ing.

replied to from Moultrie and the land batter

ies. A dispatch of the 12th states that eleven

shells were thrown into the city that day,

before it occurred. On the 15th matters re

mained pretty much the same-firing was

still kept up on the city, and although several

houses had been struck, no one was injured.

which Gen. Sherman is said to have been

badly wounded. The rumor was not gener

ally credited at Gen. Burnside's headquarters,

to the Confederates. Their cavalry were at

Morristown, and the Federal f rees are re-

norted as retiring since General Longstreet

rear. Generals Longstreet, Ranson and Vance

There are reports from Washington to the

at Acquia Creek, and that the gunboats Cur-

the Rappahannock by Confederate batteries.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

when that condition shall be restored. But

it is deemed unwise to recommend radical

changes at present, but he suggests certain

alterations with a view to the increase of the

The imposition of a tax upon malt, or a ju

iquors to \$150 per barrel. A tax of two

cents on artificial mineral waters, soda waters,

sarsaparilla waters, and other beverages of like kind usually sold in bottles; of two

cents per dozen if of half a pint or less; of

four cents for these of a pint : a cons per bot-

the of larger capacity; sold in any other way,

five per cent, ad valorem; increase of tax on

head on horned cattle more than eight weeks

ARMS ISSUED TO THE ARMY.

ious enlargement of the tax upon malt

revenue, some of which are as follows -

distinct sources.

genor, at our lowest rates.

AT JONES WEBSTRE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is located a
Mo. 60 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorised to
receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancate receive advertisements and successive intelligencer.

S. B. Nuzz, No. 1 Secllay's Building, Court St., Boston S. E. Nuzz, No. 1 Secllay's Building, Court St., Boston is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &c



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 THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND news from the front is decidedly encouraging

SCALE OF ADVERTISING RATES. At a meeting of the Publishers of the City of Lancaster, ported as retiring since General Longstreet hold on Friday, December 19th, 1563, the following scale placed Cumberland Gap in front instead of his of advertising rates was adopted, to take effect from and after January 1st, 1864: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

30SINESS ADVERTISENTS by the year, or fractions of a year, in Weekly papers, to be charged at the rate of \$12.00 per square of £n lines. 10 per cent. increase ou the yearly rate for fractions of a year.

REAL ESPATE, PRESONAL PROPERTY and GENERAL ADVERTISING to be charged at the rate of Seric reats per line for the first insection, and Four cents per line for every interest learning. the first insertion, and Four cents per line for every subsequent insertion.

ATENT MEDICINES, BITTER, AND ALL OTHER ADVERTISE.

MENTA, by the column, half, third, or quarter column, to be charged as follows:

One column, yearly, \$100.60

One-half c-lumn, yearly, 60.00

10 08

One third column, yearly. One-quarter column, yearly, 33 99
BUSINESS CARDS, yearly, not exceeding ten lines, \$10 09.BUSINESS CARDS, 19 not sex element ten lines, \$10 09.BUSINESS CARDS, 19 not so riess, \$5.00.
LEGAL NOTICES to be charged as follows:
Executors' Notices, 22 00
Administrators' Notices, 22 00
Assignces' Notices, 29 00

All Notices not exceeding ten lines, or less

of February next.
Notices to be charged at advertising rates.
F RESPECT, RESOLUTIONS, &c., to be charged 10 cents per line.

ODMMUNICATIONS setting forth the claims of individuals for

office, &c., to be officed 10 cents per line

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of candidates for office, &c., to

be charged as follows:

For Prothonotary,
For Register.
For Recorder,
For Treasurer,
For Clerk Quarter Sessions,
For Clerk Orphans' Court,
For Commissioner.

manimously adopted by the undersigned. Publishers to y of Lantason, Ca.

JNO. A. HIESTAND & CO., Frammer & F PEARSOL & GEIST, Initly & Workly Exp JOHN BAER'S SONS, Volksformal.

GEO, SANDERSON & SON, Indelligencer S. A. WYLLE, Paily & Worldy inquiver, WM. B. WILEY, Job Peinter, E. H. THOMAS, Church 4 do scate

# Pay Up! Pay Up!

The price of white paper is now double what it was a twelve-month o'd and less and of ten cents on swine exago, the cost of all the materials of productions or manufactures used or conused in a printing office have in- sumed by the producers or manufacturers, creased from twenty-live to fifty per cent. in the same time, and now, to cap the climax, the Jour printers in this city have struck for higher wages, and compel us to pay them captured and compel captured and compel captured and an increase of wages to the amount cent. on sales at Brokers' Boards. of about thirty-three per cent.

lishers of newspapers at the present suffice to raise the revenue to a hundred and amnesty with this remark : time in this city, and, in order to fifty millions. He adds, however, that the keep our heads above water, it is required sum may, parhaps, he produced by absolutely necessary that the amount a tax of two per cent, additional on the gendue on our books should be collect- eral manufactures of the country. The cost ed as speedily as possible. We are of collection is stated to be about six and two 1864, and shall expect a proper re- view to the decrease at even this small per sponse on the part of our patrons. - | centuge. City subscribers will be waited on

by a Collector in the course of a few i days, and throughout the county as | that during the past year the army has been fast as we can get them ready. In the mean time, we should be grati- cantion: 1,082 841 muskets and titles for fied if as many as possible would fant soldiers; 282,389 earlines and pistols for call at the office and pay up, or re- mounted troops; 1.295,600 cannon balls and mit by mail or otherwise the amount | shells; 48 719,862 pounds of lead and lead of their indebtedness.

From and after the 1st of January 259,022,216 cartridges for small arms: 347,the terms of subscription will be 276,470 percussion caps: 3,929,369 friction rigidly adhered to, viz: \$2 in ad-primers: 5.764,768 pounds guapowder: 919, side, thus: vance or within six months; after 676 sets of accourrements for men; 94,679 which \$2.50 will be charged in every | sets of accontrements for cavalry horses; and case. And from and after the 15th | 3,281 sets of artillery harness, each set for Christ's Divinity, &c of February we shall strike from the two horses. These articles cost the nation list every subscriber two years and \$42,313,630,21. The Secretary remarks that upwards in arrears, and place the our manufacturers excel those of Europe so accounts of delinquents in the hands much in arms and ammunition, that our solof a Magistrate for collection. We diere have no longer willing to use those shall pursue this course reluctantly, which have been imported." "Also," he adds. but necessity compels us, and, having "the efforts made during the war to extend this timely notice, no one will have and improve the manufacture of arms and any reason to complain. munitions have resulted in discoveries of great

The Publishers in this city have importance to the country, in peace as well also deemed it absolutely necessary, as war. Among the arts thus improved is bor, materials and paper, to adopt ing the qualities of iron of Sweden, Norway of the Army of the Potomae: a new schedule of prices for adver- and England. This causily, until the prestising, which will be found above. entyear, has depended upon those countries These prices will be strictly adhered for material to make gan-barrels, harrel bits. to in all cases.

# The Delaware Election.

abread."

Albany, New York.

Robt. B. Brown, formerly proprietor and

uccess beyond their expectations may reward

The Delaware Gazette again adverts to the recent Congressional election in that State, and shows by the official returns that, notwithstanding the military interference at the polls, Mr. SMITHERS was not ample of John K. Stetler, late of their fra- would rather a thousand times be relieved chosen by the popular voice, taking the results of several of the late | conduct. Stetler, in violation of honesty and elections as data. For instance, a his sworn agreement to furnish the army with having jeneralized the great cause by doing year ago Governor Cannon received 160,000 mands of pure Rio coffee, undertook what I thought wrong? 8,155 votes, and Mr. Temple, for Congress 8,051; whereas Mr. SMITHERS' soldiers by furnishing an adulterated and vile gress 8,051; whereas Mr. Smithers' soldiers by furnishing an adulterated and vile fully invited to the advertisement of Messrs. whole vote is only 7,963. Had the compound, which would bear neither the test S. M. Ward & Co., which will be found in Democrats of the State been per- of human stomachs, or the severer ordeal of another part of this paper. We are personally mitted to vote, as they did not. Mr. a chemical analysis. The Government, upon acquainted with the members of this firm, and the discovery of the shameful knavery, caused can vouch for their responsibility in all busi-Brown would have been elected by a handsome majority.

Re-Capture of the Chesapeake. The Chesapeake, recently captured by rebel pirates, was re-captured on Friday last by the U.S. steamer Ella and Anna, in Sambro harbor,

A CENTENARIAN .- An old lady, Mrs. Christiana Crain, died in Carlisle last week, aged 100 years, 11 months and 20 days !

MR. ROLLINS' RESOLUTION. THE WAR NEWS Richmond papers of Wednesday have been

The following resolution was offered in the received at Fortress Monroe, by the flag of House of Representatives, on the 16th inst., by truce boat from City Point. They contain Mr. Rollins, of Miseouri. It is substantially telegrams from Charleston, dated on the 11th, the Crittenden resolution adopted by Congress which state that twelve shots were thrown in- in July, 1861, just after the first battle of Bull to the city on the previous night, at intervals Run, and to which the Administration was of three hours, but that the damage was trifl- pledged, though the pledge has long since About 9 o'clock on the morning of the been broken. The radicals, through Mr. 11th Sumter took fire. The fire destroyed the Lovejoy, made an effort to kill it by a motion outer timber work of the Southwest angle; to lay it on the table, but were signally some ammunition was also destroyed. There defeated. When it comes up again, we have were ten killed and thirty wounded in the no doubt it will give rise to an interesting and fort. The Federal land batteries opened exciting debate: heavily on the fort during the fire, and were

Resolved, That prempted by a just patriotism, we are in favor of an earnest and successful presecution of the war, and that we will give a warm and hearty support to all those measures which will several of which contained Greek fire, which speedily overcoming the rebellion and in seburned for fifteen minutes after the explosion. curing a restoration of peace, and which may A dispatch of the 14th says that the fire at tend to subvert the true theory and character not substantially infringe the Constitution and Sumter was purely accidental. It has been of the Government; and we hereby reiterate, extinguished and the fort was as strong as that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists in revolt against the Constitutional Government; that in the progress of the war Con-gress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to There was a rumor at Nashville on the 15th the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression nor for instant that Gen. Sheridan, commanding the any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor column in pursuit of Gen. Longstreet, en- for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering ountered the Confederate rear guard east of with the rights or established institutions of Knoxville, and sustained a heavy repulse, in those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve its honor, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

but it is said to have been traced to several Mr. Lovejoy's motion to lay the resolution on the table was disagreed to by the following The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain late intelligence from Tennessee. A vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandeger, Broomall, Cole, Davis, (N. Y.) Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, (Mich.) Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, M'Lurg, M'Indoe, Moorhead, Myers A., Myers L., Norton, O'Neill, (Pa.,) Orth, Perham, Pomeroy, Rice, Schenck, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Upton, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne, (Mass.,) Whaley, Wilder—52. Bristol telegram of the 12th states that the Asi rear. Generals Longstreet, Ranson and Vance
had consolidated their forces, and the former
was confident that he could hold the country.
Gen. Vaughn's command had also succeeded
in joining the main body. A Bristel telegram
of the 14th says that the main body of the
Confederate army remains at Redgersville,
where Gen. Longstreet had his headquarters
From the Army of the Potomac, the news
is meagre and unimportant
Federal cavalry still occupy Culpepper, and
the pickets extend several miles beyond that
town.

Lipton, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne, (Mass.,)
Whaley, Wilder—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen J. C., Allen W. J., Ancona,
Baliar, (W. Va.,) Biss, Brooks, Brown, (Wis.) Charler, Clark A. W., Clay, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Gresswell, Davis, (Md.,) Daves, Dawson, Demison, Eden, Edgerton, Edridge, English,
Frinsworth, Fenton, Finck, Franck, Gansen, Grider,
Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris,
(Md.) Harris, (III.,) Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hubbord, (Iowa) Hutchins, Johnson, (Pa.,) Johnson,
(Ohio,) Kasson, Kellogg, (N. Y.,) Kornan, King,
Mary, Marvin, Washbure, (Mass.,)
Washey, Wilder—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen J. C., Allen W. J., Ancona,
Baliey, Endwin, (Mich..) Baldwin, (Mass.,) Blain,
Blair, (W. Va.,) Blaidwin, (Mich..) Baldwin, (Mass.,) Blain,
Blair, (W. Va.,) Blaidwin, (Mich..) Baldwin, (Mass.,) Blain,
Blair, (W. Va.,) Blaidwin, (Mich..) Pardwin, Charley, Chark A. W., Clay, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Gresswell, Davis, (Md.,) Davis, (Md.,) Davis, (Md.,) Pares, Cansen, Scott. Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Stebbins, Steele effect that Confederate pickets had appeared Y .. ) Steele, (N. J.,) Stiles, Strouse, Stuart Sweat, Thayer, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward Elijah, Washburn, (Ill.,) Webster, Wheeler, White Chitton A., White John W., Wilson, Winfield, Wood Expended, Woodbylder, 115 ratuck and Anacosta had been fired into on

Fernando, Woodbridge-115. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to a select committee on the The report of the Commissioner of Internal subject of the rebellion; but Mr. WASHBURN, Revenue is a document of considerable of Illinois, expressing a desire to debate the investigation will show the rottenness of hi length. It intimates at the outset that the proposition, it lies over under the rule in such

tax-law will require important modifications to adapt them to the needs of the Govern-Mr. Cox. of Ohio, wanted to know when its ment, as they are ascertained, and to the consideration would be reached, but the settled condition of public and social affairs. Speaker replied that he could not inform him.

### THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEME. The Albany Atlas says: The terms upon

which President Lincoln proposes to receive the people of the seceding States are: 1. The secessionists must give up their arms

and surrender their property in slaves, and make no claims to their other already confis-2 The loyal citizens must relinquish all property in slaves.

3. Both loyalists and submitting seccessionists must swear they approve and will sustain all the Confiscation and Emancipation | he is at least managing his department with acts of Congress, and all the Proclamations of the President, present past and to come! We have reason to believe that the a trail war. When one tenth of the people shall take debt of the North is to-day not less than \$2. auction sales to one-burth of one per cent: tax on slaughtered animals of 30 cents a this earh, they shall govern the other nine- 500,000,000, while the South is still more tenths; and shall be ontitled to make new others from the exercise of the rights of citizanship. The President offers to sustain, by the army, the one-tenth, in their authority over the rest of the people.

The bastard States shall be entitled to vote at the next Presidential election-and to vote i places at \$110,599 766 48, while the for Lincoln's re-election ! protract the war, and prolong the reign of the present dynasty of Shoddy.

Indeed the President confesses substantials that he looks to a protraction of the war; to such financial progress; and he follows up the offer of pretended "They are mistaken," he said, "if they The Commissioner thinks that even the Such is the condition of the published adoption of all his recommendations will not and he follows up the offer of pretended

" In the midst of other cares, however im portant, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war nower is still our main reliance. to give confidence to the people in the con-tested regions, that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confitherefore engaged in making out twenty-sevenths per cent, on the actual redence shall be established, little can be done our accounts till the 1st of January, ceipts. Certain suggestions are made with a anywhere for what is called reconstruction. Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus for borne their harder part so nobly and well."

The newly elected Chaplain of the The report of the Secretary of War shows H use of Representatives is a Rev. Mr. Chansupplied with 1577 field, siege and sensonast re-elect Mr. Stockton, where politics suited New England portion of the House, and he was put through by the New England influbullets: 1.435,046 cartridges for arrillery: ence. round as having occurred on the Republican

Who is he? What is he? They say he is not yound on the Gospel, does not believe in

theology being overwhelmingly convinced by

# GENERAL MEADE ON HIS LATE

in view of the large increase in la- the manufacture of wrought iron, new rival- Jersey, written just before the last movement

"I am fully aware of the great auxiety the public mind that something should be done. I am in receipt of many letters, some from persons in high positions, telling me I car-whe dires, and other articles requiring had better have my army destroyed and the iron of time quality. Iron of our own procountry filled up with the bodies of the soldiers duction is now superior to that believed than remain inactive. Whilst I do not suffer abread."

myself to be influenced by such communications, I am and have been most anxious to ef-Army contractors predisp sed to rafect something, but am determined, at every pacity and scoundrelism, would subserve their hazard, not to attempt anything unless my judgm at indicates a probability of account physical comfort and general interests, both hing some object commensurate with the in this world and the next, by letting the excharged with tardiness or incompetency, than territy, have a proper influence upon their have my conscience burdened with a wanton slaughter, uselessly, of brave men, or with

2007 The attention of our readers is respect-Statler to be arrested, and his case having ness arrangements which they may make, as we have a thorough knowledge of their merbeen submitted to the summary arbitrament cantile integrity and their full ability to meet of a Court Martial, resulted in the sentence all obligations. This notice, of course, is inof the prisoner to five years' imprisonment at tended for such of our readers as have no acquaintance with this firm; to all who know them. no recommendation will be necessary.

-Army and Navy Gazette. Ella and Anna, in Sambro harbor, off the port of Halifax. All but three of the crew-escaped.

All but Times, has purchased the interest of James T. Burns in the Clarion Democrat, and that sound and able paper will hereafter be consound and able paper will hereafter be contive standard in the coming Presidential election,
tive standard in the coming Presidential election,
and he who holds aloft the standard bearing this inscription or an equivalent one will lead the con-servative hosts to victory. Mark the prediction.

### From the Newark Journal.

THE TREASURY REPORT. The Report of Secretary Chase is a docunent of great interest. He shows that the actual disbursements from the Treasury for the year ending June 30th, amount to about seven hundred and fifteen million dollars, of which one nundred and eleven millions were derived from customs and taxes; thirteen millions were on hand at the beginning of the year, and nearly six hundred millions were

borrowed and added to the public debt The debt on the 1st of July last is given at \$1,098,793 181 37; since which it has increased to about fourteen hundred millions.-The debt on the 1st of July, 1864, is estimated at nearly seventeen hundred million dollars; and on the 1st of July, 1865, at up wards of twenty-two hundred million dollars The receipts from internal revenue were only \$37.640.787 95, while the Secretary's stimate of this source of revenue was \$85, 456,303 73-or more than double the actual

receipts. The Secretary takes ground against any further issue of the Government paper currency, as fraught "with evil consequences of the most serious character." He says additional loans in this mode would indeed almost certainly proveillusory, for diminished value could hardly fail to neutralize increased

The Secretary suggests that the limit of his oan on call, or temporary deposits in the sub treasury, now fixed at one hundred millions, be removed. The sum on deposit was reduced during the recent pressure in the money market to forty five millions, where it now re mains. He also calls upon Congress to pro vide for borrowing on U. S. bonds dred millions for the remainder of this year, and six hundred millions for next year, by the re-enacting of the act of last session in its substantial features.

There remain one hundred and one millions of the five-twenty bonds to be negotiated, which the Secretary thinks will probably all be called for at par, or even at a small pre-

In endorsing his pet banks, the Secretary akes occasion to make a direct a tack on the State banks, and attributes the greater part of the rise in prices and the difference between notes and gold, to the large amount of State bank notes in circulation, and he contends that if these notes are withdrawn from use, much of the difference between coin and United States notes would disappear. In ther words, the State bank circulation is a uisance, and must be got rid of in some way His explicit language and his recommenda tion to enforce a tax of 2 2-5 per cent. a year on such circulation, shows that the blotting out of these banks has been fully determined upon. He also proposes to repeal the clause which allows existing State institutions to share in any way in the benefits of the new currency,-showing the fallacy of the pretensions that the two systems could work har moniously together.

Although the estimates of the Secretary of he Treasury for the present and succeeding fiscal years are based upon the Washington view of the apparently hopeful military ation of the country and the prospect of continued success against the Southern Confederacy, it requires no very close scrutiny into the mysteries of the future to create in the mind of every man not blinded by ectional prejudice, a reasonable scoptisism in regard to Mr. Chase's financial policy, and a little entire system. We presume that his statement of the vast expenditures and dabt of the North is correct as far as it goes; but to the \$1,700,000,000 indebtedness of the Government should be added the immense State indebtedness on account of the war-and the vast destruction of property North and South may well be placed to this account, as well as the immense loss to the agricultural and industrial pursuits of the country by the Casper Forrest, \$1; from the Trustees of their usual profitable occupations. Then the wholesale destruction of American commerce by closing the ports of the South, and enabling privateers to prey unmolested upon our mercantile marine, must surely be set

national bankruptey. The total amount revenue received during the last fiscal year expenditures were \$714,709,955 58, showing an excess of over six hundred millions of dol-Well might Mr. Cobden, who quoted by Administration journals as one of our best friends in England, say in reference

"They are mistaken, he said, "if they the Venango Spectator, who is generally sound on think they can carry on a civil war like this, drawing a million men from productive in dustry, and spending £200 000 000 or £300, "We have carefully examined all the orders from the office of the Provest Marskal General of the 000,000 sterling, without a terrible voltapse part of the community."

the army and nary, who have thus far borne in harder part so nobly and well."

The newly elected Chaplain of the se of Representatives is a Rev. Mr. Chanter. The Republicans generally wanted to get Mr. Stockton, whose politics suited not his religion. Both Mr. Channing's and his religion (Unitarian) suited. but not his religion. Both Mr. Channing's tender notes, one-half of it would draw no polities and his religion (Unitarian) suited the interest. But when the debt amounts to twenty four millions only one-eighth of it will that, as the war goes on, the burden of taxa-A funny anecdote was travelling the tion will increase in a more rapid ratio than the accumulation of debt.

We are aware that the estimates of Mr. We are aware that the estimates of Mr. Channing:

We stern Rep.—But this Mr. Channing:
Who is he? What is he? They say he is not council on the Gospel, does not believe in Christ's Divinity, &c.

Eastern Rep.—No matter. He is sound on the negro.

The appeal was irresistible. Mr. Channing was elected by Republicans after Republicans when given the superior reason of his fidelity to the negro.

We are aware that the estimates of Mr. Channing was novel, written by Henry Morford, and just issued from the press, entitled "The Days of Shood what is a volume of nearly 500 pages, and we have no hesitation in saying that the sensation likely to be created by this work will be a decided one. It will be remembered that the previous novel of the same series, "Shoulder Straps," handled without gloves the gentry in blue and brass who walk the streets of our Northern cities and towns, without using their opportunities to further the oause in which they engaged, while it also involved a sory interest of the most absorbing character.—The new volume, "The Days of Shoddy," deals have so paralyzed and perplexed the "War for the Union." changing their votes -- such as hesitated on his gigantic monetary schemes, which he now the superior reason of his fidelity to the negro. turbance to the financial interests of the paralyzed and perplexed the "War for the Union. country?

fully, though in feeble health, and was thereby enabled to support a family dependent upon his daily labor. This disable I soldier

recently received the following note: Mower U. S. General Hospital, 1 PHILADELPHIA, Pa, Oct. 30, 1863. Sir: Having heard from Mr. Sands of the ame Chestnut Hill Union Committee, that you voted the Democratic ticket and expressed yourself inimical to the present Government. you ar hereby notified that after November 1st, y u can no longer be a sutler to this Hospital. By order of the Surgeon in charge. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
THOMAS C. BRAINERD.

conting's prisons. But a soing can add to the interesting eternity; therefore infamy of those who a stoll such offairs and newer-ending eternity; therefore Resolved, That the Teachers of Lancaster county have lost a warm and ardent supporter of the noble perpetrate such inhuman cutrages upon its REPUBLICAN POLICY .- It will be recollected that, a few months ago, the Republican papers all published a letter of Lord Lyons, the ish Minister, making some statements as

the veiws and purp ses of the Democrats.— They thus made him their witness, and they therefore cannot object to his testimony. That estimony proves that the Republican policy is prolong the war. In a letter this Govern ment. he save:

"The political interests of the party now in power render a continuance of the war a necessity to it. I have indeed heard it maintained that Great Britain should resognize the independence of the South as soon as pos sible, with a view to impede the success of colds, sore throats, and hoarseness, in ten the efforts of the conservative party to reconminutes after use, and effect a rapid cure.—

### LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to all our patrons. A MERRY CHRISTMAS to all our patrins.—
May they one and all have the wherowithal to spend it happily as in days of yore. May the familiar old couplet,
"Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it comes it brings good cheer," be theirs, religiously, socially, pecuniarily and otherwise. May they "live a thousand years," and each succeeding Christmas be happier than those which have preceded down the river of Old Time.

THE WAR BOTTY MEETING-\$600 BOUNTY THE WAR BURNTY MEETING—\$600 BOUNTY.—The meeting, called by the County Commissioners, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the offering of a bounty to fill up Lancaster County's quota in the impending Conscription by volunteers, was rather largely attended by citizens from all parts of the county. Hon. A. L. HAYES WAS appointed Chairman, and Maj. ANOS SLAYMAKER Officiated as Secretary. After considerable discussion and several amendments, the amount of \$600. on motion of HENERY SHAFFERE, Esq., of Mount Joy, and several amendments, the bundle of cool of motion of Henny Sharffner, Eq., of Mount Joy, was fixed as the bounty to be offered by Lancaster County. A number of prominent citizens stepped forward and agreed to indemnify the Commissioners, until the act shall be legalized by the Legislature. The amount which the Commissioners will have t borrow will be nearly \$1,200,000.

THE CITY WATCHMEN will be about with their Christmas Address on Friday morning. bespeak for them a cordial reception. A GENEROUS DONATION -WM. M. BEETEN

A Generals Donation — Wm. M. Beetem, Esq., Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, has purchased one hundred cords of wood and donated it to the poor of that borough. This is praiseworthy in the extreme, and Mr. B. deserves great credit for his liberality.

Would it not be well if some of our wealthy men in this city were to follow the example of Mr. Bretem? How much of suffering could they relieve by such a course. The "Buchanan Relief Fund" does a great deal every winter, but much more could be done, if the same spirit that actuated the expression of the same spirit that counted the day half dozen or more of our wealthy neighbors. half dozen or more of our wealthy neighbors. INTERESTING LECTURES .- From the follow-

ing correspondence it will be seen that Rev. G. D. Carrow, of this city, has been solicited by a number of leading citizens to deliver a course of four lectures on "The South American Spaniards and their Country," which he has consented to do. Mr. C. has delivered these lectures in several of the neighboring cities and towns to large and interested audiences. They cannot fail to interest all who may attend. The correspondence is as follows: LANCASTER, Dec. 15, 1863.

REV. G. D. CARROW—Dear Sir: Having heard of your course of four lectures on "The South American Spaniards and their Country," delivered in other places, and judging from your ample opportunities for observation that they must abound with interesting information, we cordially invite you to deliver the same course of lectures in this city, at such time and place as may suit your convenience. Yery respectfully, &c. Very respectfully, &c., SAML. H. REYNOLDS, GEO. SANDERSON, GEO, M. KLINE, J. LANDIS, ISAAC E. HIESTER,

H. G. LONG, A. L. HAYES, A. HERR SMITH, JAMES BLACK, And others. LANCASTER, Dec. 18th, 1863

LANCASTER, Dec. 18th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your very kind favor of the 15th inst. I have to say that it will give me pleasure to comply with your request. Our thoughts are unavoidably and deeply engrossed with the great war which now devastates our country. In view of this fact, it may prove refreshing to turn our attention, for a little while, to some of those penceful topics which lie within the domains of general literature. eral literature.

A residence of several years in the Spanish-American countries, extensive journeys through the southern portion of the continent, and frequent intercourse with all classes of the people, afforded methe best opportunities for acquiring information—The lectures embody many of the results of my observation and experience. Providence permitting, I will deliver the first two of the course on Wednesday and Friday evenings, January 6th and 8th, and the last two on the same evenings of the following week, in the First Methodist Church, N. Duke st.

Very respectfully,
Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,
G. D. CARROW. A residence of several years in the Spanish-Amer-

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.—The managers of THE CHILDREN'S HOME.—The Harragers of the Home thankfully acknowledge the following: Mrs. Catharine Eicholberger, \$5; Jno. Crawford, 100 lbs. flour, 2 bush. corn meat, 2 bush. potatoes; a friend from Enterprise, 100 lbs. flour and some cabbage; Geo. Rathvon, some potatoes and meal; Mrs. Gruel, some meat and beans, from Mesers. Marshal, Nauman, Christ and Thackara, a handsome yard for Christmas tree, with house, barn. &c. some yard for Christmas tree, with house, barn, &c., which had been on exhibition at the Episcopal Fair; withdrawal of over a million of laborers from caster Cemetery, a deed for two lots for the Home Burying Ground; Mr. Bowers, some apples; A. W.

Russel one quarter yeal.

The above the managers very thankfully acknowledge, and it is with rejuctance they come before the public to ask for further assistance, but feel that it is a duty which they, as managers, owe the Institu-tion in order to make the conferenmore comfortable. our mercantite marine, must sorely be set down to the account of the war debt which the people are called upon directly to pay.—
The Secretary, however, fails to allude to any of these items, but congratulates himself that he is at least managing his department with a greater economy than he had antisipated We have reason to believe that then and war debt of the North is to-day not less than \$22.500,000,000, while the Search is still more heavily burdened in proportion to we lith and producing ability.

But taking the Secretary's face and fleatest as he presents them, and he makes an exhibit which betokens nothing less than speedy national bankruptcy. The total amount of

perhaps, some kind tricteds would like to send in some nice present if they only knew what is needed; to such we would say, owing to the in-oreused number of children, we are greatly in need of bedding. and if they have any comfortables, blankets, quits, acc., to spare, they will be very acceptable. We appeal to our friends in the country more particularly, for bedding and wood, and those who have not these articles to send, can, perhaps, send provisions. Donations may be left at the Home.

IMPORTANT AS NOUNCEMENT -- The effect of United States, and Stanton's manifestos for the last at power alone can we look, yet for a time, sooner or later, and a great prostration in every six months, and find nothing in either to prevent The amount to be paid as interest on the public delayer the present fiscal year is stated motives."

any subscriber from furnishing an editor with a turkey for Christmas. We state this fact for the public delayer the present fiscal year is stated motives."

publisher, A. Winch, 505 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, a copy of the "Old Franklin Almanac," for the year 1864. This almanac, in addition to the usual matter contained in the calendars, is filled be free from interest. It follows from this with useful information concerning the rebellion, U. that as the war gass on the hurden of taxa.

S. stamp and license regulations, and a variety of other subjects of importance Price 15 cents.

-We are indebted to T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, for a copy of their new war novel, written by Henry Morford, and just

A vast number of current celebrities are introduced GENERAL MEADE ON HIS LATE

MOVEMENT.

The following is an extract from a letter of Geveral Meade to a friend in Newark, New Jersey, written just before the last movement of the Army of the Potomae:

"I am fully aware of the great auxiety in follis the property of the great auxiety in follis, though in follis health and the property in the collection of the collections are introduced to the reader; and among the interesting features of the book will be found a history of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, and a graphic picture of the first battle of Bull Run. Price One Dollar.

"Use A Pennsylvania soldier named Hawes, who served through the Peninsular campaign and was subsequently discharged for disabilities of no our table, handsomely embelished and full of choice reading. The Fashion Plate is superb, and cannot fail to be peculiarly attractive to our lady friends, whose favorite Goder always has been. Its cash terms, in advance, are as follows:

One copy, one year. \$3. Two copies, \$5. Four copies, \$7. Five copies, and an extra copy to the person schding the club, \$10. Eight copies, and an extra, \$15. Eleven copies, and an extra, \$20.

Now, then, is the time to get up your clubs and send on your subscriptions, so as to commence with the New Year.

the New Year.

The January number of Peterson's Magazine is a magnificent issue both in the number and beauty of its engravings and the excellence of its literary contents. The terms are only \$20 per annum, in advance, and if the number before us is a fair specimen of what is to come during the present year, we can safely say that Peterson's is one of the cheapest and best publications of the kind anywhere issued from the press. Now is the time, with the com-

from the press. Now is the time, with the com-mencement of the New Year, to subscribe. A TRIBUYE or RESPECT. - A. a meeting

Assistant Surg. U. S. A., and Exce. Officer.

Mr. Hawrs.

This act would disgrace any other Government but that which deliberately permits thousands of soldiers to suffer and die in the laborated that which deliberately permits thousands of soldiers to suffer and die in the laborated that which deliberately permits the suffer and die in the laborated that which deliberately permits all things to call from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow Teacher, David R. Gingrich, into the never-ending eternity: therefore

work in which they are engaged.

Resolved, That while humbly submitting to the decrees of Divine Providence, we are constrained to accept this bereavement with hearfelt sorrow, because of his professional worth and carnest endeavors in the promotion of the rising generation.
-Resolved, That we extend and mingle our tenderest sympathies with those of his parents, who are left destitute of all earthly hopes, and will love to cherish their familiar names in our hearts and memcherish their familiar nam

Travelers should always be provided with a Box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, at this season of the year. They relieve coughs, See Advertisement.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Summary of the Receipts and Payments at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1862, to the 30th day of November, 1863, both days in-

RECEIPTS.

Anction Commissions.

Tax on Bank Dividends

Tax on Corporation
Stock...
Tax on Real and Per-

Auction Duties ...

\$18,457,03

14.582.45

438 622.96

Prepared at the Office of the Auditor General.

sonal Estate, includ-1,733,401,91 ing 1 mill tax Tavera Licenses. Retailers' Licenses 192,347,11 Peddlers' Licenses.
Brokers' Licenses. Theatre, Circus, and 2,136,90 Menagerie Licenses. Distillery and Brewery 7,558,91 Billiard Room, Bowling 4'857,53 Saloons, &c , License House, &c., Licenses. 16,266,42 Patent Medicine Licen-1.142.50 Pamphlet Laws..... Militia Tax... Millers' Tax. Foreign Insurance Agen-41,630.74 Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c., Tax on Certain Offices 12,424,88 Collateral Inheritance 187,002.39 6,810,00 15,644,85 Laws.. Premiums on Tharters 181,000,00 Tax on Tonnage Com-Banks Paying Interest 3,004.74 Equivalent to Coin . 1.080.00 Free Banking System... Dividends on Bridge 6.378.92 Stocks.... Pennsylvania Railread Company, Bond No. 6 Redeemed..... Accrued Interest........... Refunded Cash, Ordi-12,596,72 Tax on Loans. 147,756,31 Interest on Loans
Annuity for Right o
Way
Finds and Forfeitures. United States Govern 36,221,84

-\$4,289,451.65 Balance in the State Treasury, Nov. 30, \$2,172,844,10 1862, available. Depreciated Funds in the Treasury, un-

Miscellaneous (Cases of

available

\$2,213,876,10

23,041,20

3,101,42

420.00

\$6,503,327,75 PAYMENTS. Expenses of Govern-Military Expenses, or-4,312.50

dinary Pennsylvania Volun teers in the late war with Mexico. Military Expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of May 15, 1861.... 125.553.79 Military Expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 16, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation May 15, 1861.. Military Expenses for defence &c., per act of April 14, 1863, and paid out of the

appropriation May 15, 1861... Military Expenses for e de., per act April 22, 1863, and paid out of the apprepriation a May 15, 1861, &c... Pensions and gratuities, ordinary, Charitable tiers.... mpsylvania. of Pennsylvania

of Pransy. State Normal School School School Dosign for Women. Loans, &c., redcomed.\$951,6c8.78 6,803,33

aterest on Loan ... Domestic certificates, including Commissioner ate Ligrary.... Public Buildings and Houses of Refuge . 82,423,00 9,358,42 Free Banking system 60,147,41

Abatement of State Tax deceantile Appraisers. 8,845,38 Micellancous...... Balance in the Treassury, November 30, 1863, available..... 2.147,331.70 Depreciated Funds in the Treasury, una-

ىتى، vailable

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN ILLINOIS. Judge Drummend, of the United State Circuit Court at Chicago, in the application of a miner for a writ of habeas corpus, which come ! afore him a few days ago, decided not to issue the writ on two grounds:

"Firs -That under the law of Congress of 1862, special provision is made that the oath of a minor collisting into the service, wherein is though he were of are ; and

Second-On the ground that the procla mation of the President suspending the writ a abeas corpus in such a case had surerseded

his judicial functions." At the same time, Judge Drummend, in

giving his decision, characterized the law of ongress and the proclamation spoken of as a ick and outrage which not only destroyed the liberry of the citizen, but deprived the parent of his right to the custody of his child." Judge Drummond has hithert) acted with the party which placed this Administration in REBEL RAID AT MOUNT STERLING

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer; under date "Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, Dec. 3," gives the following account of the rebel raid into that place, and the valiant conduct of the ops stationed there to defend the place:
On yesterday morning, about 1370 o'clock Peter Exercts, formerly of this place, and Maj. Chenoworth, formerly of your city, with about sixty soldiers, made a dash into this unfortunate place, (when all were asleep,) and mmediately took possession of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores, as well as about eighty head of fine horses, (mostly be longing to the Government,) which had just been received from your city for the Fourtieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. While a porion were loading their own broken down porses with boots, shoes, hats, clothing, blankets and provisions, which Uncle Sam had just sent to this place for the Fortieth, the balance proceeded to set fire to the court house, a very fine building, which was completely onsumed. After that they mounted their horses, taking their ill-gotten gains, and left without molestation. Strange to say, the Provost guard and officers of the Fortieth, about one hundred in number, were quartered that the Alabama, and another steamer larger cherrise their familiar names in our neares and member about one hundred in number, were quartered | that the Alabama, and another steamer largeries with feelings of profound pleasure.

Resolved, That these cresolutions be inserted in in the buildings adjoining the Quarter master's | than she is, are not far off and will make depot, and about seven hundred men of the effort to relieve the Florida, knowing that the regiment were encamped in the immediate vicinity, and yet no resistance was made. After the rebels had entirely gone, the officers side of the Atlantic, for the past eight months. flew to their posts, formed their men in line of these ships, with the Georgia, at Cherbourg, battle on a hill overlooking the town, and and two steamers nearly finished at Nantes,

THE LAST OUTRAGE. At this time of day it seems hardly worth while to say a word as to arbitrary arrests or lawless exile. Since the first great enormity —which by the-by will weigh down any man or set of men who perpetrated it—the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, in 1861, there has been a progress of despotism and submission which proves the popular spirit to be fatally benumbed. A case has occurred lately that deserves a record, and which, in some of its features, is without a parallel. It is that of Governor Pratt and Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland. The facts are these. We desire to state them with precision, and if we accidentally misstate them, shall be glad to make the requisite correction. Mr. Pratt went to vote at the recent election, and, on presenting his ticket, was told by the election officer that it could not be received unless he took the Schenck oath of allegiance. On his replying that Governor Bradford had issued a proc tion forbidding such a test, the reply was that there were orders to disragard any such action by the Governor, and toexact an oat hfromevery voter who was objected to. Mr. Pratt, seeing no challenger at hand, asked who objected to his vote, and was shown a list or book with certain names-his own among others-markked as objectionable. He then refused to take the oath, and declined voting, as did Mr. Nicholson.

The next day, or the day after, they were both arrested by Schenck's order, and taken or patoled to go to Baltimore. On appearing there, General Schenck informed them their of fence was refusing to take his oath, and that if they did not take it he would send them across the lines. To this the natural reply was, that, by refusal, they had lost their votes, which was penalty enough; but as they were man advanced in life with large and dependent families, to whom exile would be ruin, they asked General Schenck to permit them to give a parole for future conduct, and to remain at home. He directed them to return the next day, which they did, and found Schenck absent, and in his place a certain Don Piatt, who presented them with some sort of an engagement, retrospective as well as prospective, which their self-respect forbade them to sign In reply to their earnest and respectful remonstrances and requests for delay, they were mei by a storm of abuse. Among other things, Piatt said, in language we shall not repeat, that as to G vernor Bradford, he dared not interfere, and would not be regarded if he did. Governor Pratt asked for an opportunity to represent his case to Mr. Lincoln, or, as a Marylander, to Mr. Blair. This was refused. The only delay allowed (and this of course, a mockery), was till Secretary Stanton's return from the West ; and on his return, Governor Pratt and Mr. Nicholson, were taken into custody and sent through the agency of Butler, neross the lines-imprisoned and exiled for refusing to take an illegal oath! Are we not justified, then, in saying that a more hideous outrage never was committed in a t ; see whether Mr. Reverdy Johnson-Governor Prati's learest friend-will say or do anything in his behalf. He is what Mr. Pratt once was -a Maryland Senator. imagine it will do any good to the exiles, for such decrees are not reversible yet. should we be at all suprised if, as in the case of the Lords in 1641, the Senate dare remonstrate; or, as with the Commons, the House of Representatives should murmur if the procedent of the Five Members should be reenacted, after an interval of two hundred and twenty-two years, by men speaking/file ramp language as did Chirles Stuart and his thorough? War Minister, John Wentworth Am.

ANOTHER STEP.

It is a carious cheumstance that the status f Libercy, which has just been unvoiled on the top of the Capital at Washington, repre ents a color of woman! For fear of discolor ation, the excuse is, an acid has been employ ed, which stains the curiace of the figure, and makes the color weather proof .- World

The above is another not of that the present delusion has reached its culminating point. France revied on in urclness until she put up a prostitute as the Goddess of Reason. We have capped the Climax of our insanity by raising, upon the done of our Capitol, a statue of freedom in the person of a negro weach! The excuse that the weather would celer a white figure, is a shallow pretence. Immediately before our eyes where we write, up in the top of one City Hall, stands a gracefal white female figure -the Goddess of Justies. It locks uniter even than the rest of the marble building, yet it has stood there for fifty years. There is no doubt that the Capitol of our country has been surmounted with a negro to typify the grand millenium which this erazy party foolishly suppose they have linaugurated. Look, Americans, at your Cavitol, and see a negress as the Guddess of Liberty, surm unting its loftiest dome! N. Y. Day Book.

DIPHTHERIA.

The following article upon the nature and treatment of this peculiar and most dangerous malady appeared in a late number of the Philadelphia Ledger. As it was evidently written by an experienced physician, and as it throws new light upon the treatment of a disease which, except in its fatal results, is but little understood, it is worthy of general perusal at this particular time: We notice the recurrence of numerous cases of diptheria in many parts of the State, and indeed throughout the United States. Many colds seem to run into this, and in cases of croup there are such singular complications, that it is difficult, and often impossible, to tell one from the other. The word diptheria means literally "I-athery," from the observator of the membrane which formesoften inside haracter of the membrane which forms often inside the throat in this disease, and which looks very much like wash-leather. It used almost always to the throat in this disease, and wind house very much like wash-leather. It used almost always to appear at first in white sputs or patches on the back of the throat, or on the tonsils. This would often spread rapidly, and sither produce suffocation or fill the whole system with the disease, especially the lungs, stomash and bowels. There is now, however, a marked difference in the type and order of many of the symptoms. There are numerous cases of diphthoretic sore throat that never go any farther, and are easily manageable; and, on the other hand, there are many cases of the most real and terrible diphtheria, where the white spots never appear in the throat. Sometimes the throat will be sore and even of a purple hue, with not a particle of the characteristic diphthorotic whiteness, while yet it may at the very same time fill the bronohial tubes below, and even the stomach and intestines, so that a patient has been suffocated by a piece of the detached membrane forming a valve in the throat, while that throat itself was only purple. Probably after the first attack has been in the throat, a second will be more apt to manifest itself in some of \$6,503,327,75 ond will be more apt to manifest itself in some of

the tubes lower down

The disease itself, apparently, is in the blood, into which the poison is most likely inhaled through the atmosphere, and considerable strength of constitution seems necessary to throw off its attacks, for, like all this class of poisons, the tendency is to produce pros-tration, and then the whole system is an easy prey tration, and then the whole system is an easy prey to it; so that a sore in any part of the body will exhibit this same diphthoretic or leathery tendency.

The great principle of treatment is and naturally must be, as typhoid and scarlet fever, to keep up the strength of the patient by the most stimulating food. The strongest beef tea, yolk of eggs, tender beef steak and mutton chops under done, where these last can be swallowed, are more valuable than almost any other medicine, so that as these are given the fever of the patient abates instead of rising, as most would expect.

most would expect.

But the most important matter to be borne in mind is the value of time in the treatment of the disease. Not an hour is to be lost after the character of the attack is ascertained or even suspected. The best medical skill should be sought without the The best medical skill should be sought without the loss of an unnecessary five minutes. Nothing that can impair the vital energy in the least degree should be in the meantime allowed the patient. A dose of opening medicine, physical exertion or a hundred other things which at a different time would be quite natural, may here prove a fatal mistake. The fever, beadache, sickness at the stomach, which are so characteristic of the attacks of this disease in its worst forms, are to be chiefly combatted by the stimuli that overcome the disease, although pounded ice or small lumps of it often best allay the sickness and enable other medicines and food to remain on the stomach. Ice cream of the best quality is in fact often here as elsewhere the best of medicines. On the other hand, a steam bath, easily made by covering the patient, head and all, with a blanket, and letting the steam of hot water rise into this and be freely breathed, by producing a profuse perspiration, seems of great service. But the whole of these remedies should be guided by the most intelligent oare and skill, and from the earliest possible moment.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS. A correspondent of the Philadelphia In-

quirer at Brest, France, under date of Nov. 23, says: "The pirate Florida is ready for sea, and is only waiting now for her complement of men before again starting on her mission of destruction. It is rumored here Kearsage is the only United States steamer on the coast of Europe, or has been on this fired several rounds on the citizens, who were | will make up a fleet of six vessels for the Constanding around the smouldering ruins of the federates. As a balance the United States court house. Fortunately no one was hurt. has one steamer here, of seven guns, out of Those officers ought to be recommended for her navy of nearly six hundred, to protect her

commerce and destroy those privateers.'