part of our citizens to go into the old regiments. If the call could be so modified as to authorize the formation of *new* companies and regiments, we believe the quota for this county would soon be made up by volunteers. Without some such inducement to aspirants for promotion, who would be prompted to make personal efforts, we incline to the opinion that the call for volunteers will be in vain, and the only resource of the Government will be a forced conscription. This course, odious as it is, will have to be resorted to, unless something is speedily done to encourage voluntary enlistments.

A Gloomy Prospect.

With coal at $8 or $8,50 per ton, flour $7,50 per barrel, coffee, sugar, butter and every thing else in proportion, including clothing, what is to become of the poor during the winter which is just at our doors?—There will be an unprecedented amount of starvation and suffering in all the large cities and towns of our own highly favored State, unless the wealthy step forward and with liberal hand minister to the necessities of their indigent neighbors.—Nor is there any prospect of a reduction in the prices of the necessaries of life so long as the terrible war in which we are engaged is prosecuted, or at least so long as the Government continues to inundate the country with an irredeemable paper currency. On the contrary, there is every probability that these prices will become more and yet more inflated during the winter months, especially as soulless and heartless speculators have now almost complete control of the markets, and are rapidly accumulating fortunes at the expense of the masses.

God help the Poor, say we; for many of them will suffer for want of the necessaries of life, unless something is done by those who have the means to afford them relief.

The 79th Regiment.

This gallant Regiment has been in active service for over two years, and has done as much hard marching and fighting as any other Regiment in the Army. It left this city nearly one thousand strong, and is now reduced, we learn, to less than two hundred effective men. Its gallant commander, Col. HAMBRIGHT, has been at home for several weeks for the purpose of recruiting his health, which had become very much shattered, but is about leaving again on his return to Tennessee. He is making an effort to have the Regiment sent home for the purpose of recruiting. We trust he may be successful in the accomplishment of this object, as we have no doubt a few weeks at home would be sufficient to fill the ranks of the Seventy-Ninth and restore it to the Army with a full complement of men. The people of Lancaster county all take a pride in this Regiment. They would rejoice to see it raised to the maximum standard, and will cheerfully lend any aid in their power to accomplish it.

NOT FAR WRONG.—A New Jersey paper classifies the candidates in that State, as Democrats and Disunion Abolitionists. The Abolitionists are indeed the Disunionists and Revolutionists of the North.

Mr. Chase's Financial Policy.

Mr. CHASE, in conducting the affairs of the Treasury Department, seems to be governed by but one principle of Finance. His great aim appears to be to borrow all he can on the credit of the Government without regard to time of payment or terms of interest.

He first issues four hundred millions of Greenbacks, and when these have circulated so extensively that the country is flooded with them, he offers in exchange twenty years bonds bearing six per cent. interest, payable in Gold. Between the issue of Greenbacks and the purchasing of these bonds, a very pretty traffic is kept up by the brokers of Wall street, and Mr. CHASE has been in clover. According to the estimate of Republican members of Congress, he has been enabled to carry on his department at a daily expenditure of three millions of dollars, and still has plenty of Greenbacks and bonds to meet all demands. The question of how long will he be thus able to furnish the Administration with all the representatives of money it may require, is simply one of confidence in its stability.

Our government bonds at six per cent. interest in gold, or nine per cent. in paper, are, if they will ever be paid, the best investment for the people's money. If the war should end the first of January next, U. S. bonds would advance to twenty per cent. premium, but every day after that that it continues will weaken the credit of the government and its ability to meet its indebtedness. Our revenue from customs, which are payable in gold, has, during this year, enabled us to meet all the payments of interest, but for the interest on the increase of debt of the next and succeeding years, gold must be either bought or borrowed. The moment the government enters the market as a borrower, or purchaser of gold, it will advance and Greenbacks be at a discount. But as long as bankers and speculators believe that the country can stand its indebtedness, and pay interest upon it, Secretary CHASE will find no difficulty in disposing of bonds and running his machine, but the moment confidence fails, his department will be awfully bankrupt. It becomes him, therefore, to be as circumspect as possible in his management of affairs, and if he can check the rascality and corruption so prevalent in every department, let him do so. It may enable him to run the Treasury Department successfully to the end of Mr. LINCOLN's term, and then retire, and leave his successor to fight the difficulties in which the office will without doubt be enveloped.

Where are the "Loyal" Men?

The *Patriot and Union* says:—"The Governor has issued his proclamation for the State's quota of volunteer recruits to fill the requisition of the President—the middle of November has been reached—but a month and a half more between us and a fresh conscription, and yet we have heard, up to this moment, of no movement by the '*loyal*' party to encourage enlistments—of not a single case of volunteering but one, which was recently recorded by a Lancaster paper. How is this?—What are the 269,000 '*loyal*' men who voted for CURTIN, and to sustain all the measures of the President, about? Do they not see that the 'life of the nation' is in danger? Are they not aware that when the President appealed to them and to their Governor for more 'good and *loyal* men,' by voluntary enlistment, he was in earnest? Or, is it possible that all their professions of patriotism, all their fierce cries for 'war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt,' all their protestations of fidelity and 'unquestioning' obedience to the President's behests, were false? We shall be forced to believe so, unless some movement of the Executive, or the Leaguers, to raise the quota of the State shall soon be made apparent. How disgraceful it is that these blatant brawlers for war, coercion, subjugation, confiscation and extermination—these *intensely* 'loyal' men—should now hold back at this crisis, and refuse to respond to the urgent call of Messrs. LINCOLN and CURTIN for volunteers. The President wants none but '*loyal*' men in the army.—Of course, the 254,000 'copperheads' who voted for Judge WOODWARD (all of whom were pronounced *traitors* by the Abolition press in the interest of our worthy Governor) are not considered '*loyal*;' and therefore the appeal, we presume, is not made to them. It is made solely and exclusively to the '*loyal*' men who voted for ANDREW G. CURTIN." But, whether or no, these latter gentlemen ought to set an example of patriotism to their "copperhead" neighbors.

An Important Decision.

In the case of the application of Kneeder, Smith and Nichols, soldiers conscripted in Philadelphia, for injunctions to restrain the officers of the Government from sending them into the military service, the Supreme Court delivered an opinion at Pittsburg, on Monday week, pronouncing the law to be *unconstitutional*, and granted an injunction in each case for the protection of the plaintiff, on his giving bond, with surety to be approved by the Prothonotary, in the sum of $500.—Chief Justice LOWRIE and Justices WOODWARD and THOMPSON each delivered an opinion, pronouncing the law unconstitutional. Justices STRONG and READ gave dissenting opinions. We shall publish abstracts from some of these opinions hereafter.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Gen. SCHENCK, in his last official military act in Maryland, ordered the Provost Marshals in the State to take part in superintending the election on Wednesday week.—Gov. BRADFORD, whose loyalty we presume no man questions, protested against the outrage and issued a proclamation declaring that the unrestricted liberty of the citizens' right to vote shall prevail, even if the power of the State be called on. Gen. SCHENCK ordered the Baltimore papers not to publish it, and the proclamation had to be issued in pamphlet form.

DRUNKENNESS IN DIAMONDS—IN CAMP AND COURT.

The war has worked monstrous demoralization. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent*, writing under the date of Oct. 24, 1863, says:

"There was a sight to be seen in broad daylight a few days ago, in front of the Presidential mansion, which gave those who witnessed it a shocking idea of the onward strides which the vice of intemperance has made in "good society" during the last few years. A woman clad in the richest and most fashionable garments, with the diamonds flashing from her slender fingers in the slant Western sunshine, sat upon the stone balustrade, unable to proceed on her homeward walk without betraying herself. At last she rose and started on, swaying to and fro, and yet soon rested again, utterly unable to proceed. The carriage of a foreign minister passed by—the poor woman was noticed—and it turned, stopped, took in the lady, and carried her to her luxurious home. For the lady is wealthy and occupies a high social position, but she was drunk in the streets of Washington. *Drunkenness prevails almost everywhere, in camp and court.* It is a vice above all others, that cripples the army. The poor soldier drinks, *gets drunk*, and is disgracefully punished for it. *The officer does the same thing*, and is not even reprimanded. It would *astound* some of the sober, devout people of the free States, to learn *how many young men, officers in the army, have already been ruined by strong drink.* The War Department is making every effort to prevent intoxicating liquors from the common soldiers, but why does it not prohibit drinking among officers? *One half the brigade generals now on pay, know far better how to swallow prodigious quantities of whiskey, than to manage a brigade of troops upon the field of battle.* It is time that good men everywhere spoke out upon the subject."

What a picture, this! Drunkenness in Diamonds; in Camp and Court! Now that we have a Court and Court Circle, it would be interesting to the people upon whose free and easy generosity the moral and political leprosy has grown, to learn how many of "the Court" get drunk; and, as the *Independent* pretends to deal in "plain truths" to the very faces of "its friends," it should state the names of the drunkards in "the Court," so that the temperate part of the government may not suffer from unjust suspicion. We do not presume to say that it would work any reform; for bayonets will keep the drunkards in power, especially as "one half of the Brigadier Generals now on pay," as the *Independent* informs us, "drink and get drunk." The people cannot readily reach the evil through the ballot box, whilst the ballot-box is pinned by half a million of glistening bayonets to the shoulder straps of officers, who know better how to drink "prodigious" quantities of whiskey, than to manage a brigade on the field of battle, (we could hardly believe it, did not the *Independent* declare it), and these officers controlled and directed by destructive Abolitionists. We have faint hopes of a reform in the drunkenness which the Abolition presses portray, as existing "in the Court" at Washington; among the wealthy diamond bedazzled females in high life in that city; in the army; "ruining" the young men of the army; besotting one half of the Brigadier Generals;—no hope of a reform in Washington among the army of prostitutes there, some of whom appear, as asserted by Republican newspapers of that city, in view of dress parades, in splendid carriages, hugging and kissing the commissioned officers—patriots, who are not fighting, but rioting under the noses of "the Court," some of whom are drunk! We do not look for reform. Corruption, licentiousness, intemperance, robbery, fraud—all have their iron fingers upon the government. They will not loosen their grasp. But, let the *Independent*, whose correspondent presents to us this abhorrent picture, give the names, otherwise the innocent, if there be any, will suffer too. Now that you have commenced, Mr. *Independent*, let us know the worst.

THE FRAUDS PROVED.

That the State of Pennsylvania was carried by fraud at the recent election, no one can doubt who candidly examines the returns, and compares them with the vote given at previous elections. The figures to prove it are thus clearly summed up by a correspondent of *The Age*:

The number of votes cast in the fall of 1860, for Governor, were,	492,606
Add to this number ten per cent. for natural increase, &c.,	49,260
Total,	541,866
Pennsylvania has sent to the field about 232,000 volunteers, &c.; of this number, we suppose, at least one-half have been killed, wounded in hospitals, and in the army, &c., which is deducted from the vote,	116,000
The vote of 1863 should not exceed,	425,866
Of this number the Democratic party polled for Judge Woodward,	254,171
Leaving the actual Abolition vote of 1863,	171,695
Instead of which they pretend to have polled	269,496
Excess of fraudulent votes,	67,801

If these figures are correct, they show that, had a fair vote been given, the State of Pennsylvania would have been carried by the Democrats by a majority exceeding 82,000.

☞ President LINCOLN has just issued a call for 300,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion against the Union, the Constitution and the laws. FORNEY's *Press* is doing its utmost to impede enlistments. It declares that "we want no soldiers under our banner whose sentiments are" such as those uttered by Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is "in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed." Who says that "while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity, and recognized by military law among civilized nations;" and that "the sole great objects of the war are the restoration of the union of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country."

"Eat, Drink, and be Merry."

The great ball and supper to the Russian naval officers came off at New York, on the evening of the 9th inst. The *Herald* makes the following estimate of the cost of this ovation:

Dresses, laces, &c., bought for the occasion, at a moderate average	$ 250,000
Masculine purchases, at same	50,000
Jewelry	1,000,000
Bouquets	3,000
Coiffures, friseurs, &c.	2,000
Supper for two thousand, with wine	20,000
Expenses of Academy, decorations, &c.	10,000
Carriages	5,000
Total,	$1,340,000

It is recorded of the Emperor Nero, that while the City of Rome was in flames he amused himself by fiddling. The Shoddyites of the present day are imitating the example of that arch tyrant, and are equally jubilant over the ruin of their country.

☞ Gen. BURNSIDE has been superseded in command of the army in East Tennessee by Gen. FOSTER.

THE RISE IN PRICES.

The effects of the greenback legal tenders upon prices are now beginning to force themselves upon the people. This currency has not yet been in circulation two years, but it has created a complete revolution in the prices of nearly all articles of domestic consumption. Every necessary of life has within that period almost doubled, and in some instances has trebled in price, and upon those who are dependent upon fixed wages for a livelihood the increased prices have fallen quite heavily. There is no possibility, so far as human foresight can go, of there being any change for the better. So long as the Government keep their printing presses printing greenbacks representing almost fabulous amounts, just so long will there be a strong upward tendency of every thing that can be bought and sold. A greenback representing one dollar is now not worth much more than half that amount, and, however much it may be claimed by some that the country is financially in a prosperous condition, any one who thinks for a moment cannot fail to see the fallacy of such an assertion. With nearly a million of men drawn away from their accustomed habits of creating capital, we have that number engaged in destroying it. This fact alone, without taking into consideration the withdrawal of all coin representing an amount of labor actually expended upon it in mining, coining, &c., would account for a heavy increase in value of every article which these men could be employed in manufacturing.

The greenbacks are being issued to inflate the cost of living, increase taxes, keep the poor man in perpetual want and insure his children a pauper's inheritance. Truly our condition is blessed. The heartless leaders at Washington should be made to realize the struggles of the men of limited incomes; the once contented laboring man, who, though poor, could purchase with the rewards of his toil all the comforts of life for his family. But what a picture of wretchedness does he present to day, endeavoring to clothe, feed and educate his little ones, with his Saturday night's pay in greenbacks, at 66 cents on the dollar. To be sure, work is plenty, he is ever busy, he hopes he is soon to be able to get out of his present financial perplexities; to be sure, he is earning more than he ever did before, but somehow he is getting deeper and deeper into debt. He hardly understands it. Work is plenty, wages is good, but shoes are very dear, clothing never so high, flour, potatoes, meat, coal, terribly up. There is no little store laid up now as there once was when wages were low. He can't exactly see it, but he is very hard up all the time, with money plenty and pay good. Ah! my poor laboring brother, we are grossly, wilfully, wickedly deceived by the miserable, lying journals.—The black-hearted preachers and orators also tell us that we are prospering during this horrid war. They are holding a hellish carnival all over the North. Riot and revelry, robbery and murder, every crime which the lust of man can conceive, is being enacted by the prospering portion of the people. As bloody war made what they call this prosperity, the cry is "keep up this bloody war, for 'peace' is adversity."

Neither have we seen the worst. Prices must continue to advance in the ratio of the expansion of the currency and the depopulation of the country by war. If this Abolition Administration is suffered to go on in its extravagant, destructive career, the North must in time reach the condition of the people of the South in respect to prices and currency. And we shall feel it still more grievously than they, as we are vastly more dependent on commercial, manufacturing and mechanical business, which is affected to a greater extent than agriculture by a financial crisis. All fixed incomes, investments, salaries, &c., will feel the pressure, and this, with increased taxation and heavy tariffs, will impose almost crushing weight upon the people.—In the South the war is the principal business of all classes, and our Administration seems determined to crush everything else and force all our great industrial interests to succumb to the war policy.

What can the people do to change this current of affairs? Not much, perhaps, at present; but the time will soon arrive when their voice may be potent and influential in favor of a different policy. There is nothing to hope for the Union, for the great pecuniary and social interests of the country, or for liberty, in the war policy. The longer the war is continued the more deplorable must be the state of affairs. Our greatest military success cannot restore the blessings of a fraternal Union, and can only, at the best, enforce an armed despotism over the South, destroy their great industrial system, and pauperise millions of useful laborers. *The question of Government, which we have been told this war is to settle forever, will still remain open for the decision of future generations*, and our children will gain only the legacy of a huge national debt as the result of our internecine contest.—*Newark Journal.*

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in his despatch of Tuesday, says, on the evening of the 31st ult., Francis P. Blair, Sr., called at the White House, having been summoned thither by a pressing invitation from the President, with whom he had a free and lively interchange of opinions. Mr. Blair told the Chief Magistrate that he would inevitably be ruined if he did not at once emancipate himself from the pernicious influences that Chase was exercising over him. He advised him to reconstruct his Cabinet, and to get rid of Halleck, whom he denounced as the unscrupulous cause of all the reverses that have befallen our armies. The President listened to all Mr. Blair had to say with respectful attention, and acknowledged that he had long desired to pursue the course of action recommended, especially with regard to Stanton; but that he was afraid of the hurricane which would follow such an explosion. At this juncture Mr. Chase came in, and evinced much irritation of feeling on finding the President hobnobbing with his implacable enemy. At first the conversation took a general turn; but the Presidential joker soon found an opportunity of applying a match to the mental torpedoes before him. The consequence was that those who had business with the Secretary of the Treasury on the following day left him with the impression that his stomach was considerably out of order, or that he had passed a very feverish night.

ON A BRIDAL "TOWER."

The City reporter in the Philadelphia *Age* of yesterday thus touches off the arrival of ex-Governor SPRAGUE and his "dear Catharine" in that city:

HYMENEAL.—Miss Catharine Chase, eldest daugnter of Salmon P. Chase, and her husband, William Sprague, of Rhode Island, arrived here from Washington on Saturday afternoon and stopped at the Continental.—They wished to avoid publicity as much as possible, and accordingly took the "bridal apartments" last occupied by A. Lincoln.—They were accompanied by two captains and a major, who are supposed by fond friends at home to be fighting the rebels down in Virginia; several young misses of the Chase and Sprague families, anxious for rich husbands, and a half dozen married ladies whom rumor says ought to be at home minding their children. Wishing to avoid publicity they came in a special car, and intend to go away to-day in another "special." Reporters of the press are not allowed to see the party, the free list being entirely suspended, but all notices of them, especially laudatory ones, will be thankfully received by the bride's father. Both husband and wife being modest, unassuming people, the public are earnestly requested not to pass any comments upon them.

☞ We direct the attention of capitalists to the Farm advertised by R. Robinson & Co., in another column. It is represented as a first class property, eligibly located about 28 miles west of Harrisburg, near the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and will be sold on easy terms to suit purchasers.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.—The grounds of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, will be consecrated with appropriate solemnities, on Thursday next, the 19th inst. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has accepted an invitation to deliver the address for the occasion. It is expected that the President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and other distinguished public functionaries, will be present.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—The Lancaster Locomotive Works have been leased by Messrs. JAMES NORRIS and BROTHERS of Philadelphia, and workmen are now busily employed fitting them up. They expect to have them in operation in a few days, and from the energy displayed by the lessees we have no doubt the enterprise will prove a decided success. The Messrs. NORRIS have established a world wide reputation as locomotive builders, and we learn that they have already orders from this country and Russia which will take them over a year to fill with all the force they can employ. The starting of these Works will be a great matter for Lancaster, and we are glad they have fallen into such capable hands.

THE CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS.—These inimitable vocalists will give three of their entertaining concerts, at Fulton Hall, in this city, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of the present week. We advise everybody to go and hear them, as they always give the fullest satisfaction to their audiences. They are accompanied on their present tour by Miss Emma J. Nichols, a charming songstress, well known to our Lancaster readers. Lots of fun and fine music may be expected.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—The Vine and Duke Street Sewer is rapidly approaching completion, and, when finished, will be one of the best and most useful improvements made in the city for several years. The cost will overrun the estimate considerably, owing to the great amount of rock encountered in the excavation, especially in Duke street where nothing of the kind was anticipated by any body; but still it is money well expended, and the property holders along the line of the Sewer and in East King street will be benefited to three times the cost of the improvement.

CHANGE IN RAILROAD TIME.—A new schedule went into operation on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday. The different Passenger Trains now leave this city as follows:

EASTWARD		WESTWARD	
Thro' Express,	4.15 a. m.	Phila. Express,	1 40 a. m.
Mt. Joy Ac. arr,	9 00 a. m.	Mail Train,	11.28 a. m.
Lanc'r Accom,	9.00 a. m.	Mt. Joy Ac.,	11.38 a. m.
Fast Line,	7.40 a. m.	Fast Line,	2 40 p. m.
Harrisburg Ac.,	7 30 p. m.	Harrisburg Ac.,	6.18 p. m.
Fast Mail,	2.27 p. m.	Lancaster Train,	7.44 p. m.

It will be seen that the Mount Joy Accommodation Train No. 2, both east and west, is dispensed with under this schedule.

ROBBERY AT A HOTEL.—Some time during Thursday night the room of Mr. Joseph Gochenaur, at Kreider's Hotel, North Queen street, was entered, and a gold watch, a pocket book, and about four dollars in change was stolen. Mr. Gochenaur had a pocket book containing about four hundred dollars under his pillow, which was not disturbed. The watch was valued at ninety dollars. No clue to the thief has been obtained. Probably an experienced hotel thief is making "the rounds," and landlords should be on their guard.

BARN BURNT.—On Friday, a little after noon, the barn belonging to Mr. James Evans, on the Conestoga, a short distance above Graeff's Landing, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, except the live stock, which was got out. We have not learned how the fire originated. Although so near the city, no alarm was raised, and the fact was not generally known.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.—The Post Offices at Nine Points and Swarr's Mill, in this county, have been discontinued by order of the P. M. General.

HEARTLESSNESS.—A poor cripple called Major Monroe, who had been badly wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff and taken prisoner by the Confederates, and who has ever since been compelled to go on crutches, was in this city a week ago with an exhibition of the Great Rebellion, endeavoring to make a few dollars in an honest way. After paying all expenses, except a printer's bill of $5, he had but $3 left, which he offered to the printer; but this did not satisfy the latter, who determined to have the whole amount of his bill, or imprison the man for fraud. He was arrested at the Railroad Depot on Tuesday morning on a warrant in the hands of a Constable, when a friend stepped forward and paid the balance—thus enabling the poor crippled soldier to take the cars which were about starting. What makes the matter look still worse, is the fact that an ungenerous and uncalled for criticism on the exhibition appeared in the columns of the paper published by the same printer the evening before, which was well calculated, and doubtless so intended, to injure the poor fellow and bring his exhibition into disrepute. Such heartlessness, however, was entirely unexpected, coming as it did from so *"loyal"* a source, and where they are daily preaching up their love for the soldier! and denouncing everybody else who will not swear in the words of their *illustrious* master, Abraham Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens. A LOOKER ON.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The several Banking Institutions of the State have declared their semi-annual dividends. We quote some of the most prominent in this vicinity. The dividends are clear of State and National taxes:

Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	5 per cent
Lancaster County Bank	5 "
Columbia Bank	3 "
Mount Joy Bank	4 "
Fatiners' Bank of Mount Joy	6 "
Octoraro Bank	4 "
Bank of Chester Valley	6 "
Bank of Chester County	6 "
Farmers' Bank of Reading	4 "
Union Bank of Reading	5 "
Reading Savings' Bank	3 "

The Philadelphia Banks have declared dividends as follows:

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	5 per cent.
Kensington Bank	10 "
Southwark Bank	10 "
Tradesmen's Bank	5 "
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank	6 "
Philadelphia Bank	5 "
Corn Exchange Bank	5 "
Bank of Commerce	5 "
Commercial Bank	5 "
Girard Bank	5 "
Union Bank	5 "
Consolidation Bank	5 "
Mechanics' Bank	6 "
Western Bank	5 "
City Bank	4 "
Commonwealth Bank	4 "
Penn Township Bank	6 "
Bank of Germantown	5 "

QUARTER SESSIONS' COURT.—The November Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday—Judge LONG presiding.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.—It being the opinion of many of our citizens that the quota of volunteers for Lancaster county, under the last call of the President, could be raised if new organizations were permitted, the following petition has been numerously signed by leading citizens and forwarded to the Governor:

"To His Excellency, Governor Andrew G. Curtin:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, respectfully represents: That in their opinion volunteering under the recent call of the President would be greatly promoted if recruiting were permitted for new organizations, company organizations more especially. Your petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency's influence with the President may be exerted to procure a modification in this particular of the late Proclamation so as to permit the raising of new organizations. The quota of Lancaster county could be very readily raised, if new organizations were allowed.—Men in every instance prefer it, and are willing to respond to the call nobly. There is patriotism enough here to raise several regiments of the very best men, if the proper steps are taken. We have experienced officers and men at home who have served their time in the field, who would at once rush to arms and raise the quota if allowed an opportunity to do so. Your petitioners will therefore ever pray, &c."

The Government prefers putting the new levies into old regiments, because being under old and experienced officers and among veteran soldiers, they become efficient soldiers much sooner and at much less expense than when in new organizations. There is no doubt, however, that the requisite number of men could be raised much sooner by new organizations, but if that plan be adopted, some stringent regulations should be adopted to officer the new regiments with none but tried and capable officers.—*Express.*

TROUBLE IN CARBON COUNTY.

The Philadelphia papers have had exaggerated accounts of disturbances in the coal regions of Carbon County. It seems that many of the miners have made threats against any man who undertook to serve the draft notices through that district, but several hundred military were called to the assistance of the military officers and the notices were served without causing any disturbance. A very bitter feeling has arisen between the miners and some of the citizens who gave information to the draft officers, and several persons have been killed. Mr. George K. Smith, of the firm of Hull, Corties & Co., coal operators of Philadelphia, was shot in his own door Thursday night week, by a man in soldier's apparel. After he had been killed a whole gang of men entered his house, but retired on seeing that he was dead. Mr. Ulrick, the Storekeeper, was also injured and a Welshman was killed at the same place on the next night. The whole gang escaped, not an arrest being made, nor is it at all probable that the guilty will ever be identified. It is said that a perfect reign of terror exists throughout the Coal region above Mauch Chunk, and that the civil officers are unable to make any arrests.

☞ The poorer classes of women in England, as late as the beginning of the present century, were employed in many towns in carrying bricks and mortar on their heads to the masons at work, on even the highest buildings. Women stripped from shoulder to loins may even now be seen picking up lumps of coal from the Tyne mud, when the water is low, much to the offence of strangers, if not the people of Newcastle.—*New York Evening Post.*

Yet these wretched women are nominally free. Such poverty and want were never heard of among the Southern slaves, as they are called, and yet our country must be drenched in blood to change their situation and throw them upon their own resources.—England has spent money enough for the past fifty years in abolition projects to have rendered all her starving citizens comfortable, and our Abolitionists have wasted treasure enough in this war to have given comfortable homes to all of our poor white people, North and South. Instead of this, they are turning both white and black out of doors and impoverishing the land.

☞ There are many men who want the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. Well, they can't have it.—*Vice President Hamlin.*

The Vice President speaks with great confidence, and with an assurance that he knows precisely what he is talking about. He is inside of the ring. The people should be grateful to him for telling them plainly what they *cannot* have; and we presume they would be obliged if he would condescend to tell them what they *may have*. There is some difference between an absolute despotism and a monarchy.

POLITICAL PREACHING.

They have one preacher in Boston, says the *Valley Spirit*, who is a great curiosity in his way. The antiquated old chap positively refuses to preach on politics, for the reason, as he alleges, that he is engaged in the more important business of saving souls. Why, he must have been reading that obsolete work, written for other times, the New Testament, and found out, somehow, that his commission was to "go into all the world and preach *the Gospel* (not politics) to every creature." He deserves immortal fame for rescuing this precept of the Divine Teacher from the oblivion into which it had sunk—an oblivion so complete that even those whose duty it is to expound the Scriptures had completely lost sight of it. He must have read there also of a very respectable body of men, who lived a little over eighteen hundred years ago, who went about doing good; who never bothered themselves about politics or civil institutions; who never insisted that the master must give up his slaves or be damned eternally; who, instead of inciting the slaves to rise and murder their masters, said "servants be obedient to your masters;" and who devoted themselves, with singleness of heart, to the great work *their Master* had assigned them. Surely the ancient Boston preacher must be thinking of these people, with their old fogy ideas, and trying to imitate them.—But he should be careful not to carry the imitation too far. We are not very certain that a body of men, believing and acting as this honorable and despised sect did, would fare much better in this nineteenth century of ours, than their forerunners did in their day. If he lives too closely in accordance with the models they gave us, or abides too strictly by the precepts they laid down, he may expect to hear the cry of "crucify him" raised by the scribes and pharisees, who "devour widows' houses and for a pretence make long prayers." Should he live pure and blameless, according to the sacred doctrines of Christianity, as he understands them, his life would be a standing reproach to the modern article, dispensed in so many sanctuaries; and their devotees would be sorely tempted to follow the example of wicked old Jerusalem, which "killed the prophets and stoned them."

How strangely in contrast with the conduct of the Boston preacher is the course of those religious bodies which have resolved themselves into brawling political conventions, and assumed to sit in judgment upon the political opinions of their fellow men! Instead of "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's," Cæsar seems to monopolize all their time and labors. We do not remember to have read that Peter and Paul and James and John ever engaged in the very reputable business of slandering their neighbors—of calling them "copperheads," or "sympathizers," or "rebels." When in the synagogue they preached of a coming eternity, and left the trifling vanities of time in the hands of the politicians. These political declarations of clerical bodies are even at the best incompatible with the cause they represent; and when they are shorn of all dignity, candor and Christian charity, they seem almost to profane the high calling of the church. When the church condescends to soil her garments in the dirt and filth of the political arena, she weakens her influence and power. Above all should she discard bitterness and reviling, passion and hatred. She should ever remember the injunction of Saint Paul: "Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels, *and have not charity*, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

A SHAMEFUL CONFESSION.

Last Wednesday week, Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, introducing one of the successful candidates at the recent election in Pennsylvania, to Secretary Stanton, in the War Office, made some congratulatory remarks on the success of the Republicans in that State. "I elected Gov. Curtin," Mr. Stanton replied, "*for I sent him* 15,000 *more votes than he had majority.*" This was said vauntingly, aloud, in the presence of a crowd, one of whom repeated it to the Albany *Argus*.

The shameless boast involves an admission that the Democrats of Pennsylvania carried that State by about 15,000 majority. We have no doubt of it.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1864. It will contain nearly 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical gives.* Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1864, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its Fashions are always the Latest and Prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is the Magazine for the Times! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for $5, five for $7,50, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the publisher will send *an extra copy gratis.* Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. See prospectus in another column. Address, post paid, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW YORK DAY-BOOK.

The editor of the New Hampshire *States and Union*, speaking of the above paper, says:—

"It is sound to the core, and is almost the only paper in the country that deals rightly and Democratically with the negro question. *If the Democratic party, twenty years ago, had taken the ground occupied by this paper on the negro and Abolition questions, and stuck to it, like true men, we never should have had this war, and the country to-day would have been prosperous and happy.* The quicker they accept this position, and act earnestly upon it, the quicker we shall have peace and a restored Union, and we may add, *we never shall have these desirable results on any other ground.*"

☞ See prospectus in another column.

☞ A committee of the Vermont Legislature, to which was referred a bill giving the soldiers the privilege of voting while absent from the State, has reported that such an act would be in violation of the State constitution.—*Exchange.*

Abolitionism is so largely in the ascendant in that benighted region that the soldiers' votes are not needed. Hence it is not "constitutional" to give them "the privilege of voting while absent from the State." In Pennsylvania, our Abolitionists say it is not right to deprive them of this "privilege."

"Strange, what a difference there should be,
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."

FALL OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred on the Connellsville Railroad on Saturday. It appears that while a freight train was crossing the bridge over Turtle Creek, between Port Perry and Brinton's station, on the Central road, the structure gave way, and the locomotive and fifteen cars were precipitated into the creek below. The engineer, conductor, and fireman went down with the train, and considering the character of the accident, their escape from instant death seems marvelous. Mr. Arthurs, the conductor, was pretty badly bruised, but the others escaped with trifling injury. The cars were all more or less damaged and the locomotive wrecked. The bridge gave way just as the locomotive reached the centre of the structure, and the whole affair dropped into the stream. Several of the cars were laden with coal, all of which will be recovered.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

WORTH $300,000.

An exchange paper says: "Governor Curtin went into the office of Governor in straitened circumstances. He has now $300,000 to his credit in bank. He is still for a vigorous prosecution of the war."

If this had been said of Col. McClure we should ask no questions, having great faith in the ability of that gentleman to accomplish wonders. But if it be true that Gov. Curtin has accumulated $300,000 in three years, we promise him a gold headed cane if he will tell us how it was done.—*Patriot & Union.*

BEARS.—David Brown, Jacob Confer, and other Nimrods, living at Canoe Creek, Blair county, killed four bears on Thursday last. The bears came down from the mountain, probably in search of food, and crossed the turnpike, a few rods from Mr. Brown's house, where they were perceived, and the dogs started after them. They were soon treed, one after another, and shot.

A LESSON TO PREACHERS.

The following extract from the pen of Edmund Burke, might be given as a lesson to men who pretend to be ministers of the Gospel; but who, instead of preaching Christ, and "Him crucified," turn their pulpits into political rostrums, to dabble in the pool of partisan strife:

"*Politics and the pulpit