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Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, 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.

### Many Thanks.

Those of our patrons who have ganization? so promptly responded to our earnest request for payment have our warmest thanks—as well those who have been waited on by our Collector, as a number who have either sent by mail or called at the office and liquidated their indebtedness. There are still a great many, however, (and by far the largest number) who have, so far, neglected the gentle hints we have given from time to time. We hope they will not continue remiss in their duty, as we have heavy expenses pressing upon us which must be met. Come, friends, follow the good example set by your more considerate neighbors, and give us a helping hand in this our time of need. Don't wait to be this city, who is very averse to secret societies, called upon by a Collector, but send told me that he paid \$90 a day for the use of called upon by a Collector, but send the money by mail, or by a friend, if you cannot come yourselves.

## The Governor's Message.

The Annual Message of Governor Curtin to the Legislature will be found on our first page. We have no room for comment at present, and shall content ourselves with recommending our readers to give it a careful perusal. We may have press offices? something to say hereafter on one of his recommendations, viz: substituting greenbacks for specie or its equivalent in the payment of inter- J. A. Hiestand, J. K. Alexander and others est on the State debt. Whether such a course is calculated to keep up the credit of the Commonwealth is extremely doubtful, to say the inations of the party in the county? least of it, and as to its honesty we leave our readers to judge for them-

# The State Legislature.

The Senate have not yet effected an organization, in consequence of there being a tie vote for Speaker-Mr. CLYMER being the candidate of the Democrats and Mr. Penny (the Speaker holding over) of the Republicans. Mr. Clymer votes for Penny and Mr. Penny for Clymer. Twelve ballots have already been had, and on Thursday the body adjourned over until to-day.

In the House, Mr. HENRY C. Johnson, (Rep.) of Crawford county, was elected Speaker by a vote of 52 to 46 cast for Mr. PERSHING, the can-

didate of the Democrats. Mr. A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon, was elected Clerk, and Mr. J. C. Brown Assistant Clerk, and all the other officers by the same vote. Of course no business of a legis-

### lative character can be done until the Senate elects a Speaker. WHERE THE BLAME BELONGS. The Louisville Journal touches up the Ad-

ministration leaders and papers in this State,

who have argued in favor of the draft and the popular voice may settle the organization. against enlistments, in the following style: 'A dispatch on our first page, referring to the progress of volunteering in the several him Senator, nor has he ever been a Senator, States under the recent call of the President. says: 'Pennsylvania makes the poorest show. This result is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that the radical leaders of Pennsylvania have openly discouraged enlistments under We have heretofore eseident's call. tablished this fact in our columns. If, as the dispatch says, 'Pennsylvania makes the poorest show,' the disgrace of the showing, what ever it may be, attaches properly not to Pennsylvania, as patriotic a State as the Union contains, but to the wretched demagogues and anarchists who for the time rule her councils. The truth is, our self-styled unconditional Unionists everywhere are rapidly turning out | ble violation of the Constitution. to be as arrant a set of disunionists as the

The reclamation claimed by the French Government from that of the United | void every act passed, with whom a Demo-States for damages sustained by French citizens during the war-mainly during Butler's know not whether to regard the proposition mismanagement at New Orleans—amounts to as absurd, or impudent. the modest sum of sixty-six millions of dol-

# FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship City of Baltimore, via Cape responsible position, bearing with him the Race, furnishes foreign advices to the 24th ult. good wishes and kind regards of men of all The American ship Living Age has been parties. The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Wed. captured by the Rebel privateer Tuscaloosa but released on giving bonds. The London | pliment : Times intimates that the Archduke Maximilian will not accept the Mexican throne .-The troubles in India were growing serious, the British troops having lost heavily. The Emperor Napoleon declares that he is actua. ted by good and pacific motives in proposing another European Congress. There was nothing new in relation to the Schleswig. Holstein question. The London Globe discredits the statement that Lord Lyons had predicted the end of the American war in six months.

We are indebted to the Hon. Yet those who want to know how Uncle Jacob ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General of discharges his duty, need only look at the rethe State, for a copy of his Annual cords of the House of Represtatives and the

SPOTTED FEVER .- The Norristown Republican says that this dire disease has again made its appearance in some localities. learn that especially in Plymouth township, above Conshohocken, no less than six cases of it have occurred which has proved fatal .-One child died with it in two hours after the first attack. An eminent physician of Mansyunk, whose skill in treatment of the e was well known, died a victim to it,

"DIRTY BOOTS" TO BE TURBED OUT. THE TRUTH COMING OUT. Forney's Washington City Chronicle, the We have all along contended that the socalled "Loyal Union League" was a secret, organ of Mrs. Abe as well as Old Abe, a few days ago contained the following notice: oath-bound political organization, as much so as the Know-Nothing organization of 1854-5. This has been strenuously denied by our opconents. But the truth will out, sconer or ater; and, in this instance the public have not had to wait a great while for it. 'The

refusing to answer certain interrogatories ap

and oaths.

A. I decline answering, for the reason that

ly secret that its members were compelled to ieny its existence and its membershin?

A. I am at present under the impression

Q. Can you tell us what proportion of

party in this Convention belonged to that or-

belong to any secret political society, who be-

longed to that organization?

A I heard Mr. Dickey say he belonged to

the Know Nothings. I heard it said that Mr.

Stevens belonged to them. I heard that Mr

Q. Had they signs, grips, or passwords?

in barns, shops, lime-kilns and corn fields.

and were participated in by many prominent

gentleman who had figured as a political

a roum to examine witnesses to expose Free

Masonry, and am told that he was a member

of the Know-Nothings. But I don't know it of my own knowledge. He is now considered

my chief opponent politically in this county. That was Thaddeus Stevens.

Q You spoke of another association in this county known as the "Loyal Union League."

political society that meets in the unner

rooms alternately, in the Examiner and Ex-

A. It is said that there is a secret oath-

bound political society or organization that meets in the rooms over the Examiner office,

are members. I was so informed.
Q. Are you aware that a number of prom

inent persons are in the habit of meeting at

the Examiner office and arranging the nom-

A. I am aware that a number of persons

should have been a particular meeting there,

whereat persons should have been "put

evening before the last County Convention.

Q. What name is that association known

A. I don't know. Q. What other secret societies are you a

THERE IS NOT ONE.

There is not, says the Patriot & Union,

among the Democratic Senators, a single man

is not one who would not blush to be "hon-

orable," or "patriotic," or "manly," or

one of them who desires to "strike dumb"

that "party malignity" which the Abolition-

White. That proposition may be considered

district, who politically misrepresents his

nor can he be constitutionally one until he

THE LATE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

nesday, pays him the following delicate com-

a gentleman, and ungrateful for many a past act of courtesy, if we neglected to say at least

good-bye to our generous and genial, affable

and amiable friend, Jacob Zeigler, Esq., ex-

Clerk of the House of Representatives. Uncle

Jacob comes into and goes out of power like a

day in June; making his entrance amid the satisfaction of all good people, and at his exit

leaving pleasant recollections among all good fellows. There never was a man with a tem-

and yet possessing such an equilibrium of business tact and energy. While in position he seems to take an interest only in the ac-

commodation of his friends and the public

Good-bye, Uncle Jacob! Not a long fare-

place mountains and seas between our friend-

from official position, and brings you back

once more to the people, a man among men."

both departments his sheets are clean.

perament so genial, with equal social qualities

elected.

A. I decline answering.

A. I do know that a certain gentleman in

under such an impression at present.

other one was a member.

A. I can't answer. Q. Can you name

Noah Zook belonged to them.

A. I decline answering.

Anti-Mason years before that?

Is that a secret society?

A. I decline answering.

ectings were held in the county?

members of the present Union party?

decline answering.

would criminate myself by so doing. I am

follows:

"Mr. Lincoln has brought his family into Washington for the winter. Mrs. Lincoln will keep house in a very hospitable style the coming season. Dinner-parties, levees, and so will abound after New Year. Washington will be crowded with strangers, some of them distinguished. The President's House Thug" examination which took place bewill be open to such people, though it is hinted in some quarters that some kind of check will be put upon the mob Heretofore people who fore Alderman Wiley, of this city, has lifted the curtain a little, and permitted us to gaze into the dark recesses of the political organicould not enter a decent dancing room in the country, have wiped their dirty boots on the zation known as the Union League. The princurpet of the magnificent East Room at their cipal witness examined before the Alderman pleasure. It is proposed that in the future only well dressed, well behaved men shall be let was George Brubaker, Esq., one of the most adroit and active leaders of the Republican into the President's levees. All sensible people party in Lancaster county, and the fact of his will be delighted in the improvement."

There were a great many things, says the Lebanon Advertiser, the old fogies, Washpended below are tantamount to an acknowlington. Jefferson, Jackson and the predecesedgment on his part that both the Knowsors of Mr. Lincoln failed to discover; among Nothing and Union League associations are them was the fact that only well-dressed, wellsecret and oath-bound political organizations. Were they otherwise, why should he decline behaved men shall be let into the President's answering the questions fairly and squarely? | levees.

"Dinner-parties, levees, and so forth," will That portion of Mr. B's examination is as abound after New Year at the White House, because Mrs. Lincoln is going to keep house Q. Was not the very object of that organization [Know Nothings] to control the elecin a very magnificent and hospitable manner, tion of citizens through the agency of scorecy and a ponderous liveried darkey will stand at the outer door to admit "clean" gentlemen, while all others will be turned away by the vigilant "American citizen of African de-Q. Was not that organization so profoundscent." This is the way for the poor deluded oreatures who so faithfully run "Vid de vide awakes" when they thought they were so rapidly voting for "lands for the landless." They were voting that none but "well dressed," and who can dress well—except the plethoric shoddies—should approach the royal presence of Abraham. "Washington will be crowded with strangers, some of them distinguished." Indeed, what crowds of should be grained was should be paid or receipted abroadles atranger shoddies—strange because of shoulds atranger shoulds. scent." This is the way for the poor deluded that every member was privileged to say that he was a member, but could not tell that any Q. Had that society any other object than the controlling of nominations and the electron plethoric shoddles—should approach the tion of persons to office? prominent persons belonging to the Union shoddies, stranger shoddies-strange because this is the first session that has occurred since some of the distinguished were prison birds or Can you name any prominent individgeneral confidence men, and consequently this uals who now consider it a great offence to is their first visit to Washington in "new clothes." Many of the distinguished who will wait upon Mrs. President at her splendid and hospitable entertainments after New Year, in clean clothes, to jostle and push back the honest homespun, have not been in the A. That's not for me to answer.
Q. Can you tell me where any of their habit heretofore of entering the residences of the distinguished of the land except by skeleton keys, or through windows at the dead of A. I decline answering.
Q. Do you not know that they were held night.

Oh Shoddy! thou art great in this our land, and thou alone are well-dressed enough to be admitted to the levees of Madame Q. Did you meet in that organization any

### A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes, on the 22d November, as

"As the opinion is semi-officially promulgated and reiterated that the estimates of the budget for the next fiscal year will be \$1,200. 000,000, (those for the Navy Departmentalone being about \$150,000,000) we can approximate the total Government expenditure the beginning of the war to the end of the fiscal year in 1865. For the several sessions they are as follows for definite objects: For extra session of 1861, \$264,150,000; for regu-Q. Have you any knowledge of a secret lar session of 1861, \$894,000,000; for regular session of 1862-3, \$973,120,000—total, \$2, 133,180,000; add for estimates for the next fiscal year, \$1,200,000,000—total, \$3,333,170,

We beg our readers to dwell for a momen on these figures. Our appropriations under Mr. Lincoln's Administration already amount to two thousand one hundred and thirty three millions of dollars. The next fiscal year, beginning on the first day of July 1864, is to cost us twelve hundred millions making a total of upwards of THREE are in the habit of meeting in the Examiner making a total of upwards of THREE office, but for what purpose I don't know of THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS, THE INvalent, and I was so informed, that there TEREST ON WHICH AMOUNTS TO TWO in both Houses. HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A under oath or obligation on the YEAR, AND WHICH MUST BE RAISED BY TAXATION!!! This may be set down tary matters in connection with the draft, etc. as the cost of Mr. Lincoln's Administration | He eclipsing the entire expenditures of the affairs at length, and after asking what has

# who desires an immortality of infamy; there | in future follow the rule of action laid down

'generous," measured by the standard of the and individuals to impose upon country edit-Telegraph and Abolition party-there is not ors the publication of resolutions, obituary ists are filled with, and which consumes only | done quite our share of that sort of work. If the hearts that cherish it—and therefore there associations consider it due to deceased members to pass resolutions testifying to their viris not one who will pair off with Harry tues and condoling with their relatives, they must henceforth consider it due to publishers rejected; but if Johnson, of the Lycoming to pay for them : and if literary, school and associations cannot exist without gratuious printing, they must be too slightly prized constituents, will resign, and go before the promise substantial benefit to their people, any Democratic Senator the Abolitionbers. Until we find teachers who teach gratis, | way can we save the Union." ists may name will do the same, in order that butchers who furnish steaks and roast v charge; lawyers who counsel without fees: farmers who donate their wood and produce Whatever Harry White's district may have &c., we must decline being in the list of prindone last year, or year before, it never elected ters who print without compensation.

# A "WAR" PAPER SPEAKS OUT :

The Message of President Lincoln has removes his ineligibility by resigning his opened the eyes of some of those known as commission in the army, and is properly War Democrats," and they are refusing to budge any further in the Lincoln destruction It is a question whether all the legislation train. The New York Leader has always of last year is not vitiated by the fact that White, who sat as a Senator, had no legal supported the war strongly, though adhering to the Democratic party. It is an influential right to the seat-or to put it more correctly and forcibly, by the fact that he sat in that paper, and since the President's Message appeared, it speaks as follows of the Abolition body, voted there on all questions as a Senaoath, woven into what is spuriously termed the tor, and drew his pay as a Senator in palpa-'amnesty" proclamation put on at the tail of the Message : And yet it is this man, this usurper of a

"It is a crime, because it openly confesses seat in the Senate, whose participation in the that this war is an Abolition war, and that it legislation of last year has probably rendered is conducted, not to restore the Union, but to void every act passed, with whom a Demo-cratic Senator is implored to pair off. We know not whether to regard the proposition denied it. The President has himself denied t in official documents and speeches. To admit it now, after these denials, and in this ten dollars per pound. The first process in most authoritative form, is to strike the Union our manufacture is to place it on the winding Mr. ZEIGLER, the late Clerk of the House of cause a cruel blow. For, if abolition be the Representatives of the State, retires from that object of the war, then the war is unjustifiable, and Jeff. Davis has the best possible justification for his rebellion. We hold these facts to be self-evident and incontrovertible, and we repeat that three-fifths of the Northern people—leaving the Southern people out of the question—would refuse to accept any such oath as that written out by Mr. Lincoln. "We would be unmindful of what is due to

Again, this scheme is a crime because it is in violation of the Constitution. It reduces the rebel States to Territories, which the Constitution does not authorize. It accepts, in their broadest and worst sense, the territorial theories broached by Senator Sumner. It annihilates the States, and then proceeds to reorganize them upon an entirely novel basis, : an Abolition basis. Slavery is a State institution, and yet the President presumes to interfere with it by this catch-penny and pettifogging dodge of destroying the States in order to get behind them so as to kill it

FRAUDS. Last week serious frauds were discovered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On Tuesday a Naval Board assembled there to investigate and by, how many millions and millions of it accounts of the Auditor General's office. In well, however-not one of those farewells that where there are alleged frauds. But this is ships, but the farewell which retires you only one of a great brood. They are scattered all over the country, and the amounts of which might be checked by a simple remedy, money robbed from the people are enormous; like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed Mr. Bowden, one of the so called Senaand it is quite evident that those who rob the to progress may terminate seriously. Weshington on Saturday He probable "natriots" and the londest adversaries for the greatest Consumptive Coughs, "the Troches" are used Washington, on Saturday. He probably "patriots," and the loudest advocates for the caught it of Old Abe.

Consumptive Conghs, "the Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate war. war. selection to the tent of relief causings that of the control of the control

# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The following admirable letter from Ger McClellan to President Lincoln, is found in THE ICE CROP. -- The intense cold weather the official report of the former, directed to be published by resolution of Congress. It was written seven days after the battles of the past ten days has produced the finest fee crop we have had in this region for years. Our citisens have taken advantage of ft, and all the public and private ice houses in the city have been filled. The ice on the basins at the City Reservoir has been taken off by the Contractor, Mr. Jacon Harrans, the country which it would have been well for the country had it been acted on by the Administration:

"Headquarters, arm of Potomac.

A ROBLE LETTER.

may be the cost in time, treasure and blood

gives you power sufficient even for the present ter

rible exigency.

"This rebellion has assumed the character of war

for; pillage and waste should be treated as his for; pillage and waste strong sternly prohibite crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibite and offensive demeanor by the military toward of

this letter with sincerity toward you and from love for my country. Ggo. B. McClellan.

NEW YORK.

ORGANIZATION -- GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE

The Governor's message was read. After

goes into the consideration of national

The Daily Press of Paterson, New Jersey,

claims that town as the head quarters of the silk manufacture in America. 1.025 hands

are now employed in its manufacture, mostly females, whose annual pay amounts to \$150,-

000. Children of very tender years are employed in this work. The lowest rate of wages

is one dollar a week to learners, and rises to

being three dollars a week.

four dollars to females, and four and five and

The silk consumed in Paterson factories

ese silk is admitted to be rather better in

appearance than the Chinese article; but the

latter has the advantage as respects body, being harder and tougher. What is termed

raw silk has, however, really undergone one

which operation from two to perhaps ten

threads, each apparently as delicate as that of

On its arrival it is put up in large skeins, of a dull white or yellowish color, the cost being with existing rates of exchange, from eight to

machines and transfer it to bobbins, fro

twenty to thirty of these usually being on a

single machine. It is then cleaned, being

made to pass over the edge of a knife, for the

purpose of taking off bits of tow and other

The New York Times, a journal of Re-

"Turn which way we will, we meet with

publican proclivities, in discussing the cor-

ruption which exists in almost every branch

accounts of little but "enormous frauds"

perpetrated by Government officials. First it

is a paymaster; then it is a quartermaster; anon it is a confidential clerk in the Treasury

Department, or a subordinate in some navy

yard, who undertakes to fill his private purse

at the public expense. A very atmosphere of dishonesty pervades the localities devoted to

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OF SORE THROAT

ebnammed

of the government service, says:

affairs? What a reflection!"

excresences.

the spider, have been joined together without

process, that of reeling from the cocoon, in

referring to State topics, he devotes a portion

of his message to the consideration of mili-

ALBANY, Jan. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
HABRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 7, 1862. MR. CARROW'S LECTURES. - The lectures of HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,

HABRISON'S LAMDING, VA., July 7, 1862.

"MB. PRESIDENT: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I cannestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my genural views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart.

"Our cause must never be abandoned—it is the cause of free institutions and self-goyernment. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If severed lov. Mr. CARROW in the Duke Street M. E. Church Rev. Air. Carrow in the Duke Street M. E. Church, on Wednesday and Friday evenings last, were well attended, and the able and eloquent secturer gave general satisfaction. The remaining lectures of the course will be delivered on Wednesday and Friday evenings of the present week, and we advise every body to go and hear them, if they want to be both amused and profiled. Subject: "The South American Spaniards and their Country." APPROVED .- The Governor has approved

and signed the bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature, extending the charter of the Lancaster County Bank, one of the soundest and best-coducted institutions in the State. JOURNALISTIC. - We have neglected to notice

that the Baltimore Daily Gazette, one of our most valued exchanges, has appeared in a new dress, looking as clean and bright as a new pin. The Gazette is an ably conducted paper, and for telling too much truth has on several occasions severely felt the hand of arbitrary power. Still it lives. It is a most reliable newspaper, in every research and are on is successful, other dissolutions are clear to be seen in the future. Let neither military dis-aster, political faction, nor foreign war shake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every most reliable newspaper in every respect, and any of our friends wishing a first-class Baltimore daily "The time has come when the government must "The time has come when the government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the robellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present ter-

of our friends wishing a first-class Baltimore daily would do well to subscribe for it. Terms of the Daily, \$5 per annum; Iri-weekly, \$5.

Ine Constitutional Union is published daily and weekly, at Washington City, by Hon. Thomas B. Florence. The price of the daily per year, the single copy, is \$5—twenty-five copies mailed to one address, \$150, or \$6 per copy. The price of the weekly per year, to single subscribers, is \$2; two copies, \$5.50; ten copies, to one address, \$17.50; fitty copies, to one address, \$75, &c. The Constitutional Union is the only Democratic paper published in Washington—it is conducted with spirit—beards the iten in his den—and Mr. Florence wants "one hundred and fifty thousand subscribers." His one hundred and fifty thousand subscribers." His iddress is 360 E street, Washington, D. C We have received the first number of an exceed-

We have received the first number of an exceedingly near little monthly publication, entitled The Maryland Farmer and Mechanic, devoted to Agriculture, Hortculture, Rural Economy and the Mechanic Arts. It is published at 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md., by S. S. Mills & Co. Col. Mills is well and favorably known in Lancaster—The publication will doubtless receive an extensive circulation. Terms, \$1.50 in advance.

The first number of the National Demokrat, published at Harrisburg by Mr. E. Stephan, has come to hand. It is a neatly-printed German paper, devoted to the interests of the great Democratic party, to hand. It is a neatly-printed German paper, devoted to the interests of the great Democratic party, and we wish it success.

crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citiates promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of THE UNION FIRE COMPANY -At the annual stated meeting of the Union Fire Company, No. 1, neld at the Engine House, Market street, on Thursof political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in ther cases. Slaves contraband, under the act of Congress, seeking military protection should receive it. The right of the government to appropriate permanents in the service of other cases. Slaves contraband, under the act of Congress, seeking military protection should receive it. The right of the government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. The principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in sistant Engineer—John A. Shober; 2d Assistant Engineer—Joseph K. Bauman; Engine Directors—A. W. Shenk, William H. Shober, Wm. H. Thackara, Lieut. Jacob S. Duchman, David St. John, John Copeland; Hose Directors—David H. Wylie, J. H. Hegener, Jr., Henry Epicurus Carson, O. H. Kurtz, Webb Michael, Frank Hegener; Reel Directors—A. M. Zahm, A. F. Levering; Investigating Committee—Joseph K. Bauman, D. H. Wylie, J. H. Hegener, Jr.; Real Estate Committee—Geo. K. Reed, Charles A. Heinitsh, Capt. Henry E. Slaymaker. a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of

capetiency of such a measure is only a question of time.

"A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty.

"Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. THE VOLUNTEER CREDITS-IMPORTANT IN local bounties, have at length been resolved in a satisfactory manner by the Provost Marshal General, in a circular of instructions issued to his Deputies. The following circular from Col. Bumford covers the ground of Colonel Fry's instructions.— Capt. Bolenius has received similar instruction also, and is now governed by the same in making credits to local or sub-districts:

OFFICE OF A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL GEN.,

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5th, 1863.

In establishing credit to sub-districts for men enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States since the draft of 1863, and which have not been credited on that draft, the following principles will govern. viz: or present armies.

"The policy of the government must be supported by concentration of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation, and numerous armies, but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear vill govern, viz:

1. Men enlisted upon local bounty will be credited of the subdistrict from which such bounty was

mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist.

"In carrying out any system of policy which you may form you will require a commander-in-chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such a position as you may assign me, and will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior. paid.

2. Men enlisted without local bounty will be credited to the place (sub-district) in which they are re-ported by the recruiting officer to have been enlisted —evidence to be taken from the muster in (muster

-evidence to be taken from the muster in (muster and descriptive) rolls.

3. As to men mustered into service by Provost Marshals, the latter must decide for themselves upon the proof necessary to establish the aforesaid facts. As to other men not mustered in by a Provost Marshal, the evidence of these facts will be established at these Headquarters, and any case of this nature should be reported by him to these Headquarters, with all the details necessary for further action. subordinate served superior.

"I may be on the brink of eternity, and, as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written with all the details necessary for further action.

4. Provost Marshals will do everything in their power to facilitate a just establishment of the credits, in accordance with the former principles, but the assignment, decision, announcement and bestowal of the credits will be either by the Provost Marshal The Legislature met and organized this General, or under his direction

sistant Provost Marshal General. Any orders, directions and instructions that may taken. with the principles herein stated, are cinded.

J. V. Bumforp. hereby rescinded.

Lieut. Col. 18th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Ger THE COLUMBIA ELECTION. -

Government from its first organization, under Washington, down to the close of Mr. Buchanan's term!

GRATUITOUS PRINTING.

The following sensible remarks we take from the Chambersburg Repository, and shall in future follow the rule of action laid down fly, the editor:

It has been the custom of all associations and individuals to impose upon country editors the publication of resolutions, obituary notices, advertisements of benevolent enterprises, and other various articles of limited or individual interest, without charge. We have done quite our share of that sort of work. If EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: Our town election cam in the history of the war for which all have struggled. We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset. Good faith to the public creditors, to all classes of citizens and to the world, demands that this should be done. The triumphs won by our soldiers should be followed up and secured by the peace making policy of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save the Union."

MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN PATER-SON.

The Police of the war for which all have strongly on the wax and awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes gets very funny! The wax in awl, in fact he sometimes det very finally the wax in awl, in fact he sometimes det very finally the wax in awl, in fact he sometimes and I think it highly probable that the wax and awl, in fact he sate yells and I think it highly probable that the waxed end

is lucky.

The Thugs, to show their high appreciation of patriotism, have thrown out of place our old High Constable Waites, whose only son now fills a post of honor in the camp, won too by his known bravery on the field. Of course they must have put some brave and deserving fellow in his place—some one who has either fought or sent somebody to fight—or at least smelt himself as though he would stand t smelt himself as though he would stand Well, that's the rub! They have elected a certain Lamplighter, and if any body says to you that he is a quarrelsome fellow, tell the said story teller that he utters a bouncer !

a half a week to males; the average wages teller that he utters a bouncer!

He wouldn't harm a pig—not if it bit him—though he by virtue of this election is Hog-reeve!—He will prove a "sufficient" officer, and we betide the unfortunate "wagroms" he catches playing hob "neath the pale glimpses of the moon," they'll catch it—if "Verges" stands out! They shall be "comprehended," and if "permitted" farewell to their rambling and roystering. "Rudy" and "Verges" will do it. omes mostly from China and Japan. Japan-

CHIP-EE. COLUMBIA, Jan. 9, '54. JURORS to serve in the Court of Common

leas, commencing Monday, February 1st Philip Arndt, Manheim bor. Philip Arndt, Manheim bor.
John Bard, Upper Leacock.
Abraham Bausman, Manor.
Elias Becker, Warwick.
George Byrode, Elizabethtown bor.
Edward Carling, West Cocalico.
David H. Cochran, Colerain.
John Edwards, West Cocalico.
Henry S. Engle, East Donegal.
George H. Ettle, Marietta.
Samuel L. Fehl, Conestoga.
William Fausett, Elizabeth twp.
William Girvin, Paradise.
John M. Greider, West Hempfield.
Peter Good, Brecknock.
James Hanna, Falton.
David Houck, Clay.
John M. Heyberger, Bart.
Samuel Harnish, Conestoga.
Maris Hoopes, Conestoga. Maris Hoopes, Conestoga. Emanuel Keller, Manhelm twp. Samuel Kauffman, Manor.
Alexander Lindsay, Marietta.
John Miller, East Donegal.
Dr. John McCalla, City.
Jacob Myers. Eden.
William M. Noble, Sadsbury.
Daniel Rudy, Upper Leacock.
Erastus Reynolds, Drumore.
Conrad Silvius, City.
Robert Snodgrass, Little Britain.
Jacob B. Tshudy, Warwick.
Henry Von Neida, Brecknock.
George Young, Jr., Columbia.
George W. Zook, Eden. Samuel Kauffman, Mar

FIGHT AT JONESVILLE, VA.

the disbursement, of Government moneys, and as nobody seems to meet with the punishment due to such crimes, the culpability of one CINCINNATI, Jan. 7. party only stimulates the cupidity of other special despatch to the Commercial says: parties, and the name of swindling goes on ad infinitum. Of the immense national debi A force under Samuel Jones attacked our we shall all have to pay, in some shape, by of about three hundred men. After a desperthem, specially charged to examine the ac- will not atone for the thefts of men entrusted ate resistance, our troops surrendered, losing resolution with both his hands if we regarded counts of one of the chiefs of the departments, with positions of greater or less note in public thirty killed. thirty wounded, one gun and the Senate as an organized body. So, too, counts of one of the chiefs of the departments, with positions of greater or less note in public thirty killed, thirty wounded, one gan and two small howitzers.

> 25 cents a box, at Kaufman & Co., No 1, East on the authenticity of the Bible; and I should hundred dollars or who has not money enough to have of the point of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who has not money enough to have one of the modellars or who have not money enough to ha Orango street. Climat Energia to street and the street and the street and the street and these real cliques seed to street and these

Delivered in the Senate. on Wednesday, Janu-

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace said : In common with my prother Senstors upon this floor. I am anxion that the Senate may be organized. But, sire, we are resting upon a principle embodied in the government of which we are a part. We believe that precedent, custom and law—the organic law itself—have fixed this point so organic law clearly that Senators cannot conscientiously differ. In reply to the Senator from Lancaster, let me ask him why, in all the journals of pas senates, we find that the Speaker has vacated the chair immediately after the returns from the several districts had been read, and before the oath was administered? Let me ask him why the Republican party of this Senate met n Sanatorial caucus and nominated their canlidates for Speaker, clerk, and every other oficer of the Senate? Let me ask him why it to have no voice in the organization of the Senate? Why is it that Republican Senators clared that the Constitution required us to elect our officers, and that this was the proper and the legal course? The answer is and

us, that the choice of a Speaker was our first duty. Why is it, then; that Senators now insist that the Speaker lives forever? It is urged that if the construction contended for by us be given, that we would have no that its fairness will Governor in the event of his death before the the judgment of this election of a Speaker. This may be so. This certainly will commend may be a casus omissus; but such things have occurred before, and will occur again. Let to die during the vacancy, would this not also the force of the argument of the Senator from

The history of the past, and the letter

of the Constitution, taught them, as it teaches

Lancaster. We stand upon the position that the business of the Senate cannot be proceeded with true, that gentleman is no longer a member until it is organized, that the only business of the Senate of Pennsylvania. And I hold before the Senate is the choice of its officers Upon this we have offered what we believe to the affairs of this Senate, who were itsofficers,

be a fair and equitable adjustment.

I was sorry to hear an insinuation thrown out that Democratic Senators are in communication with the rebel government at Richmond. For my part, sir, I spurn all such insinuations and all such inferences attempted to be drawn from our present position. Sirs, we are your peers, Senators of Pennsylvania, and feel that we have done, and will do as much, to sustain the government as will other Senators upon this floor. For myself and my fellow Senators we indignantly throw from us all such impu-

The fact asserted by the Senator from Sus uehanna may find its explanation in the fact that the Tribune and other Republican papers proclaimed that Senator White's captivity made the Senate a tie. I am informed that made statements of that kind. Senators place themselves in the position, and pride themselves upon it, that they are now representing majority of the people of Pennsylvania .-Last winter the Senate stood thirteen to twenty; we now stand sixteen to seventeen. Three Republican Senators have given place to Dem ocrats and not one Democrat has been displaced. The Senator that gives you a major ty to day represents a Democratic district and was elected two years ago.

Sir, the majority of the people of this Commonwealth upon the election of Governor is one thing, and the majority of the people upon he election of Senators is another. of this Senate are elected in districts arranged n accordance with the Constitution, and it is essential to a perfect whole to make up the overnment in that way. The true question is, do Senators upon this floor, each and all of us, faithfully reflect the political complection of our districts? If, in this view, you have majority, you can boast of it; if not, be silent. Desiring that the business of the Senate may proceed I am for the proposition of the Senator from Berks, [The proposition of Senator CLYMER was to make an equal division of the

officers between the two parties ] and anxious to elect our officers, yielding all that he offers; but I believe that the position contended for by the other side is at variance with law and custom: that this is a question of principle, involving the right of each body to elect its own officers. And in times like these I am against innovations upon established rules—form now becomes substance. I am for standing by the landmarks of the past, and a Senator in my place, the position we have has been carried away.

REMARKS OF MR. HOPKINS.

ing the call on the resolution of Senator has been intensely cold, the mercury having Lowry, declaring "that any combination to thwart the will of the people by preventing the inauguration of Governor Curtin, would no trains have arrived or departed for two be revolutionary in its character, and should | days. The river is closed, and this morning be put down." Mr. Hopkins said: I desire to make a re-

mark or two in explanation of my position on this resolution and with respect resolutions that have preceded it.

The Speaker. The Senator will proceed. Mr. Hopkins. I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, that by this time this farce here would have been played out. It must have become apparent to every Senator on this floor that there are sixteen gentlemen occupying seats here hy virtue of the action of who do not, who cannot, and who will not recognize the claimed organization of the Senate. They believe, sir, under the solemnity of the oaths and affirmations that they have taken that this Senate is not an organized body. In arriving at this conclusion, permit me to say there is nothing alarming. there is nothing revolutionary, nor, as has been suggested from the other side of the chamber, is there anything indicating sympathy with Jefferson Davis. Not at all, sir. This action upon the part of the sixteen Senators on this side of the house is based upon the immemorial usages of this Senate. f there be any usurpation, if there be any evolution, I submit, without intending the slightest disrespect to the honorable gentleman who occupies the Chair, for whom personally I entertain a very high respect. submit, sir, with these considerations, that if there be revolution at all, it is on the other side of the chamber. The gentlemen on the other side are attempting (and I say it without the slightest intention of disrespect) to usurp

the powers of this body.

Sir, you will consult the Journal of the Senate in vain for the past seventy years for a ingle precedent where a Speaker elected at the previous session presumed to administer an oath to a Senator until he was re-elected, or where the oath of office was administered pefore the election of a new Speaker. For forty years perhaps—I will not be positive about the number—but for many years he was uniformly called the "late Speaker;" and instead of presuming to administer an oath to a Senator elect he retired from the Chair, when, on motion, the Senate proceeded to elect a Speaker. After his election, the oath was administered to the Speaker by a Senator designated by him, and he in turn administered the oath to the Senators elect. Will it be claimed, then, will it be even insinuated that those gentlemen who stand upon the uniform practice of this body shall be charged either with revolution, disorganization, or sympathy with an unholy and ungodly rebelion? I spurn all such imputations. I am aware, sir, that in these times loyalty is made a cloak for many political sins. I venture to say that if the greatest scoundrel in the employ of the government be detected in his frauds upon the treasury, if he be detected in the language of Mr. Van Wyck, "in coining money out of the sighs and tears of the people," he will at once tell those who thus charge him, "why, you are assailing me for my loyalty, you are opposing the government because you do not allow me to plunder the tressury to the amount of millions." Now, sir, that is a kind of patriotism for which I have very little respect, whether it be found on this floor or elsewhere. In common with my colleagues on this side,

I have voted against a number of resolutions, making apparently a bad record. for example, on yesterday, against proceeding to the second reading and consideration of a resolution complimentary to Gen. Grant. troops at Jonesville, Va., Sunday, consisting Why, sir, there is not a Senstor upon this side of the house who would not vote for such a would we have voted for one or two recolutions that were offered this morning in regard to opening the sessions with prayer, etc, but for the same reason. I give notice now, sir that for myself I will vote against all resolutions Don't Annor Us!—We do not like to be the same and for myself I will vote against all resolutions coughing, when by putting one of Bryan's that may be offered here until this Senate is an Wafers in their mouths, they may cease the organized body. I suggested to an honorable Revan's Pulmonic Wafers cost Senator, yesterday, that he had better try us

Paid (. at of appropriation mate

effect that we believe in the divine authenticity of the Bible or that the marriage relation is devine appointment. I would vote against the consideration of a resolution of that char-acter, because I do not recognize this as an organized body. I vote no on the question

SENATOR CLYMER'S REMARKS. After the 10th ballot, on Wednesday, Mr. CLYMER made the following remarks-temperate, dignified and strictly true-proposing a compromise by which an organization could have been immediately effected, and giving the Speaker to the Abolitionists : "It is perfectly evident, sir, that as this

Senate is now constituted it will be impossible to effect an organization. We are likely to remain here at this rate till the dog days. That is neither desirable on the score is that Senators elected since your election to sonal convenience or public policy. No men the Speakership are to be disfranchised, and can be more anxious than the Senators with whom I have the honor to act politically in bringing this state of affairs to some amica voted unanimously for a resolution that deble conclusion. We are prepared therefore, clared that the Constitution required us to sir, to say to this Senate deliberately that for the purpose of effecting an organization, and in order that the legislation of the State may proceed, we are willing to tender to the other must be that they interpreted the law as we side of this chamber as a compromise of the difficulties existing between us, this arrange ment: That they shall select, first, any office within the gift of this Senate, we to select the second, they the third, and so on to the end of the list. We make this offer, trusting judgment of the people of this State, We are here 16 to 16 on this floor. It is no me ask in what position we would be if both fault of this side of the chamber that such a the Governor and Speaker of the Senate were state of affairs exists. It is true, if we are to believe the organs of the Republican party, leave us without an Executive? I cannot see if we are to believe Senators on this floor and officers of this Senate, that Major White is no longer a member of this body, having re signed weeks ago. If these statements are that it was the duty of those who controlled to have ordered an election, and to have had his successor here; and if we effect no organization under present circumstances the responsibility must lie upon them.

"Now, sir, for the sake of arriving at just and amicable arrangement, we have offered the proposition I have stated. I trust that for the sake of the interests of the State. the proposition will be accepted.'

# INFAMOUS DOCTRINES.

Carrying Elections by Force. The Boston Commonwealth, the home organ of Senator SUMNER, scorning the cowardly and guilty resort of its co-laborers in the Republican party, in falsely denying the facts, admits the truth, and boldly says:

" We do not find fault with the machiner used to carry Maryland and Delaware. Having nearly lost the control of the House by its blunders in the conduct of the war from March, 1861, to the fall of 1862, the Adminis tration owed it to the country to RECOVER THAT CONTROL SOMEHOW. To recover it regularly WAS IMPOSSIBLE, so irregularity had to be resorted to. Popular institutions will not suffer, for the Copperhead element will have a much larger number of members in both branches than it is entitled to by its popular vote. Ohio with its ninety thousand Republican majority, will be represented by five Republicans and a dozen or more Copperheads. It is fitting that this misrepresentation of popular sentiment in the great State of the West should be offset, if necessary, by a loyal delegation from Maryland and Delaware, won even at the EXPENSE OF MILITARY INTERPERENCE.

# GREAT SNOW STORM.

Buffalo, Jan. 2. Two hundred feet of the Niagara Falls road, near this city, has been washed away. No cars have left the depot here since Thursday. Trains, however, are running from Black Rock to the Suspension Bridge. Business in the city is almost entirely suspended. The worst of the storm is now over, although it is still snowing this evening. The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer at midnight on the 31st of December stood at 42 deg. above zero. Last evening it was five deg. below zero, and this morning it was 9 deg. below. Telegraphic communication with the West is interrupted.

Evans' bridge, in the lower part of the city

St. Louis, Jan. 2. Very little business has been transacted to-REMARKS OF MR. HOPKINS. day, on account of the weather. Since the heavy snow storm of Thursday, the weather fallen to 24 deg. below zero, which is unparalleled in this region. All the railroads leading out of the city are blocked up with snow, and teams passed over on the ice. A large number of cattle and hogs have been frozen to death. Indianapolis, January 2.

A sovere snow storm prevailed on Thursday and Friday, and railroad travel is almost entirely suspended. The weather is intensely cold, the mercury indicating 20 degrees below zero. The 13th and 35th Indiana regiments arrived here to day, having re-enlisted as veterans. The 60th New York arrived here to en route home. Four rebel prisoners were frezen to death in the care while en route from Jeffersonville to Chicago, on Thursday

night. BUFFALO, N. Y., January 2. A very severe snow storm has been raging here since Thursday night. The wind is blowing a gale from the west. The water in the lower part of the city is the highest that

HOW MORGAN'S MEN ARE TREATED. Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer ]

COLUMBUS, Dec. 27. Morgan is not caught, so far as we know here, but his officers in the Penitentary are caged. If we can't get the chief to punish we can punish his colonels, captains and lieu tenants he left behind him. Every one of his officers is in solitary confinement, in a stone cell, seven feet long by three and one-half feet wide, cold and dark at that.

Here their exercise is walking a plank six feet long and one and a half broad, laid lengthwise on the floor of the cell. Three short steps forward-wheel to the right about three steps t'other way-about again, march three steps forward, and so they exercise until the short steps make them dizzy, when they are glad to rest themselves on their cots We are punishing them because they didn't escape, or because Morgan and half a dozen of their number did. Anyhow, we are punishing them. We allow them to write to their parents, wives or sisters, if they have any; and if they haven't any, they can't write at all; and when they do we inspect their letters. Nobody can complain of that. Nor do we allow them to receive shirts or clothing

from friends or relatives. We complain of the way our Union prisoners at Richmond are treated. I guess the rebel can't beat our Ohio Penitentiary, nor the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Allegheny town. Solitary confinement in a narrow cell will soon bring prisoners to the lunatic apartment or mother earth. The history of all bastiles prove that. General Neal Dow and Commissioner Meredith say that the Rebel Government allow our Union prisoners to receive what their friends choose to send them. Nor if any of them escape are those that remain shut up, each by himself in a solitary cell, either by way of punishment

or warning. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Wm. Young, correspondent of the New York Herald, writes:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 5. The readers of the Herald may look once more for stirring news from the Army of the Potomac. I need not say what is to be the nature of the intelligence, and would not do so if I could. It is sufficient to add, in this connection, that there will be as much or more excitement in this army during the coming three or four months as in any other department where the Herald has its correspon-

THE COST. John Brough, Governor elect of Ohio, in his speech t Lancaster before the election, as reported in the

Cincinnati Commercial, said : "Slavery must be put down, rooted out, if every rife has to be made a widow, and every child to be

"Every wife" here means the wife of every poor man, not John Brough's wife, nor Horace Greely's wife, nor Henry Ward Beecher's wife, nor Owen Lovejoy's wife, nor the wife of any shoddy patriot, but the wife of every man who cannot raise three

time, on or before the first blos 1364, ench certificates to bear rate of 24 per cont. per annual.