LANCASTER, PA., JANUARY 19, 1864. By B. M. Petterghil. & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 87
Park Row. Fork City, and 10 State street, Boston.
B. M. Petterghil. & Co.; are Agents for The Longater Belliousce, and their most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canada.—They are authorized to contract for ins at our lowest rates.—Marine & Arrore, No. 235 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelligence, according to receive advertisements for The Intelligence, according to the Company of the Compan receive advertisements and the finding of the finding of the finding of the first state o



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

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CON-VENTION. At a meeting of the National Democratic Commit-

mitee, held at New York this day, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention, for the purpose of nominating candi-United States, be held at Chicago, Illinois, on as good citizens call upon them to afford it. Monday, July 4, 1864. By a vote of the Committee, at a meeting held

September 7th, 1863, the number of delegates for each State was fixed at double the number of its electoral votes. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman

FRED. O. PRINCE, Secretary. NEW YORE, Jan. 12, 1884.

Correction.

There are two Assistant Assessors to be elected in each of the Wards at the ensuing City Election. The proper correction is made in the advertisement in to-day's Intelligencer, and the other City papers will please make the same correction.

The Inauguration.

The inauguration of Governor CURTIN will take place to-day, at 12 o'clock. The fact that the Senate is not yet organized, will not interfere with the inauguration.

The Supreme Court of this State has reversed its former decision respecting the Conscription act, and dissolved the injunction granted by Chief Justice Lowrie previous to his retirement from the Bench—the new Justice, Agnew, taking sides with Justices Strong and Read.

Now For Volunteers.

As the time for paying bounties to recruits has been extended by Conquotas with volunteers or substitutes. so as to avoid the draft entirely. But to accomplish so desirable a result it is all important to act promptly in the matter, as the result cannot be attained without an earnest and determined effort.

The News.

Notwithstanding the rumors of some movements in the Third army perfectly quiet. It is reported that Cadwalader, Hunter, and Wadsworth have been appointed a commission to proceed to Chattanooga and investigate the causes of the defeat of our army at the battle of Chickamauga.

Despatches from Chattanooga report a cavalry fight near Strawberry Plains on Sunday week in which the rebels were repulsed. Gen. Longstreet is said to have been reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnston. Gen. Grant at last accounts was

A correspondent of the New York Herald, in British Honduras, dated at Belize on the 26th of December, furnishes the important intelligence that the American schooner Joseph L. Gerety, Capt. Nichols, from Mataand twenty-two bales of cotton on board, had been seized by rebel passengers, and run into Belize under Gerety had taken six rebels on board at Matamoras for conveyance to of this meeting be instructed to prepare Havana, and that these passengers, when at sea, suddenly overpowered the captain and crew, set them adrift in a boat and then painted off the proper name of the vessel, changing

it to the Eureka—a rebel schooner. The British authorities offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of the leaders, named Hogg

and Brown respectively.

THE NEW YEAR. As we enter upon 1864, who does not pray God that it may be less prolific of battle and bloodshed, of sorrow and suffering, of woe and want, of reviling and hatred, of proscription and persecution, than that just passed? Who does not pray for peace, for a restored Union for the rehabilitation of the Constitution and laws, and for assurance not to be doubted, that the hereditary freedom of the American people is not lost forever?

FRAUDS: FRAUDS:

We might fill a column of our paper every day with frauds committed in every departbeing firmly resolved to maintain, AT ALL HAZment of the government, civil and military. Arrests are taking place almost hourly, and yet, strange to tell, we seldom hear of and still more seldom of conviction and punishment. Prominent politicians are now in confinement for deeds of prime rascality, but there we suspect it will end. Palmer and his stants, in New York, and Given and his accomplices, in Washington, and scores of litical influence, and the fear of exposing others still more prominent, we fear, will soon relieve them. Frauds in the War Depart. ment, frauds in the Treasury Department, frands in the Custom Houses, in the Commis sary and Quartermaster's Departments, in the navy yards-frauds everywhere; in fact the le administration is a stupendous fraud; and. the fountain being muddy, the stream that flows from it is disclosed through its

Whenever one of the rascals now in durance fix it. is tried, convicted and punished, we shall make a note of it.—Harrisburg Patriot.

POLICY of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY. DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM- STATEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC MITTEE. SENATORS. The platform laid down at the formation of the Democratic party as its rule of action, is

to our mind, sufficient for its guidance at all times. Devotion to the Union of the States, strict adherence to the Constitution, and bedience to the laws and compromises, enacted under it, together with a liberal, conciliatory spirit towards their fellow citizens in all sections of the country, comprises in a few words the policy under which the Democratic party has achieved its success and greatness. This platform is equally applicable to the the party are those upon which a republican government is founded, and their defeat and meet on Thursday, January 14th, at 12 M. destruction will chronicle the overthrow of a

free government. A united government, says the Burlington on Resolutions reported the following: Argus, is the great desideratum laid down by our political opponents, as sought by them to be attained. The progress of the war has shown that one-third of our population are practice of gross frauds on the ballot by our disaffected towards the old Union. The Union must be restored, either by removing the disaffection, or in spite of it. The former is the Democratic, the latter, the opposition course of procedure. In framing this government, preferences for the general good; in recontructing it, we must exercise the same libermust be acceptable to the people of the different States which it binds together. A united government without the consent of the governed, would be no better than a despotism. The allegiance to it would be forced-not spontaneous, and the people would not be

several States. do. Such protection as the Constitution and dates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the laws extend over it, they believe their duties

> Mo more. Their sanction and support of the war has peen in defence of the Constitution and Union -not an assault upon the system of slavery, or the domestic institutions of the South .-What it desires, is to see the Union restored nder the Constitution, leaving the people of all sections free at that time to compromise their grievances and regulate their own domestic institutions.

We do not believe that the people of this government are one whit less capable of selfgovernment, than they were ten, twenty, or fifty years ago, and we do not think there is any necessity for the formation of a stranger or more consolidated government.

At the Presidential election the Democratic party will pledge itself to a restoration of the Union. The opposition will not. Conservative men will unite with us; radicals, and fanatics of every shade of opinion, will vote with the opposition. The question will be settled, and the Union either lost or restored.

LET US PAUSE AND REFLECT. The New York Journal of Commerce, in the course of some reflections upon Governor SEYMOUR's able message, remarks:

"We are unquestionably approaching the crisis of our national history. From the Presidential election, which is to occur this fall, we shall, if conservative men succeed, begin to restore the glory and the peace of the American Union: while, if radical measures continue to remain in power, our downward course will be rapid to amarchy and ruin. We doubt whether free institutions can possibly field. opportunity is therefore given for great truth brought out by Governor Seymour, the several townships, wards, bor- that there is a bottom to the national purse oughs and districts to fill up their and a limit to the national credit, is of profound import. Shall the plan of war and conquest, at the expense of other thousands of millions, continue till we reach that limit ?-

till we pass it? Will prudence, caution, reason, never resume sway at Washington? No one can doubt that this nation is able to bear as great a debt as any other nation in the world; but that does not imply that we can bear any amount of debt, to the extent o unlimited thousands of millions. Let us not blind our eyes and close our ears to the deceitful promises that the war is almost over. It stretches away before us into years of darkness, fearful years to a free country. The corps, the Potomac army remains expenses of treasure and of blood are yet to be enormous. We can carry our present debt without doubt. How much more can we carry? This is the question forcibly presented in the present aspect of our nati affairs. It does not present itself, as radical men will pretend, as a question of abandoning the war for the Union. It is a question, abandoning a war for conquest and abolition and resuming a war for the Union. Shall we go back to original principles, or shall we plunge into chaos?"

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC CON-GRESSMEN.

The democratic and conservative members of Congress met on Saturday evening, the 9th ult., at the Capital, the Hon. John L. Dawson making a tour through his depart- in the chair, and unanimously adopted the ment. His army is in fine condition. following important resolution, offered by James Brooks, of New York:

Whereas, gold and silver is paid to our ministers, consuls and commissioners, representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold and silver only are received from the people at the Custom Houses in payment of duties : and whereas, the people are taxed to moras for Havana, with one hundred | pay the capitalists their interest in specie on neir investments in the national debt; there-

Resolved, That the officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy should be paid the British flag. It appears that the in gold or silver or their equivalents in And be it also resolved, that the Chairman

amendments to the army and navy bills to The following resolution from a committee

appointed to consult upon the political matters likely to come before Congress, was also Resolved, That the President's proclamation

pedient, revolutionary and unconstitutional and is therefore disapproved. A STRONG RESOLUTION.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, amongst other resolutions, unanimously adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the freedom of the ballot MUST AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED Sacred and inviolable; and that we, the Democracy of New Hampshire, will unite with our brethren of other States. BY FORCE OF ARMS. IF NEED BE, in resistance to every attempt, from whatever source it may come, o overturn or abridge, by menaces or direct terference by military force, the independent and purity of the ballot-box in the ensuing elections, State and National; and to this end we pledge each to the other, and to our brethren of other States, our lives, fortunes and sacred honors,

ARDS, our rights as free and patriotic citizens of the American Union.'

DEATH OF THACKERAY. English papers give no particulars of the death of William Makepeace Thackeray, further than that he was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 24th December .-others, are just now under a cloud—but po- He was taken ill only the day before, and his sudden decease is attributed to effusion on the brain. In the death of this celebrated writer the literary world sustains an irreparable loss.

> PUT ONE IN YOUR MOUTH .- These damp mornings and evenings are very prejudicial to your lungs. Sore throat and hoarseness is a mmon complaint, but one little wafer can tit. Call at Kaufman & Co., and try a box of Bryan's Wafers—25 cts., and note the effect.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1864 The Committee met pursuant to the call of the Chairman. Hon. C. J. BIDDLE in the Chair. A Committee from Chester county was admitted to confer with the State Cen- always accorded in parliamentary bodies, was retral Committee On motion of Col. T. B. SEARIGHT, of Fay-

ette county, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting. STS. BIGLER, CASS, SANDERSON, PACKER and Evans were appointed on this Committee, to which, on motion, Hon. C. J. BIDDLE, Chairman, was added.

On motion, Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March next, at 12 M. was fixed for is no exception to the rule. The principles of the meeting of the State Convention, at Philadelphia. The Committee, after the transaction of further business, adjourned to

THURSDAY, Jan. 14. The Committee met. 'The Sub-Committee

Resolved, That notwithstanding the parent result of the late election in this State, the consequence, as we believe, of an unfair use of the military power and the opponents, we are still firm in the belief of ultimate triumph of Democratic principles and policy, and that their ascendency is the surest means of redeeming our country from its present afflictions; and to that end we earnestly invite and entreat Democrats our forefathers sacrificed their individual and all conservative citizens, in the several counties, wards, townships and districts of the State, to unite themselves together in more perfect and complete organization, as the best ality. The Union, to be republican in fact, means to re establish the purity of the ballet, maintain personal and public liberty, and to provide for a final effort, at the next election to displace the men now in authority at Wash ington, whose policy and measures have proved so prejudicial to the cause of the Union, subversive of the rights of the citizens and op-

Resolved, That we deplore the enunciation satisfied with its results. The Democratic of the schemes and purposes embodied in the party wish to establish a Union of the hearts as well as the hands of the people of the to his Message, the inevitable effect of which must be to prolong and extend the bloody everal States.

All other attempts at union will result in United States; and to furnish an additional a united consolidated government. With verification of the worst apprehensions enterslavery the Democratic party have nothing to tained as to the purpose of his administration, to wit: the intention to subordinate the cause of the Union to the cause of Aboli-

pressive to the people.

Resolved. That no State can withdraw from the Union by its own action; and that the assumption of Mr. Lincoln, as indicated in his late message and proclamation, that the revolted States are now out of the Union and are no longer States, and that they can be re constructed as States and re-admitted into the Union by a mere fractional vote of one-tenth of their people cast within the limits of each, is a proposition at once revolutionary and preposterous, manifesting an astounding inlination on his part to act in utter disregard of the Constitution and the elementary principles of our republican form of government, and at the same time foreshadowing a scheme through which stupendous frauds may be practiced upon the ballot at the next election, and a still more stupendous fraud upon sovereign States that have furnished without their blood and treasure to put down rebels and rebellious States, by admitting into the Electoral College men who would have no legal or constitutional right to seats in that the consummation of which scheme would be so gross an outrage upon the rights of the people and the States, as might fully warrant resistance on their part. by all the means which God and nature have placed

within their reach. Resolved, That it is our deliberate judgent, that the enunciation of a wise and judi cious political policy, at this time, on the part of the Administration at Washington, to the effect that, any State heretofore in recelt within which resistance to the authority of the Government shall cease, should be allo through the vote of a majority of its electors. o resume its former status and functions in the Union would promptly draw to the cause of the Union thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of citizens of the revolted States. thereby hastening the restoration of peace and union among the States, and saving the lives of thousands of our fellow citizens now in the

tion of the United States, and to re-establish both at the North and at the South; so that neither the revolutionary schemes of the Abolitionists nor of the Secen sionists shall avail against it.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted On motion of the Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster, it was unanimously Resolved. That the thanks of this Committee be tendered to the Hon. CHARLES J. BID-DLE for the able and efficient manner in which

he has discharged the duties of Chairman the Committee The Committee then adjourned. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

PLAIN QUESTIONS. Have you ever known a Democrat to just v a violation of the Constitution? Have you ever known a Stamp Act cur under a Democratic Administration?

Have you ever known a Democratic Presi dent to suspend the writ of habeas corpus? Have you ever known a Conscript Law to be passed under a Democratic Administra-

Have you ever known a Confiscation Law be passed by a Democratic Administration? Have you ever known a Democratic Administration to form a new State in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution? Have you ever known a time, except the present, when a citizen could be incarcerated in a dangeon without authority of law?

Have you ever known a Democratic Ad ministration to compel the people of a State or the District of Columbia, to sell their property, whether willing or not?

Have you ever known an Administration except Abraham's to create a national debt of \$3,000,000,000 in the short period of three

vears? Have you ever known a time under a Dem ocratic Administration when a day's laber would purchase only two pounds of coffee? Have you ever known citizens to be sen

into banishment and exile under Democratic Have you ever known a time under Demo cratic rule when great crimes and out-

rages have been committed by our ruleis f the 8th of D cember, 1863, is unwise, inex- under a plea of "military necessity" or reasons of state?" Have you, before this, known a time when

the military was made superior to the civil Have you ever known a Democratic Ad-

ministration to tax the people of the whole country to buy the negroes of the States? Have you ever known a Democratic Admin istration to ignore the rights of States? Have you ever known an Administration in opposition to the Democracy, to leave the

affairs of the country in as flourishing a con-

dition as it found it?

The sum of all villainies is Abolitionism, is a crazy, unreasoning monster, without heart or soul. It began with an overflowing love of the negro. How that love has practically operated where it has had a good chance to display itself, may be seen from the following, which we clip from the Cincinnati En. quirer:

We learned yesterday, from a respectable member of the Society of Friends, in a neigh poring county, that the society to which h attached recently sent a committee to Vicksburg, to ascertain the true number and condition of the contrabands at that place and immediate vicinity. The committee have returned, and report that they found forty thousand, one-third of which were entirely or nearly naked Four hundred deaths occur on an average daily.

Can this be true? BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

following statement, in vindication of their action during the present contest for Speakership of the Democracy of the city are further require at the above named places on Wedne vening, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of lacing in nomination all the candidates who desire to be supported at the Nominating meetings on Sal

Senate:
In many respects this contest has no precedent in the history of the Commonwealth. Its importance to those parties anxious for legislation, as well as to those engaged in the struggle, seems to justify, if it does not demand, a fair statement of the case for the consideration of the public.

The Senate is composed of thirty-three members. Thirty-two were present at the time fixed in the Constitution for their meeting, and one a prisoner of war in the rebel States. Or those present at the previous balloting for Speaker, sixteen are Demograte, and sixteen are Republicans. Before the Senate met on the 5th inst., each party hold a cauprevious balloting for Speaker, sixteen are Demo-orate, and sixteen are Republicans. Before the Senate met on the 5th inst., each party heid a caucus and nominated a candidate for Speaker and Clerk. A number of ballots were had up to the adjournment on Friday last, for Speaker, which rethis horrible war.

The Republicans anticipating, before the Senate met, this result, conceived the idea of retaining their friends in office by adhering to the party organization of the preceding session, under the plea that the Senate has a "perpetual organization;" and to carry out this scheme, the late Speaker took the chair, called the Senate to order, the returns of the election of Senators were read, the clerks were directed to call the roll, and the Speaker announced that the Senators elect would come forward and be qualified. The four new Democratic Senators presented a written protest against the right of a Speaker of the past session to qualify them before he is re-elected and duly qualitined nimeelf. Still, by taking the oath of office in that manner, their names were placed upon the roll, and their right to vote unquestioned, which would not have been the case has they declined to qualify at that time. A resolution was then effered, and unanimously adopted, to proceed to an election for Speaker, and met, this result, conceived the idea of retaining nay make on the future of China?

a number of unsuccessful ballots were taken, under the resolution.

The Republican Senators, finding it impossible to re-elect their late Speaker, proceeded to lorce an acknowledgment of their "perpetual organization," by introducing many matters of legislation distinct from that pertaining to the required annual organisation of the Sonate, and the sixteen Democratic Senators voted against such improper proceeding, and deteated it. Thus the contest continued during the session of last week; and how much longer it will continue to one seems disposed to forteell.

This conflict of opinion between Senators should be adjusted at the earliest possible moment, and when the Republican said of the Senate scoff at any compromise they must submit to the laws and precedents which have directed all past organizations of this body, or be regarded as usurpers of place and

dopted, to proceed to an election for Speaker, an

number of unsuccessful ballots were taken, under

The following statement was presented to the

Senate yesterday by the Democratic members who

asked that it might be entered on the Journal, and

so become a part of the proceedings. This privilege,

fused by the Jacobins of the Senate, for the reason,

the position they have assumed. We commend it

to our readers as a clear and unanswerable vindica-

tion of the course of the Democratic Senators. Having

sworn to support the Constitution, they cannot yield

to a revolutionary proceeding which sets at defiance

both law and precedent :- [Harrisburg Patriot o

suited in a tie vote each time.

The undersigned Senators beg leave to submit the

Thursday.

we presume, that it clearly establishes the faisity of

this body, or be regarded as usurpers of place an power-disregarding alike the acts of their predecessors, the organic law and the best interests of the

The ninth section of article first of the Constitu tion says "each house shall choose a Speaker and other officers." This is imperative and has never been disregarded until now by this attempt of the Republican officers to hold over. The words "each Republican officers to hold over. The words "each house" are repeated in the Constitution several times, and mean each branch of the Legislature. This "house" is composed of old and new members, and it was not intended by the framers of the Constitution, nor claimed by any previous Senate, that old officers should preside over a new Senate and new members. The Constitution does not say that "each house" shall choose its Speaker annually, but that is its meaning and such has been the practice under it for seventy odd years. tice under it for seventy odd years.

To divest this novel plea of "perpetual organi-

To divest this novel plea of "perpetual organization" of every pretense of right or custom on the part of its authors, the Senate Journals have bee carefully examined back to the year 1794, and the result of the examination is stated briefly as follows: From 1794 to 1864 no late Speaker has ever a tempted to qualify new Senators, and no new Speaker has administered an oath to any Senato Speaker has administrated as the self. At every annual meeting of the Senate, all the officers were elected or re-elected and qualified in due form by

From 1794 to 1864 the chair was always vacant during ballotings for Speaker, and the Journals show that the successful candidate "took the chair," or was "conducted to it" by other Senators, made his acknowledgments and invited some old Senator world by the senator of the chair senator of the senator of th o qualify him.
From 1794 to 1864, all the Senators voted for

Speaker in alphabetical order, without the official designation, except in 1825, when Thomas Burnsid oted as ''late Speaker;'' but he was not a candida for re-election.

From 1794 to 1525 in the Journals made up during the annual organizations of the Senate, he is desig nated as "late Speaker;" and from that time to the present, he is designated as "Speaker," until the

motion to proceed to elect a Speaker prevails, when he is referred to as "having vacated the chair." In several instances there were a number of balrecruits has been extended by Congress to the first of March, ample opportunity is therefore given for time consumed by the contest. During the struggle, several efforts were made to elect a Speaker pro-tempere, even for a few hours, but they were un-In 1838 is the only instance on record of a late

Speaker entertaiking any motion not strictly per-taiking to the organization, and that was in rela-tion to contested seats, but when the Senate pro-ceeded to elect a Speaker, Mr. Penrose vacated the chair. He was re-elected on the first ballot, and took the chair" again. In 1855 on the 4th day and on the twenty-seventh

In 1555 on the 4th day and on the twenty-sevent ballot, a Speaker was chosen. The late Speaker was the unsuccessful candidate. He did not occupy the chair, nor attempt to qualify the eleven new Senators present. They were qualified by the Speaker elected, after he was qualified himself.

In every election of Speaker the clerks have acted as tellers, except in 1814, when a Senator was named to act as one of the tellers, and, judging from the Journals, they have conducted the elections as presiding officers.

tions as presiding officers.

In 1301, 1313, and 1319, the Speakers resigned their offices near the close of the session, in these The Speaker reminds the Senate that, in case of

"The Speaker reminds the Senate that in case of death or resignation of the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate is the person appointed by the Constitution to exercise the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified; that the time for which he was elected Senator will expire immediately preceding the day of the general election; and that his office of Speaker will expire accordingly at the same time; that from a consideration of these circumstances, the propriety of electing a Speaker who may continue in that office until the meeting of the next General Assembly in December next, is evident." next, is evident."

From this language, and from the practice of thos men who framed the constitutional provisions re-ferred to, it is very evident that no Speaker, whether

been or can be the Speaker of the Senate after the meeting of the General Assembly. Every Legislature has been considered indepen

dent of the preceding one, and has invariably elected "its Speaker and other officers" as directed by the Constitution. It has been left for the Re-publican Senators of this session to make the discovery, that a "political necessity," under the cloak of "perpetual organization," will justify an unprecedented and dangerous usurpation for the sake of a few petty offices.

sake of a few petty offices.

From this examination of the Journals, back nearly to the date of the adoption of the Constitution, it is ascertained that the Democratic Senators have all the precedents—nearly one hundred in number—to justify their course in this contest, whilst the Republican Senators cannot point to a single case since 1794, to justify theirs. And in view of the constitutional requiremen

And in view of the constitutional requirement referred to, and the precedents for so long a period in the history of the State, there, is but one proper and incontestible course to be pursued by Senators upon this floor, and that is, to be guided by the law and the experience of the past, and resist all violations of the one, and innovations of the other, firmly and fearlessly to the and

In conclusion, the undersigned beg leave to re In conclusion, the undersigned beg leave to reew, as a basis upon which to organize the Senate,
n their behalf by the Senator from Berks, Mr.
llymer, on the second day of the session, viz: That
he Republican Senators shall select the first office
n the gift of the Senate, the Democratic Senators
he second, and so alternately through the list.
(Signed,)
Vm. Hopkins, Geo. H. Bucher,

Geo. H. Bucher, Jno. C. Smith, A. Hiestand Glatz, H. B. Beardslee, W. Stein, Jno. Latta, Wm. A. Wallace, Berd. Reilly, D. B. Montgomery,

SCENE IN THE FRENCH SENATE. A most exciting scene took place in the French Senate a short time since, on the disussion upon the address to the Emperor. The Marquis de Boisy, un eccentric politician, criticised the conduct of the Government in manner that so astounded M. Troplong, the President, and the Ministers, that they almost lost their senses, and quite lost their presence of mind. The Marquis spoke in the most surcastic terms of the politicians who had sacrificed honor for the sake of honors, and whose servility had been recompensed with titles and more substantial rewards. He then proceeded to warn the Emperor that if he did not mend his ways his dynasty would share the fate of the Bourbon and the Orleans dynasties, and that as Louis XVI. did not leave the crown to his son, as the "King of Rome" did not succeed to the first Empero of France, as the crown of his ancestors did not descend to the Duke of Bordeaux, and as the Count of Paris still lives in exile where Louis Philippe died, so the Prince Imperial would not enceed to the throne of Nanoleon III. unless that sovereign were better advised.

-It is well for the Marquis de Boisy that he did not speak thus in the U. S. Senate so "loyal" men say, "in the world," If he had, one of the Bastiles with which the country is so plentifully supplied would have been his abode the ba of his existence on this mundane sphere

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

DENOCRATIC WARD MEETINGS .- The Demo crats of the City of Lancaster are requested to meet at the following-named places, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 23d inst., between the hours EVENING NEXT, the 23d inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, to select candidates to be supported at the ensuing City Election, on Tuesday the 2d day of February, for the offices of Mayor, High Constable, City Constables, Select and Common Councilmen, Assessors and Assistant Assessors, Judges and Inspectors. [The N. E. and S. E. Wards will in addition nominate one candidate each for Aldermen.] At said meetings each Ward will appoint THREE delegates, to meet in Convention the same evening, at 9 o'clock, at Messenkop's Hotel, East King street, to add up the returns for Mayor and High Constable, and declare the nominees of the party:

the party:

PLACES OF MEETING.

N. W. Ward—Shober's Hotel, N. Queen st.

N. E. Ward—Schuh's Hotel, E. Chesnut st.

S. W. Ward—Fitspatrick's Hotel, S. Queen st.

S. E. Ward—Effinger's Saloon, S. Queen st.

urday evening.
BY ORDER WARD COMMITTEES. EDITORIAL VISITOR.—We had a visit on Saturday from B. F. MEYERS, Esq., the good-looking, spicy and vigorous editor of the Bedford Gazeite, and a member of the present House of Representatives from the good old Democratic county of Bedford. Mr. M. is looking well, and is prepared to go into the next campaign with high hopes of success of the Democratic party, and, per consequence, a restoration of the old Union and an end to this hortible war.

LEFT FOR CHINA .- Mr. UNG HOONG NEOK LEFT FOR CHINA.—JIF. UNG ILOONG NEOK, a resident of this city for the past ten years, left for Shanghai, China, his native land, on Wednesday morning last. Mr. Neok came to this country with Dr. J. P. MESSERSMITH, Surgeon of the Japan Expedition, in 1854, and shortly afterwards entered the Examiner office as an apprentice. He thoroughly mastered the business, and is an excellent Printe and Pressman. He is, besides, an intelligent, soc able and amiable young man, and leaves behind him many friends. We wish him a safe and pleas able and amiable young man, an leaves owned him many friends. We wish him a safe and pleas-ant journey to the "land of the Celestials." On arriving there he will doubtless be looked upon with great-satonishment, for he has become a complete "outside Barbarian!" Who knows what mark he

QUARTER SESSIONS' CCURT .- The January Term of the Quarter Sessions' Court commenced ye erday-Judge Haves presiding.

THE HOLMAN OPERA TROUPS.—The famous Holman Opera Troupe opened for a short season a Fulton Hall last evening. From the flattering en comiums bestowed upon them by the press of othe sities, they will doubtless be greeted with ful nouses in this city.

Missionary.—Over \$300 was raised on unday last in the Duke Street M. E. Church, (Rev. ir. Carrow's,) for Missionary purposes. FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY .- At a stated FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY.—At a stated meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, No. 1, at the Engine House, North Duke street, on the 15th inst., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President—John S. Gable; Vice President—George W. Brown; Secretary—Charles T. Gould; Pressurer—Godfried Zahm; Messenger—William Frailey; Chief Director—Lewis Haldy; Assistants—John Sherff, Samuel J. Pool, Charles T. Gould, Daniel Trewst, Matthias Hart, Thomas McGinnis, William Caldwell, Frank White, Benjamin O. Conn, Benjamin F. Srticker, William Frailey, Samuel Kreiner; Trustess—Godfried Zahm,

Frailey, Samuel Kreiner; Trustees—Godfried Zab Henry E. Leman, John W. Jackson, Geo. M. Kli Robert H. Long, John Sheaffer READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, held on Monday, the 11th inst. the following officers were elected for the ensuing the following officers were elected to.

the following officers were elected to.

year: President—W. G. Case; Directors—E. Hershey, George Bogle, Frederick Lauer, Isaac Eckert, Shey, George Bogle, Frederick Lauer, Isaac Eckert, C. S. Kaufman, John McManus, Samuel Small Clanner, S. S. Detweiler, William McCon C. S. Rauman, John Honands, Value Michael Clopper, S. S. Detweiler, William McConkey, Abraham Bruner, Sr., T. W. Northrop.
The Board met and organized by electing T. W. Northrop, Treasurer; A. J. Kauffman, Secretary and Robert Crane, Superintendent.

SHOOTING AFFRAY .- On the afternoon the 11th inst. a shooting affray occurred at Schuh' Hotel, in East Chesnut street—the parties being two Hotel, in East Chesnut street—the parties being tw mulattoes, named Roland Patterson and Henr Clark. The latter fired a revolver at the form twice, the balls striking him on the head and und the arm, but neither of the shots did any injury. We have not learned whether Old Abe has co it necessary to issue a Proclamation in reference to this speck of trouble among his "loyal American citizens of African descent."

FATAL RAILRUAD ACCIDENT .inst. Mr. John S. Espenshade, of Paradise, this county, was instantly killed while attempting to cross the Pennsylvania railroad track at Ranck's Mill, between Gordonville and Bird-in-Hand. Mr. Mili, between Gordonville and Bird-in-Hand. Mr. E. was driving in a sleigh, and, the night being very cold, had his head closely secured in a fur-cap, which covered the ears. Being also blind in the right eye—the side on which the Harrisburg Accommodation Train was approaching—it is supposed he did not see it or hear the usual signal. The locomotive struck the horse and sleigh, instantly killing the horse and driver, and smashing the sleigh to fragments. On stopping the train, the body of deceased was found upon the cow-catcher, dreadfully mutilated. Mr. Espenshade was about 37 years of age, and unmarried.

Cottaire and Maryland Line Railroa GOLUMBIA AND MARYLAND LINE KAILROAD.—
The following gentlemen were, on the 11th inst.,
elected officers of this Company: President—C. S.
Kauffman; Directors—Jereniah B. Haines, Jacob
Tome, Joseph Ballance, Gen. Bartram A. Shaeffer,
Jeremiah Brown, John Long, W. W. Miller, Jacob
B. Shuman, Maris Hoopes, Ephraim Hershey, Geo.
Bogle, M. M. Strickler.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Author a neat little publication, "Fragments of Song and Sentiment, consisting of over One Hundred Pieces," and upon a perusal of the same have found it really an excellent series of poetical effusions. The Author is an esteemed friend, Mr. BENJAMIN G. HERR, of Strabburg and an occasional contributor to the col-Strasburg, and an occasional contributor to the co

umns of The Intelligencer. DEFINITION OF THE BUSSES .- Buss -- to kiss Rebus-to kiss again. Blunderbuss-two girls kissing each other. Omnibus-to kiss all the girls in the room.

The above definitions are given by the Lexi-—The above dennitions are given by the Lexicographer of gallantry and politieness—the local editor of the Harrisburg Patriot. He is a "buster," and all the girls will pronounce him such. His Lexicography is the best extant, and hence we never dispute the correctness of any of his definitions. THE SOLDIERS' FAIR .- A meeting of the

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements was held at the residence of Mr. James M. Hopkins, on the 14th inst. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hopkins was called on to preside. Mrs. D. W. Patterson was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Geo. M. Steinman, having resigned his place as Chairman of Committee on Fine Arts, Rev. T. C. Porter was elected to fill his place. Mr. Jacob Stauffer, Mr. Wm. E. Heinitsh, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Atlee, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kline, Miss S. S. Steinman and Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Eshleman were also added to said committee.

Mr. Charles A. Heinitsh was added to the Committee of Arrangements.

Miss Annie Hurford, Miss Emma Steinman, Miss Lizzie Rutter, Miss Lizzie Eicholtz, Miss Lizzie Rutter.

Lizzie Rutter, Miss Lizzie Eicholtz, Miss Lizzie Henderson, Miss Maria Twelves, Miss Margie Rus-sel, Miss Louisa Russel, Miss Lizzie Rathvon, Miss Annie Carson, Miss Mary Carson, Mr. H. Hopkins Mr. H. Duncan and Miss Alice Nevin were added to

he Committee on Decorations.

Mr. Brainard Kremer was added to the Commite on Tableaux. Mrs. B. B. Martin was added to the Committee n Refreshments. It was moved that each Lady taking charge of a

It was moved that each Lady taking charge of a Table shall appoint a Cashier, who shall take charge of all money—the money to he handed to the Treasurer on the evening of each day.

It was moved that each township, town and village be carnestly solicited to select two delegates—a lady and gentleman—to collect and take charge of such donations as may be collected in their respective places, and to assist at the Fair.

It is also requested that the several Committees organize, go at once into active operation, and be prepared to report to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Hon. A. E. Roberts, on Saturday, 23d inst., at the residence of Mrs. Rosina Hubley. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT .- The following reso

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The LONGWING .

lutions are inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Persons wishing Tributes of Respect, &c., published should bear in mind that this is the charge fixed in the new schedule of advertising rates:

CAMP OF 2ND PA. CAVALEY,

BEALTON STATION, Va., Jan. 11th, 1864. At an adjourned meeting of the members of "The Peques Dragoons," Co. D. 2d Pa. Cavairy, the fol-lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the death of Isaac Means the

service of the United States loses a good, faithful and conscientious soldier, and we a pleasant companion and true friend.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, and obligate ourselves to deliver to them his body as soon as possible.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Laneaster Examiner & Herald, Laneaster Intelligencer, and the Daily Express.

Committee—Serg't M. B. Eshleman, Serg't H. W. Shultz, Corp. G. G. Fraim, Corp. J. F. Harb, Private Martin Buzzard, Private Sam'l McIntyre. n and true friend.

excellent review of President Lincoln's late nessage. The following point is well taken. see them; one or two was standing up looking The feature in the message which attracts most attention and comment is that wherein and the snow flying in all directions; I knew Mr. Lincoln proposes a basis upon which to re-admit the Southern Stafes into the Union. Had he required repentant rebels to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Union, as the terms of pardon, it would have been a very liberal, just and appropriate offer, and would have met the approval of all parties. But in addition to this, that in the rebel States he shall exact of every person, whether rebel in fact, or not, an oath to support all his proclamations on the subject

same subject, as the condition of pardon-this pardon to be a complete restoration of former rights, except as to slaves; and no person in those States, even if innocent of aiding the repellion, shall ever be allowed a citizen's privilege unless he takes such oath. This scheme is original, cunning and we believe, damaging to the Union cause, and so intended. Why about our "six-foot Government," the "best," to the Union cause, and so intended. ask Southern men to endorse all he says relating to slavery any more than on other sub-And when a man is pardoned why jects? restore him to all former rights except those

Lancaster County in Account with the State f Pennsylvania.—The report of the Auditor General shows that the whole amount paid into the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863, was \$4,289,451.68. Of this amount Lancaster county paid \$147,642 99, as TAX ON BANK DIVIDENDS.

Farmers Bank ...

Columbia Bank...... \$1,293 37

357 25 Mount Joy Bank TAX ON CORPORATION STOCKS. 1.128 75 Columbia Bank Farmers Bank... Farmers Bank of Mount Joy..... 428 63 Mount Joy Bank Chestnut Hill Railroad 241 30 Columbia and Chestnut Hill Turnpike, 31 79 Columbia and Washington Lancaster and Ephrata Lancaster and Litiz Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike..... Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike, 85 31 Manor Turnpike New Holland Turnpike hestnut Hill Iron Ore Company Inland Insurance and Deposit Comp'y, Columbia Gas Company Lancaster " Columbia Water Company..... Fulton !fall Association TANON REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE. TAVERN LICENSES, &C. Real and Personal Estate do special tax of 1 mill per act of May 16, '61 5,656 25 Tavern Licenses,

Retailers do Broker's do.... Theatres and Circus Licenses,..... 95 00 Distillery and Brewery do..... 733 00 Bowling Saloons and Billard Licenses Eating House Licenses, Patent Medicine do TAN ON WRITS, WILLS, DEEDS, &c. From Peter Martin, Prothonotary ... Geo C Hawthorne, Register ... Geo. Whitson, Recorder, TAY ON CERTAIN OFFICES. From Peter Martin, Prothonotary,..... Henry Musser, Clerk Sessions, . 73 83 COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX. m Geo. C. Hawthorne, Register ... 13,750 00 TAX ON ENROLLMENT OF LAWS. To Incorporate Presbyterian Parsonago Association of Leacock township ... To Incorporate Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad Company. To Incorporate the Safe Harbor and

Susequehanna Turapike Company. FREE BANKING SYSTEM. Farmers' Bank of Mt. Joy for expenses incurred, ... TAX ON LOAMS. City of Lancaster, per City Treasurer ... TAX ON BROKERS. From Reed, McGrann & Co Total.

The following is the amount paid from the State Treasury to Corporations and individuals during the same period :-Henry E. Leman, for repairing "old" 14,627 18 muskets,... For Pensions and Gratuities,. Home for Friendless Children,...... Millersville Normal School..... 5,000 00 Common Schools,...... 11,350 (0 ... 5,200 9 5 Abatement of State Tax Mercantile Appraiser, (Isaac Mellinger) 19 35

A THRILLING ADVENTURE The following account of an adventure in e recent great snaw-storm on the Plains is given in a private letter from Captain James Dadge, of Milwaukee:

FORT LARNED, Kansas, Dec. 4. On Saturday morning, Nov. 28th, we started from Fort Lyon for Fort Larned, expecting to make the trip (the distance being 240 miles) in the usual time of four and a half days -Our party numbered six.

The first day we came about 45 miles : at night made our bed on the bare ground, and in the morning found six or eight inches of snow covering us, and the wind blowing fear fully, as it can only blow across the plains. Tuesday came another fall of snow, and Wednesday we traveled only seven miles: During that whole week we were only able to thaw out our provisions, not even making an effort to cook anything, for on the whole route there are no habitations. Until Saturday morning we were obliged, every little way, to shovel the stage out of the snow banks, and, finally, when we were about fifty-two miles from Larned, we gave up the idea of proceeding

farther that way.

Hearing that there was a small Indian camp not far from where we were embanked, I concluded to leave the stage and go on to find it and get some dried buffalo meat, for our sup lies were exhausted, as we had only laid in a store for a five day trip. The Indian camp, however, proved to be farther off than we thought for I walked fifteen miles, with the now up to my knees nearly all the way. mile (or thereabouts) of them. one of the drivers overtook me and reported that the mules had given out entirely and be had started to go to the fort for help. The camp being close by, I told him to go on and get something to eat and I would be along. I found him there with his hands and feet badly frozen, so I told him to stav there and I would go to the fort myself-thirty-five miles. I started at three o'clock p. m. The mule carried me until sundown, and would not go farther. I had with us, buffalo robe, so taking the saddle for my nil low, and tucking the robe close about me, laid down to try and keep awake till morning. was then twenty-seven miles from the fo the cold so intense that one of the mules had frozen to death the night before. morning broke I was thankful to the kind Providence which kept me from all harm.

had nothing to est, but saddled the mule. which had not strayed more than six rods away, and started again. The poor animal, however, would not carry me more than three miles and laid down. Without hesitating one instant I stripped him, piled the saddle and robe together, and in less than five minutes was wading through the snow up to my knees. I knew, probably, I would have to be out another night, but there was no such thing as turning back, for there were left behind six human beings whose lives depended upon my exertions. When within ten miles of the fort I had to cross a stream and leave the Arkansas river, striking across a rolling prairie. The snow was here from one to three feet deep, and

the track entirely filled. I had been over the road but once except in a covered stage, and had no particular idea of the direction. I only knew that the fort was on a creek with trees growing along it, and the hest I hoped for was to reach the trees that night. I kept two objects in view so as a time when the Democratic party has no to make a straight line. I walked all day, work before it, the performance of which is and just as the sun was two hours high or so, I saw the trees. Two miles, or about that, beyond me I saw a lone tree, and that was the but when within half a mile or thereabouts of the tree, I saw what I thought was the fort, and took courage. I walked on at the rate of a mile an hour. Before I reached the tree I knew for a certainty that it was the fort I had The Montrese Democrat has a most seen, and saw that a sleigh had started for They were coming on a gallop; 1 could

> I could go no farther and sank down in the snow. When they were almost to me, I saw Lieut. Crooker driving and heard him say: "Good Lords it is Dodge!"
>
> Dr. Clark jumped out with a bottle of whisky in one hand and a pie in the other. I was in no mood to refuse either. They had been looking for the stage with a glass and saw me as I came over the last roll of the prairie, and ordered up a team to go out and

toward me. They were whipping their horses,

that I was saved, and my strength gave out;

of slavery, and all acts of Congress on the nelp some one, they did not know In half an hour they had two six mule teams and one two mule team going after the stage, with refreshments for man and beast. They came back in twenty-four hours and say that I saved their lives. Only two were frozen, one very badly, and will probably have to lose his foot. One man was with us who had been in this country for thirty two years, and in all that time says he had never seen worse storm, and that he had made up his mind I could not possibly live through it. Those who went out after the stage say they relating to slavery? There is neither sense nor justice in these remakable features." never saw a more rejoiced lot than they when

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT. The annual report of Ww. V. McGrate Esq., State Treasurer, is a very clear and satisfactory document, and reflects great credit on its author. We make the following extract to show how widely he differs from the Governor in relation to the payment of the State interest. It shows that, whatever

may be the public estimate of the integrity of the Executive, we have an honest man at the head of the Treasury Department, and we are not without hope that his recommendations for acting in good faith to the public creditors will have more weight with the Legislature, than the repudiating scheme of Mr. CURTIN: The subject of the payment of the interest on the public debt of the State is one which. from its importance, ought to receive your

early and earnest attention For the last two years, and including the amount due on the let inst., the interest has been paid in specie, or its equivalent, through means furnished by the banks of the Commonwealth. In 1862, under the act of April 11th of that year, they were required to pay into the treasury their rateable proportion of such premium for gold, or its equivalent, as had been actually paid by the State. During the last year under the provisions of the act of January 30th, 1863, they were required to exchange with the Commonwealth a sufficient amount of coin for currency to pay the interest of the State debt, and the State Treasurer was authorized to issue to them specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin and reexchange for notes current at that time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, said certificates to bear interest at the rate of 21

per cent. per annum. Under the provisions of this act the Commonwealth has exchanged with the Banks currency for coin, amounting to one million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and four dollars, and ninety-seven cents, (\$1,968,904 97,) interest on which, due the banks on the 1st of March, 1864, will amount to forty-one thousand and forty dollars and fifteen cents, (\$41,040 15.)

To return this amount in coin at the present market rate for gold (151½) will cost the State \$1.013 968 06, which, with the interest there-\$41.040.15, amounts to the sum of 055,026.21 This the Commonwealth has \$1,055,026 21 pledged her faith to pay on the 1st of March

If it be determined to keep faith with the holders of the loans, by paying the interest on the public debt in specie or its equivalent, and the banks were freed from similar calls, I do not doubt, from the disposition they have manifested to aid in maintaining the credit of the Commonwealth, that they will be willing to relieve her from the repayment of their coin for the next year, if prompt steps be taken to provide the means for their re-imbursement at an earlier period. But to continue longer this system of compelling the banks alone to fr . nish coin for the interest on the public debt. is, I think, asking more than they can bear, more than they can be expected to do.-Holding this opinion, and desiring to obtain for your honorable bodies all the information could get on the subject, I last month ada circular to the banks of the Commonwealth, inquiring whether, under terms of the existing acts, they could be relied on to furnish specie or its equivalent, or the payment of the interest of the next

Some of the banks that have replied deem it unjust to their stockholders longer to continue this system of exchanging coin for currency, and therefore decline to do so. Other are willing to continue the system if concurred in by all banks, and required by the State; but all agree as to the impolicy and injustice of singling out a particular interest in the State to hear all the burden of doing that which equally interests the whole people They claim that as they furnish an annual revenue to the Treasury of over three hundred meand dollars, and are now being brought ner competition with another system of bank ng exempt from a large share of the taxation impos d upon them, it ought to be the dispo sition of the State rather to relieve, than im-

noe ad litional burdens upon them. It is evident therefore, from all the information that can be had, that the State must look elsewhere for the means of maintaining her credit. And is it not the duty of her people, in view of her heretofore well settled policy, to make some sacrifices in order to accomplish it?

This cubica: was very ably around predecessor in his report to the Legislature ast winter : and fully concurring in his views take the liberty of quoting two or three of

he very pertinent questions therein put. asked "ile question generally discussing this subject is, can the State afford to pay this large difference between currency and specie in the payment of her Ought not the question rather to se afford not to do it? Will not the be, can she afford not to do it? credit of the State suffer materially if she refuses to do it? Is her credit of no value to her and her citizens? Is the State so strong and powerful, so above any liability of future want, that she can exercise her power irres-

pective of any effect her action may have upon her medit? The State, by the act of June 11th, 1840. appropriated a sufficient sum to re-imburse loan holders for the difference in value between specie and the currency in they had been previously paid, and then solemnly declared "that hereafter the falling due on Pennsylvania stocks shall always he naid in specie or its equiva-

This is the law to day, and for its observance, and the maintenance of the present good name of the Commonwealth, no effort or sacrifice ought to be spared. The general government pays the interest

on its debt in specie. Massachusetts continues to pay in specie, and New York partially so; hough the system she has adopted of discrim inating in favor of her foreign creditors I think unjust.
Some of the States that pay in currency contracted their debts since the suspension of specie payments, and therefore borrowed our-

it Pennsylvania borrowed money from her creditors, and she ought to pay them in Let us therefore so act now, that in the future it may be the boast of our honored old Commonwealth that, amid all the trials of

she faithfully performed her whole duty

and came out of the ordeal with unsulli

honor. DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS. The New York World, in an article on The Democratic Party," with entire truth

mark is, that, throughout our whole political history, although the costume has frequently been changed, it has been the same identical struggle between exorbitant federal pretensions on the one side and popular liberty of the other. To suppose that this struggle has become obsolete only betokens the shallowness of the supposer. To fancy that the present is when the Democratic party demanded by its principles, is to be as incapa ble of discerning the signs of the times as a bat is of seeing in the day-time. If the Den last object I had made up my mind to reach, ocratic party were annihilated to-day it would spring up again to-morrow. It is in the nature of things that overgrown power will become oppressive, and that part of the community who hope to share neither the power nor the plunder-that is to say, the Democra tic masses-will resist.

who are capable of looking beneath the surface of things and seeing the principles that underlie them, the prospect was never better.

Mark! we do not say that the prospects of the

country were never better (for God knows country were never better (for God knows they were never worse) but that the vitality of the Democratic party was never so sure to assert itself. Burden ome taxation, suffering, wretchedness, will come to the dwellings the common people, and they will shake the Black Republican temple till not one stone is left upon another of its ruins. This is as certain as that night follows day: and, in revolutionary times like these, changes in public sentiment are often very sudden. In August, last year, the Republicans felt secure of a large majority in every State; but the fall elections, nevertheless, all went against them. This fall the Democratic raft dipped into the trough of the sea, and the waves went over her; but the storm is high, and she will mount with the bounding billow. She is so constructed that nothing can sink her.

Rebel Defeat.

LOUISYILLE, January 16.
A despatch, dated Mooney Creek, Jan. 13, says:
"A part of Col. McCook's cavalry attacked the 8th and 11th rebel Texas regiments yesterday, and killed 14 and took 41 prisoners."