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

2d. 1864.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

Mayor. George Sanderson. High Constable. Samuel Huber.

NORTH WEST WARD. Select Council. William Diller. Common Council. Emanuel Shober,

George Yeisley,

Frederick Pyle, John A. Scheurenbrand, William Morton. City Constable. Jacob Gundaker. Assessor. William B. Strine.

Assistant Assessors. Mahlon Mercer. Henry Sehner. Judge. John A. Shober.

Inspector. George H. Albright. NORTH EAST WARD.

Select Council. Michael Malone. Common Council. A. Z. Ringwalt, John Best, Philip Ginder.

Edwin M. Schaeffer. Alderman. Charles M. Howell. City Constable. Hugh Dougherty.

Assessor. I. F. Abele. Assistant Assessors. William Lowry, Dennis Marion

Judge. John Rose. Inspector.

Jacob R. Everts.

SOUTH WEST WARD. Select Council. John Deaner. Common Council Philip Fitzpatrick, John M. Rutledge. Anthony Iske.

City Constable. Christian Frailey. Assessor. William Boas, Sr. Assistant Assessors. George W. Metzger.

Judge. Michael Withers Inspector.

Henry Wilhelm.

John Witlinger, Jr.

SOUTH EAST WARD. Select Council. John Deaner. Common Council. John T. MacGonigle,

Samuel Patterson. H. K. Killian. Alderman. Washington Clark.

City Constable. Albert A. Messenkop. Assessor.

James Wilhelm. Assistant Assessors. John Heusler, Jacob Foose.

Judge. William P. Brooks. Inspector.

J. H. Hegener, Jr.

The Democratic Tickets.

Above will be found the Democratic City and Ward Tickets complete, as settled by the people at the primary meetings on Saturday evening, and we invite the closest scrutiny into the claims and qualifications of the candidates. They are supremacy of the laws, and, if elected, will take care that the interests of the tax-pavers and the welfare of the City shall be properly attended to. We deem it unnecessary to say any thing further in reference to the candidates, as they are all well and favorably known to the people, and are presented to the conservative citizens of Lancaster as in every respect worthy their confidence and support at the election on Tuesday

General Banks, has issued a proclama tion for an election in Louisiana, under the revolutionary edict of Mr. Lincoln, by which the State is to be placed in the hands of the one-tenth vote. The proclamation is characteristic of the man who is willing " to let the

next.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR, At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic members of Congress, held at Washington a few days since, the following resolution was

nassed: Resolved, That we are for a restoration of all the States to the Union; that patriotism and true statesmanship demand that such a should be pursued towards the peopl States in which the insurrection exists as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war in which we are ow engaged to a close, and to restore said States to the Union, under the Constitution, with all the constitutional rights of the people unimpaired.

This resolution, says the Patriot & Union, embodies the true doctrine, and is the only plan upon which the Union ever can be restored. Sovereign States may be conquered and held in subjection, but unless they are treated in a spirit of compromise and their equal rights under the Constitution admitted, there can be no Union. The great mass of the people North and South are to-day, as they always have been since they have experienced the blessings of a republican form of government, in favor of "the Union as it order was under the Constitution as it is," and it was the pretence of being in favor of the Union and the Constitution that induced the people to place the present Administration in ower. All through the campaign of 1860, rom President Lincoln down to the lowest hireling, every speaker clamored loudly for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution-every Republican paper in the country echoed the same cry. Lincoln repeated it in his inaugural, and at the extra session which followed a Republican Congress reiterated it in the shape of a solemn resolution. Believing in these declarations, the people rushed enthusiastically into the war,

and if they had been carried out in good faith, who can doubt that the war would have Election, Tuesday, February and ended a year ago! Having, by these specious protonces, accumulated a large army, and, as can paper, says: they apparently believe, grown too strong to be successfully resisted, the radical revolutionists who control the government now to the abolition of slavery.

> This policy necessarily exasperates and embitters the South, drives those who were in favor of the Union into the Confederate armies, and unites them all in a fixed determination to fight until they die in defence of their property, their fire-sides, and their homes. Besides, this we have the declarations of SUMNER, PHILLIPS, STEVENS, and the other leaders of the Jacobin party, that they desire to prolong the war until elavery can be exterminated. Look at it white freemen of Pennsylvania! under the guise of philanthropy they utter sentiments fit only for the Fiend Incarnate. They would prolong the war, destroy our republican institutions, squander thousands of millions of money sacrifice millions of human lives, and all for what? To free the nigger! when their own reports inform us, that those they have al ready freed are dying by thousands through disease and starvation, consequent upon exposure and their inability to take care of themselves. Truly has John Randolph remarked, "fanaticism knows no stopping

place between Heaven and Hell." Had the advice of General McCLELLAN and other distinguished conservatives of the North conduct of the war, peace with all its benificent influences would have long since been spread all over our land, which now through ed in fraternal blood; songs of rejoicing would worth \$55,000, was hired to the Government have went up to Heaven from many a fireside, at \$36,500 a year. where now they weep a father lost, a brother sacrificed to the bloody Moloch of Abolition; our pulpits would have been filled with sincere and earnest men, followers of Christ, preaching 'peace and good will to men," where now sits enthroned the sanguinary Demon of fanaticism, reeking with blood, whose fatal breath, like the poisonous Upas, withers and FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT. destroys whatever it touches.

The Pay of Soldiers.

The proposition agreed upon by the Democratic members of Congress, at Washington, to support a diers of our army in gold, or its equivalent, is consistent, fair and that soldiers could do, but they were overjust, and we trust it may become a law after I brought my last reserves into action. without any difficulty. The soldier The loss on both sides is terrible. I believe who leaves home and family and it will prove to be the most desperate battle kindred to fight the battles of his twenty dollars is at the present time: and in justice, he should either have his pay in specie or its equivalent, or, if that cannot be done, (and we the Potomac. I have lest this battle because see no reason why it should not,) my force was too small. then let his pay be doubled in the paper currency of the country.

The officers of our army get too much, and the common soldier, who has to do all the hard work, too litof the officers, and increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and the war will be conducted with greater energy, and with more satisfactory results. These are our sentiments.

Delegates Elected.

The Democratic Convention of Montgomery county met at Norristown, on Tuesday last, and elected Daniel Quillman, William Ronden- Would have changed the battle from a defeat house, William H. Witte and J. B. Davis Representative Delegates to not, and cannot, hold me responsible for the the Democratic State Convention, result. with unanimous instructions to sup- too many dead and wounded comrades to feel port Delegates to the National Convention in favor of Gen. George B. McClellan for the Presidency.

The Legislature failed to person in Washington. elect a State Treasurer on Monday, all good and true men, devoted to consequently a bill must be passed the Union, the Constitution and the fixing some other day before an To Hon. E. M. Stanton. election can be held. This, however, cannot be done until after the THE "SOLDIERS' FRIENDS."-A few days meeting of the Executive Committee in March Senate succeeds in effecting an or-since, Mr. Dennison, the Democratic member next. ganization, which may or may not of Congress, from the Luzerne District, in take place for a month to come.

> THE LOYAL TENTH OF LOUISIANA. dollars a month, which was opposed by the of murdering his wife the same morning. It The efforts making by the radicals to obtain whole solid Abolition vote. On the same day the loyal tenth of Louisiana to accommodate the Abolition majority passed a resolution to the Abolition majority passed a resolution to was made thereof. This money he handed to Mr. Lincoln's ideas of a republican form of give a batch of Abolition Committee Clerks, his wife, and used to be supplied by her with government, has disclosed the fact that the four dollars per day! Comment is useless. negro is to be made the controlling element in the composition. It appears that, after Excuse for Rascality .- Young Cornwall, many months of canvaseing prior and since a Treasury clerk at Washington, who has by murdering his wife, to whom he had while the proclamation, they have succeeded in lately stolen one hundred thousand dollars much intoxicated, applied for money. organizing a convention, though the enrol. from the public treasury, and has confessed woman, whose blood was spattered over ment of one-tenth is not complete. Two whole the crime, excuses himself on the ground that of which was broken to pieces, must have parishes were represented in this convention, by the admission of negroes as delegates, who large scale, and he thought it no harm to her fate. She was besten to death with a voted and participated in the proceedings! rush in and get his share.

1615-1859. The portrait of Abolition, drawn by its own hand, is seen in the following resolutions. - He came no nearer being a statesman (a The first was passed on motion of WENDELL compared with the present more enlightened PHILLIPS, at the Tabernacle, in New York, and "loyal" standard at Washington) than May 4, 1848:

Resolved, That recognizing, as we do, with profound gratitude, the wonderful progress our cause has made during the last eighteen years, and yet considering the effort now making to impress the community with the idea that the church and the land can and will abolish slavery by its own virtue, and that the parties are able and willing to grapple with the evil, this society deem it a duty to reiterate its convictions, that the only exodus for the slave out of his present house of bondage ruins of the present American Church, and the present American Union.

The second was also adopted by the Abolitionists of New York in December, 1859:

Whereas. The dissolution of the present im perfect and inglorious Union between the free and slave States would result in the overthrow of slavery and the consequent foundation of a ect and glorious Union, without the

incubus of slavery, the efore

Resolved, That we invite a free correspondence with the disunionists of the South, in to devise the most suitable way and means to secure the consummation so devoutly

Nobody believes, says the Boston Courier, that the Abolitionists have changed a hair's breadth in their principles or purposes since these resolutions were passed. Even within a year one of them, Conway, has proposed to treat with a rebel in the name of the Abelitionists of the North. The radical programme of conquest instead of re-union, is the Abelition plan, the plan of avowed, glorying trea-Yet men who in 1848, or in 1859, were son. filled with horror and patriotic anger at such arowals as the above, now weakly aid or tacitly connive at their realization as a govern mental policy !

THE CARNIVAL OF CORRUPTION. The Albany (N. Y.) Statesman, a Republic

"Chase is bitterly complained of for his Barneys and Butlers, his Cornwells and Cal-licotts, his Revenue and Confiscation Agents and Mr. Lincoln is complained of for Custon throw aside their masks, spurn the idea of House and contracting swindling, yet there is re-establishing the old Union, trample upon not the first move in Congress or out to expose the Constitution, and subordinate everything or arrest the frauds. There seems to be perfect carnival of corruntion and crime in every department of government and little or no effort to stop it. By and by, unless there is a change, it will be found that Republican s as well as republican institutions are a failure.

Alluding to recent exposures of corruption Washington, the Cincinnati Gazette, also a Republican paper, says:

"It disheartens the people in support the war for the preservation of the Govern-ment, when they see the public officers turning it to profit, and rapidly accumulating fortunes out of it. Extravagance and peculation, and suddenly acquired wealth in the Government officers, are more depressing to the patriotic people than the deadly hostility of the rebel enemy. The New York Tribune is forced to say that

"as to the corruption which of late has stalked shamelessly through our legislative halls, what is to be done? If nothing, then republican institutions are a failure.'

The case of Hunt who paid Hale the \$3000 to get him out of prison, has recently been on trial before a Commission. He was Superintendent of transports, and had charge of the hiring of vessels for the Government. One witness testified that a steamer hired by him was worth \$65,000, that at the rate agreed upon she had earned for her owners \$173,500 been heeded by the Administration in the up to date, that the Government had supplied her coal, that her average running expenses were from \$1000 to \$1200 per month, which artillery. were defrayed by goods sold on board and by the baleful effects of radical policy, is drench-

John P. Hale has dec slain; thanksgiving and prayer would have Senate that "the liberties of this country are in gratefully ascended to God, where now shrieks greater danger to-day from the corruptions, and and lamentations fill the air for dear ones from the profligacy practiced in the various departments of the government, than they are from rebels in the open field."

How can a nation be saved from such perils as now surround us, when men in high places and low, are leagued together for the sole nurpose of plundering it?

Sharp Letter to Mr. Stanton. On the night of the 28th I sent the following to the Secretary of War :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SAVAGE STATION, June 28, 1862, 12 20 A. M. -I now know the full history of the day. this side of the river, the right bank, we re bill which shall pay the gallant sol- pulsed several strong attacks. On the left bank our men did all that men could do. all whelmed by vastly superior n mbers, even of the war. The sad remnants of my men behave as men; those battalions who country and sustain the honor of the most bravely and suffered most are still in the old flag, ought not to be allowed to best order. The regulars were superb, and count upon what are left to turn another batter, in company with their gallant comrades of the volunteers. Had I (20,000) twenty thousand, or even (10,000) ten thousand fresh troops to use to-morrow, I could take Richmond; but I have not a man in reserve, and shall be glad to cover my retreat and save the material and preserved of the arms of the philadelphia Press that his exchange the property of the arms of the product of the pr suffer through the depreciation of count upon what are left to turn another bat the currency. At the beginning of the in company with their gallant comrades the war the soldier's thirteen dol- thousand, or even (10,000) ten thousand fresh lars a month was equivalent, in its troops to use to-morrow, I could take Richvalue to him or his family, to what | mond; but I have not a man in reserve, and material and personnel of the army. If we would be effected within a week from last have lost the day, we have yet preserved our honor; and no one need blush for the Army of

I again repeat that I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a general who feels in his heart the loss of every brave man who has been needlessly sacrificed to-day. I still hope to retrieve our fortures but to do this the Government must view the ceed to the only legitimate business-the matter in the same earnest light that I do .tle. Let Congress reduce the pay | You must send me very large reinforcements.

and send them at once. I shall draw back to this side of the Chickahominy, and think I can withdraw all our material. Please understand that in this bat the we have lost nothing but men, and those

the best we have.
In addition to what I have already said, I only wish to say to the President that I think he is wrong in regarding me as ungenerous when I said that my force was too weak; I merely intimated a truth which to-day has been too plainly proven. If, at this instant, I could dispose of (10,000) ten thousand fresh men, I could gain the victory to morrow to a victory. As it is, the Government must

otherwise than that the Government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now

the game is lost.

If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other

You have done your best to sacrifice this army. G. B. McClellan.

this State, introduced a bill in the House in- Gill, residing in Sprace Street, Philadelphia, creasing the private soldiers' pay to thirty was arrested on Wednesday last on a charge

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

OLD ERRORS NOW OVERTHROWN

What an old fogy Thomas Jefferson was

NAPOLEUN BUNAPARTE did to being a capable

military leader as compared with the more

illustrious and successful commander, ABRA-

HAM LINCOLN. It was JEFFFESON who nro

claimed such crude and visionary notions as

these, which the modern Republican party

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of

whatever state or persuasion, religious or po

with all nations, entangling alliances with

The support of the State Governments in all

their rights as the most competent administra-

tions for our domestic concerns, and the surest

oulwarks against anti-republican tendencies

The preservation of the General Govern-

which are lopped by the sword of revolution

where peaceable remedies are unprovided:

regulars may relieve them ;

or may be lightly burdened;

Freedom of religion :

f the HABRAS CORPUS;

the fate of the day.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS;

The honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith:

Encouragement of agriculture, and of com

And trial by juries impartially selected."

EN. HANCOCK IN CHARGE OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Major General Hancock, one of our bravest

and most successful corps commanders, who,

it will be remembered, was severely

wounded at Gettysburg, has been ordered to

Pennsylvania, with authority to re-ruit his

corps to 50,000 men, for special service .-

Gen. H. is a Pennsylvanian, an officer in the

regular army, who has been in the volunteer

service since the outbreak of the rebellion

and has been with the Army of the Potomac

WORDS OF WISDOM.

strict subordination to the civil authority,

forms of government to be prescribed by mil-

The organization of the Senate appears no

CLYMER, to adjourn over till Monday.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania

State Agricultural Society was held at Har-

tions from such County Societies or localities

as may be desirous of securing the next Fair.

and make report thereon at the quarterly

SHOCKING MURDER .- A man named Felix

vol. 1, p. 98.

rian.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions

have shown to be gross humbugs:

litical:

the people;

potism ;

COURT PROCEEDINGS. The January Trom of the Court of Quarter Sessions was held last week—Judges HAYES and BRINTON on the bench. The Court opened on Monday morning at 10 'clock, when the list of Grand and Petit Jurors was called, and eighteen of the former answered to their names. The Grand Jury were sworn, Hon. A. E. ROBERTS appointed Forman, and Judge HAYES delivered the charge, after which the balance of the morning session was taken which the balance of the morning session was taken up with the hearing of Constables' returns, etc. Catharine Elizabeth Dennis, residing in Dorwart Catherine Elizabeth Dennis, residing in Dorwart street, this city, was arraigned, on complaint of George Sheaffer, for having, contrary to the Act of Assembly of the 8th of April, 1861, told fortunes and predicted future events, by cards and otherwise, for money. The case was given to the Jury on Monday evening, and they remained out the whole night. They came into Court on Tuesday morning, and stated that they were unable to agree. The Court again reviewed its charge, and then dismissed them to their room for further consultation. At 12 o'clock they again returned, and rendered a commerce, and honest friendship

At 12 o'clock they again returned, and rendered verdict of guilty, but prayed the merciful consider ation of the Court. The defendant's counsel aske

ation of the Court. The defendant's counsel asked a suspension of sentence, and gave notice that they intended to move for a hew trial.

Elias Whitman plead guilty to the larceny of a horse, the property of Christian H Nissley, of West Donegal township, on the 15th of October last, and was sentenced to 3 years and 9 months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Elizabeth Johnston, a young African-American, with a little responsibility in her arms, was indicted for the larceny of \$15 from Sarsh Mitchell, another brunetts. The testimony, however, proved that the prosecutrix's daughter was the thief. Verdict not guilty. ment in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety A jealous care of the right of election by A mild and safe corrective of abuses,

guilty.

William Hamlin was charged with stealing a sad-dle from Andrew L. Lane, but the evidence did not sustain a conviction, and the jury returned a verdict the majority, the vital principle of republics.

from which is no appeal but to force, the sustain a conviction, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Stephen Miller, African-American, was charged by Martha Frisby, of the same species, with malicious mischief por, as the fair maiden expressed it, "persistent mischief." Verdict guilty, and Stephen was sontenced to pay a fine of \$5 and the costs.

William Smith was indicted for the larceny of one \$10 and five \$5 greenbacks, one Spanish quarter and one gold dollar, on the night of the 9th of September last, the property of Lewis Warner, of Philadelphia. The robbery occurred in this city. Verdict guilty. vital principle and immediate parent of des-A well disciplined militia. our best reliance n peace, and for the first moments of war, The supremacy of the civil over the nilitary authority;
Economy in the public expense, that

uity. The same defendant was arraigned on two mer similar indictments, and found guilty on one, and not guilty on the other. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Lancaster Co. Prison on the first indictment, and to fourteen months on the

The diffusion of information and arraignecond.
Jacob Strine and John Strine, of Columbia, were ent of all abuses at the bar of public reason; complained against on two cases of surety of the peace, by Daniel and Martha Freed, and bound over to keep the peace for three months, and pay And freedom of person under the protection ne costs. In the indictment preferred against Jacob Sheaf-

In the indictment preferred against Jacob Sheaffer, Frederick Wickel, (since conscripted,) Sebastian
Wickel, Lewis Wickel, John Kirchner, Sophia
Richie, David Fry and Mary Ann Fry, for riot in
this city, on the 16th of July last, the defendant
came into Court and plead guilty. Sentenced to pay
a fine of \$25 and pay the costs.

David Fitzsimmons was indicted for malicious
mischief, on complaint of Anderson C. Stone. Verdiet not guilty.

dict not guilty.

Elizabeth Hardy, Kate Wenger, Ann Ford and Frank Ford were indicted for malicious mischief, on complaint of Anderson C. Stone. Verdict not guilty, and Elizabeth Hardy and Frank Ford to pay each one-fourth of the costs, and Anderson C. Stone the

Thomas F. Leed was indicted for fornication and deience plead the statute of limitation, the offen having been committed in March, 1861. Verdi ring been committed in March, 1861. Verdict guilty, and defendant for costs.

lom'th vs. Pearsol & Geist. Indicted for a libel Mr. Cyrus Cremer, Keeper of the Lancaster Cosison. The defendants are the publishers of the lily Evening Express of this city, and the libel sublished sometime in November last. The case through all its hard fought campaigns, distinguishing himself in almost every engagement by conspicuous gallantry and skilful was published sometime in November last. The case was called up for trial on Wednesday afternoon, and generalship. He commanded a division of the glorious Second Corps at Antietem, occupied the whole of Thursday, being given to the jury that evening at 9 o'clock. It was ably con-ducted on the part of the Commonwealth by District Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and other ducted on the part of the Commonwealth by District Attorney Livingston, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester and George Brubaker, Esq., and for the defence by Col. Fordney, George M. Kliue and O. J. Dickey, Esqrs. Mr. Hiester closed for the Commonwealth in a powerful and eloquent argument. The charge of the Court was favorable to the defendants. The jury were out until Friday morning at 11 o'clock, and brought in the following singular vordict: "The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Pearsol & Geist render a verdict of Not Guilty. The costs to be paid equally between the prosecutor and defendants; recommending that the defendants be requested to retract the supposed insinuation on the private character of Mr. Cyrus Cremer. This trial excited a great deal of interest, from the fact that the parties concerned are prominent members of the Rebattles, and at the memorable contest at Gettysburg was in command of the Second Corps and Left Centre, which received the most desperate charge made by the rebel forces during that conflict, repulsing them with fearful loss. That repulse, in which

Gen. Hancock was severely wounded, decided His headquarters are at Harrisburg He pays the present bounty of \$402 to veterans, ties concerned are prominent members of the Reand \$302 to all other recruits, Persons volunteering under him can make choice of the following regiments and batteries, viz:—81st, that one portion of the "loyal" men are bitterly opposed to the control of the prison being in the hands of Mr. Brubaker's friends, and the other publican party. The whole thing resolves itself in 140th, 116th, (battalion,) 148th, 53d, 145th, portion, which is equally large, is just as antago-nistic to the opposite party. "That's what's the 71st, 72d, 69th and 106th regiments of infan try, and batteries C and F independent Penn

matter."

Mr. Brubaker presented a petition from 168 of the voters of the N. W. Ward, city, asking that the ward be divided into two election districts, East and West, the dividing line to be Mulberry street. The matter was referred to three Commissioners to be appointed. Frederick Byerly was indicted and convicted of stealing three bushels of oats and two sacks, the sylvania artillery, F and G 1st Pennsylvania stealing three bushels of oats and two sacks, the property of David Potts, and one bug of timothy seed, the property of Benjamin Denlinger, of Lan-caster twp., and sentenced to four months' impris-The subjoined extract from DANIEL WEB-STER's great oration on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, June 17th, 1843, may

be profitably read and considered by all good citizens at the present time, especially if taken in connexion with the flagrant outrages and costs of prosecution.

nd costs of prosecution.

William Ray was charged with having, on the ware:

"A military republic, a government founded on mock elections, and supported only by the sword, is a movement, indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous novement, from the regular and old fashioned monarchical system.

"William Ray was charged with having, on the 24th of December last, passed a \$5 counterist note, purporting to be of the Union Bank of Philadelphia, on Joseph Britanil, of this city, in redemption, with other good money, of a one dollar greenback, which had been altered to a ten, and which the defendant had previously passed upon Mr. Britanil. It was given in evidence, also, that he had passed a similar altered note on B. H. Kanfiman, of this city. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to 3 years and 9 months' imprisonment.

regular and old fashioned monarchical system. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican ment.

John Burke, Richard Brush and Jane Parker ment.
John Burke, Richard Brush and Jane Parker were charged with assault and battery on James Madison, colored, and firing his shanty. The whole of the party were drunk at the time. The two male defendants now expressed a wish to be, and were, sworn into the service of the United States, consequently no evidence was offered and a verdict of not guilty taken in favor of all of them.

Isaac Knear, J. Harman and Samuel Harman, were indicted for an assault and battery on Michael Rudy, one of the City Watchmen A verdict of not guilty was taken with regard to the Harmans. Knear plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Slu and the costs.

No other business of much importance was transacted. The Grand Jury made the following report: To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lancaster.

The Grand Inquest inquiring for said county at January sessions, A. D., 1864, respectfully report: That they have had before them 47 bills of indictment, of which 34 were returned endorsed true bills, government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed; and above all, the military must be kept according to the language of our bill of rights, in Wherever this lesson is not both leasned and practiced there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous it is, a scoff and a satire upon free forms of constitutional liberty, for

itary leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword."-Works,

ment, of which 34 were returned endorsed type hills 12 endorsed not true bills, and one was withdrawn

would be effected within a week from last Friday, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Friday, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mall motions that were made, since our last, have been defeated by a tie vote—the Democratic sensors voting against the efforts of the Ablition Senators voting against the efforts of the Ablition Senators to do business under the present illegal tenure of the Speakership, and the latter voting against every motion to pro-

the latter voting against every motion to pronal working appears to be in good condition. The regulations of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, though not perhaps in strict accordance with the enactments of its establishment, are claimed to be well adapted to an economical and successful management of the labor of the convicts. Moreover, it is averred by the present Keeper, that the discipline and rules of the institution are the same now, as he believes, as those ordered by former Inspectors and observed by former Keepers.

The Inquest tender thanks to the Court, the District Attorney, the Shoiff, and our attendant. Mr. Rohrer, for courtesies received.

Having thus performed the duties required of them, the Inquest pray to be discharged from further attendance.

A. E. ROBERTS, Foreman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from four westhaeffer, No. 44 North Queen street, the following publications:

"Life and Services as a Soldier of Major General Grant."

"Life and Services as a Soldier of that great and intensely interesting debate.

These publications will be eagerly sought after, and can be had at Westhaeffer's.

—Godey s Lady's Book, for February, is already on our table, and as usual beautifully embellished election of a Speaker. The only motion that succeeded was one made on Thursday, by Mr. The House is doing nothing of importance while the "dead-lock" in the Senate contin-STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

risburg on the 19th inst. Hon. THOMAS P. KNOX, of Montgomery county, was re-elected President Gen. Tobias Barto, of Berks, one of the Vice Presidents; A. Brower Longaker, of Montgomery, Recording Secretary ; A. Boyd

Hamilton, of Dauphin, Corresponding Secretary; S. S. Haldeman, of Lancaster, Chemist; and can be had at Westheeffer's.

—Godey's Lady's Book, for February, is already on our table, and as usual beautifully embellished and filled with the choicest reading matter. Godey is determined to be up with the times.

—We have received from the publishers, Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau street, New York city, the January number of "The Old Guard," a Democratic monthly journal, edited by C. CHAUNCEY BURR, Esq., one of the ablest writers in the country. An excellent engraving of that gallant and unflinching Democrat, Hon. C. GODPERY GUNTEER, Mayor of New York city, adorns the first page. The pages of this journal are filled with the choicest reading matter, and from the low price at which it is furnished, 15 cents per number, it is to be hoped that every Democratic family in the country. and Dr. John Curwen, of Harrisburg Libra-The 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September next, were fixed upon as the days for holding the next State Fair. No choice of place has yet been made, but the Secretary was directed to invite proposals and subscrip.

e hoped that every Democratic family in the coun-THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. -THOMAS C. COLLINS, Esq., the newly elected County Commissioner, entered upon the discharge of his duties yesterday. The Board elected the following officers for

he ensuing year : President-William Spencer.

Solicitor—Jesse Landis. Clerk—Peter G. Eberman. Janitor—Joseph C. Snyder.

These are all excellent selections, and have already proved themselves faithful and efficient officers what he required. Becoming very dissipated upon the strength of his good fortune, he be-APPOINTMENTS AT THE PRISON .- The Board of Prison Inspectors met on yesterday, and made their appointments as follows: characters, and wound up his career of arime

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION .- The dele-

gates to the Democratic City Convention, to declare the nominees of the Democratic party for Mayor and High Constable, met at Messenkop's Hotel, East King street, on Saturday evening, January 23d, at 9 o'clock. The following delegates were present: N. W. Ward—A. J. Steinman, Wm. McComsey Dr. Sam'l Welchens, Geo. W. Brown, Jno. Nixdorf. N. E. Ward—James C. Carpenter, Alfred Sanderson, Thomas J. Wentz.

S. W. Ward—James Peoples, Christian Gelter, Michael Flear.

S. E. Ward—Jacob H. Smith, January 1988.

Michael Flear.

S. E. Ward—Jacob H. Smith, John H. Reigart,
H. K. Killian, M. McCullom, J. H. Hegener, Jr.

The Convention was organized by the selection of he following officers:
President-William McComsey.

President—William McComsey.
Vice Presidents—James Peoples, Michael Mc-Secretaries-Alered Sanderson, J. H. Hege-The returns from the different Wards were then

Secretaries
Secretaries

Sex, Jr.
The returns from the difference called for and read, as follows:
Sanderson, M.
N. W. Ward, 113
N. E. Ward, 158
W. Ward, 198
139

The President then declared George Sanderson and Samuel Huber the unanimous nominees of the party for Mayor and High Constable, after which the Convention adjourned.

A SEVERE BUT JUST CANE-ING .-- Our Dem A SEVERE BUT JUST CANE-ING. —Our Democratic friend and neighbor, REUBEN H. Long, Esq., one of the very ablest young lawyers in this city, was the recipient a few days since of a handsome silver-headed ebony cane, presented by two gentlemen of Harrisburg as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in conducting to a successful issue an intricate law case, in which they were his clients. The cane is appropriately lettered and chased, and will doubtless be highly prized by Mr. Long.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET .- The Republican

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The Republican party met in their respective wards, on Saturday evening, and made the following nominations: Mayor—John Fondersmith, N. E. Ward.
High Constable—C. Benj. Smith, N. W. Ward.
NORTH WEST WARD.—Select Council—Anthony E. Roberts. Common Council—John W. Hubley, George Ackerman, Joseph Hoover, Jacob G. Getz. Isaac Mishler. Alderman—Carl. Iohn. H. Druck. George Ackerman, Joseph Hoover, Jacob G. Getz, Isaac Mishler. Alderman—Capt. John H. Druckenmiller. City Constable—John Trissler, Jr. Assessor—William Demuth. Assistant Assessors—William C. McKeowen, George Shindle. Judge—Chatles Buckius. Inspector—John Kahl.

NORTH EAST WARD.—Select Council—Anthony Lechler. Common Council—Reuben A. Baer, J. R. Smeltz, A. W. Russel, R. M. Morrow. Alderman—Gerardus Clarkson. City Constable—Philip S. Baker. Assessor—William Hensel, Sr. Assistant Assessors—G. M. Zahm, Judge—Jay

Grandus Clarkson. City Constable—Philip S. Baker. Assessor—William Hensel, Sr. Assistant Assessors—G. M. Zahm, — Judge—Jay Cadwell. Inspector—Roland Kinzer.

SOUTH WEST WARD.—Select Council—Charles A. Heinitsh. Common Council—Amos Groff, Jacob Rhoads, Gideon Arnold. City Constable—Henry Hardy. Assessor—Henry Frailey. Assistant Assessors—H. Clay Danner, — Judge—Luther Richards. Inspector—Fred. Albright.

SOUTH EAST. WARD.—Select Council—Charles A. Heinitsh. Common Council—John L. Benedict, Benjamin Bowman, M. F. Steigerwalt. Alderman Walter G. Evans. City Constable—John Shertz, Biacksmith. Assessors—John Copeland, John H. Roy. Judge—Geo. F. Breneman. Inspector—John Shertz, Shoemaker.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ommon Schools.—The report of the State Super-tendent of Common Schools, for the year ending June 4, 1863, is out. The report contains much valuable general and statistical information upon the condition and progress of the school system.—
The number of Common Schools in the State, ex-The number of Common Schools in the State, exclusive of the City of Philadelphia, is 12,161, an increase on the last year of 171. The whole attendance of pupils is 634,499, an increase of 19,412.—Average attendance of pupils, 397,922, an increase of 9.569. Average length of school term, 5 months, 14 days. Average cost of each pupil per month, 50 cents, an increase of 1 cent. Number of teachers, 14,442—increase 52. Total cost of tuition, \$1,498,040—increase \$130,859. Total cost of the system, \$2,284,099—increase \$56,934. These facts are encouraging to the friends of the school system. Notwithstanding the war, the average attendance has been larger, the average per cent. upon the whole been larger, the average per cent. upon the whole been larger, the average per cont. upon the macon number in attendance one-half per cent. greater than last year. There were 717 less male teachers, and 779 more female teachers than the year previous, owing to the war.

For The Intelligencer

THE CHRONICLES OF COLUMBIA. CHAPTER I. . Now it came to pass in the first month of the year sixty-four, there went out a decree to the peo-ple of Columbia, that they should choose from among them men to rule them in their town. 2. And accordingly at the appointed time the people came together at the Town Hall to choose their rulers.

their rulers.

3. And it came to pass that the leaders of the sect called 'Africans' did very much fear for their men, jest the voice of the people should be written against them. And they were exceedingly troubled.

4. And they chose from amongst them one for the office of High Priest. Now he had been at a former time a "White" man, but having seen the geld, and greenbacks, and fine linen, and spices and perfumes of the "Africans" he had bowed down his head ard become like unto them. And he did, in head ard become like unto them. And he did, in many ways, despitefully use those who had been his friends and neighbors.

Frederick Barnhart was indicted and convicted of a assault and battery on Susanna Harman, on the 9th of November, and september 1. an assault and battery on Susanna Harman, on the even as our fathers have done, and swell our hosts 19th of November, and sentenced to pay a fine of SI with the halt, and the blind, and the maimed; yea, politician who justifies plundering Southern let us vote also the uncircuncised."

6. And they, having raised a great shout, rushed into the Town-Hall, and did strive with the officers

the people.

14. But the Cordwainer spake not a word, and his way, and was not afraid because

14. But the Cordwainer spake not a word, and went forth on his way, and was not afraid because of the liar called "Chip."

15. But he forthwith wrote and caused to be printed his own defence, and the people saw that he had written the words of Truth and Justice. And they murmured against the "Africans" and the Contractors.

Contractors.

16. Then it came to pass that another, the son of a dissembler and apestate Democrat, being wroth, said, "I also will write." And he sent forth his epistle. And he was called "Alert." He lied also, as he had learned of his father, and he blasphemed

member of the Poor House.

The County Prison was also visited and its management inquired into. The building and its internal working appears to be in good condition. The significant prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison, as it relates to the convicts, in the prison of the Prison

said:

23. "Ecce magnis auribus,
Subjugatis filius,
Asinus egregius;
Asinurum Dominus."

24. Then the High Priest said: "Let us now gird ourselves and go forth against the Democrats. Let us secourge them with rods; let us bring them down from the high places; let us blot out their name; let them he no more remembered forears." o more remembered forever; turning to his first born, he said

"Amen dicas, asine
Jam satur de gramine,
Amen, Amen itera Aspernare vetera "Aurum de Arabia, Thus et Myrrhum de Saba, Tulit in Columbia, Virtus asinaria.

26. Then they raised a great shout, which went forth even to the uttermost parts of the town—yea even unto Tow-Hill. And the inhabitants thereof were much rejoiced at the defeat of the Copperheads, and they drank much whiskey, and sung songs, even the canticle of the Ape of Illinois on the field of Antietam.

So endeth the first Chapter. Columbia, January 21st, 1864.

The grog ration will probably be restored in the may. Enlistments it is thought will follow.—Exchange paper.

The grog ration was abolished in the times The grog ration was abolished in the times

Keeper-William Shirk.

Under Keepers-Henry Shubert, Rudolph Christ.

Physician-Dr. Wm. Compton.

So, then, the Thirdy have went under in the fight.

This is the fate of war.

The grog ration was abolished in the times

of the Maine law delusion. The leaders in the Abolition delusion are now the leaders in the Abolition delusion. We suppose they still think THE HOLMANS.—The Holman Opera Troupe were here five nights last week, and drew erowded houses on every occasion. They are certainly fine performers, and worthy the liberal patronage bestowed on them.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT. The Washington Chronicle, edited by JOHN

W. Furney, in a labored article, a week or two ago, attempted an apology for the numerous outrageous frauds that are daily committed on the Government by the employees and friends of the Administration. It makes light of the whole matter, and essays to show that: great as the robberies are, it is but trifling and nothing more than should be expected from poor human nature. It is surprising that the organ of the President, in condescending to notice this subject, should treat the matter so lightly. The sweeping charges should either be disproven or denounced in unmistakeable terms; but the fact of excuses being offered by a mouth-piece of the Administration, goes very far to show that those in authority are as deep in the mud as the plunderers are in the mire. This thing must be ventilated, and the rascals must be exposed to the gaze of the oublic. The fact of the Abolition majority in Congress refusing to appoint committees to nvestigate charges of frand against those in power, should not prevent the conservative press from crying aloud and exposing the secondrels who are robbing our poor bleeding

commend it to the attention of our readers : "Daily exposures of the most atrocious frauds in public offices and in connection with the public service, are constantly attracting the attention of the people. They come so fast that the popular mind is no longer shock when they are heard of. It seems to be taken for granted that men will rob the public treasury, and that this Administration above all others, must be expected to have hieves and plunderers in its employment. People laugh when a new fraud comes to light, and look with a sort of amused suspicion at office-holders not yet detected in the crime of stealing, and rather take it for granted that their turn will come next. There was never a time in American history when the public mind was so thoroughly demoralized in this respect. The simple fact is that the radicals have taught the people to look leniently on the crime of appropriating other men's property. Nay more, they have raised stealing to be a virtue, and theft is praised as a

country. We add the following from the New

York Journal of Commerce, and earnestly

proof of loyalty.

"To the everlasting disgrace of America and American history, the dominant party property should not be protected from plunder. General McClellan was denounced in the most violent terms, in Congress, prints, in club-houses and in the streets. for protecting private property along the line of The radical party boldly anhis march. nounced the doctrine as their own, that the Northern men might rightfully steal from the Southern men. It is impossible for the radicals to escape this charge. They made it the great point in their raid against McClellan while he was on the Peninsula. In vain did high-minded men in the Republican party resist this harrible doctrine, which radica vindictiveness invented and supported. All honor to those men who, notwithstanding the pressure of party affiliations, did faithfull and earnestly protest against the disgraceful creed. They are free from responsibility. They see with us, to-day, the effect on the morals of the radical men who were given over to love of spoil. That effect is visible all over

the country. We were talking with a Union man from North Carolina some time since, and on asking him what had become of his house, he replied that it had been cleaned out, and he and his family had lost furniture, ornaments, library, clothing and everything. He had taken the trouble to trace some articles, and knew the Northern families, in which they For instance, said he, 'my chandeliers are in the house offacts are too well known to be denied or doubted. There is a black record against us as a nation in this matter. Silver plate, books furniture, ladies' dresses, furs, the common articles of 'loot,' are treated by radicals as the proper subjects of plunder, and the stealing is morals of radicals is as important as the result on national reputation. They are, of course, demoralized and degraded. The man who And they said one to another, "Let us do erner, would of course, as the very next step bor's purse. These are not hard words

6. And they, having raised a great shout, rushed into the Town-Hall, and did strive with the officers and scribes that the noses of the outcasts, and of the Gentiles, should be counted. And many did swear falsely and blaspheme.

7. But there arose one called Joseph, surnamed the Cordwainer." Now this man was a bomocrat, and of small stature. But nevertheless he withstood them and had no fear because of the noisy multitude. And he raised his voice against the frauds of the "Africans."

8. And the Africans waxed wroth, and said, "Who is this, that standeth up and speaketh thus in the presence of the fligh Priest, and of the soribes, and the contractors?" And they gnashed their teeth and swore horribly.

9. But Joseph the Cordwainer did but protest the more, and called for the book of the Laws and the Covenant.

10. And behold! when the Covenant had been brought his words were confirmed, and he did overcome and triumph over his adversaries, and the wicked men who had striven against him were sore walls. The revelations yet to be made will sur-Covenant.

10. And behold! when the Covenant had been brought his words were confirmed, and he did overcome and triumph over his adversaries, and the wicked men who had striven against him were sore abashed.

11. Then it came to pass that one among the Africans, named "Chip," a sly man and full of deceits, was chosen to curse and scoff at the Cordwainer, and to bring him low.

12. And he having received his orders, went forth to do as he had been commanded. And he wrote an epistle for the newspapers, that it might be seen of the cordwainer to the printer he paid to him

As soon as this important question is 13. And behold the printer did print the lies and definitely settled, we hope to see a revelation decentful words of "Chip," and sent them forth to of the iniquities of three years of party wrong. The people will not care which branch of the party is charged with the respon

> sibility. FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

New York, Jan. 17 to-day bringing \$365,000 in treasure Revolutionary movements have broken out in the States of Antigua, Santander and Boyaca in New Granada, under the auspices

of the conservative party.

The news from Central America is unimportant. The capital of Honduras has been removed to Gracin. Two engineers were expected in Costa Rica from the United States to make surveys for a

railroad to the Atlantic.

The steamer America, from New York, en October 30th, arrived at Panama on January 1st. She brought news from Valparaiso that the cathedral in Santiago, Chili, caught fire on the 14th ult., when densely crowded with human beings. The doors were closed by the pressure of the crowd. The interior of the building being ornamented with light drapery and other inflammable material, was soon in and other innaminable material, was soon in a blaze, and the flames spread rapidly through-cut the whole building, and most of the people in it were either burned or crushed to death. Some one thousand nine hundred and fifty dead bodies, mostly women and children, had been removed from the ruins.

The South American mail steamer reached Panama with \$918,000 in treasure for England. She brought a confirmation of the above related calamity, stating the number of killed at 2,000. The church contained 20,000 lights, from some of which the fire connected the drapery of the gigantic image of the Virgin, and the pasteboard devices were in an instant sheet of flame which rushed along the festoon of lights to the roof and directly spread to all parts of the building. The people rushed to the principal door and it was soon blockaded, most of the men escaped by the side doors. But a few minutes elapsed ere the lights suspended so plentifully from the oof poured a rain of lighted fire on the people 2.000 persons, mostly females, were blackened

corpses From Equador the advices are meagre. An armistic of ten days was in force between Mosquera and Flores. Mosquera had released all his prisoners.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CON-VENTION.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Commitmitee, held at New York this day, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, be held at Chicago, Illinois, on

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, Ohe Ban FRED. O. PRINCE, Secretary. NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.