LANCASTER, PA., APRIL 5, 1864. AND B. M. PERTENGILL & Oc. 9 ADVENTIONS ARRIVE, S.
Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston.
B. M. Pertensent & Oc., are Agents by The Lancante Manufacturer, and the most influential and largest divolling Lawragean in the Publish States, said the Consideration Lawrence of the Publish States, and increase of the Consideration of the S. R. Miles, No. 1 Scotlay's Building, Court St., Boston correctionised Agent for receiving advertisements, &

OUR FLAG. our flag is flung to the wild winds free

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

Mr. Dawson's Speech.

We commence this week the publication of the very able and eloquent speech of the Hon. John L. Dawson, of this State, delivered in Congress on the 24th of February, and shall conclude it next week. We invite for it a careful perusal, as it covers the whole ground of the great and absorbing issues now before the American people. If the members of the last and present Congress had all been statesmen of the mental calibre, sterling integrity and sound patriotism of Mr. D. the country would not now be in its present lamentable condition.

"When Rogues Fall Out," &c. We direct the attention of our readers to an article in another column, headed "Lincoln's Honesty AND CAPACITY." It is copied from the New York New Nation, an out and out Republican paper in the interest of FREMONT, and pitches into Old Abe in gallant style.

The Story Contradicted.

Rev. Mr. Billings-so the Abolition papers say-contradicts the statement alleged to have been made some time ago by the New Hampshire Patriot, and which we copied, dreadful calamity. that some sixty-four of the Yankee girls, who went down to Hilton Head about two years ago to teach the young darkies, had been compelled to open nurseries on their own account. We are gratified at being able to contradict the story, although the statement. It is also proper to say that the New Hampshire Patriot disavows the paternity of the slander.

Modest---Very!

"Occasional," in yesterday's Philadelphia Press, has a highly complimentary notice of Gen. J. K. Moor-HEAD'S speech in the U.S. House of Representatives on Saturday week, in reply to the great speech of Hon. John L. Dawson. "Occasional," it is well understood, is no other than Col. Forney himself, and it is pretty well known that he wrote Gen. MOORHEAD'S speech. Hence. it is extremely modest in the Colonel to praise his own production. Modesty, we believe, however, is one of the cardinal virtues of "Loyalty."

THE SOLDIERS' FRIENDS. The Abolitionists are very fond of the sol-

diers about election times, but not equally so during the rest of the year. Every effort on the part of the Democrats, in Congress and out of it, to have the soldiers paid in gold or its equivalent, is opposed by the Abolitionists. Another example of their opposition to a

measure so manifestly just, was given in the State Senate last Wednesday. Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, offered a resolution instructing the proper Committee to bring in a bill instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress "to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the Government, in coin or its equivalent." This resolution which mer. Wallace and Lamberton, was fiercely opposed by the Abolition leaders-Johnson. Lowry, Fleming, Champneys and others-and defeated by a strict party vote-all the Democrats voting for it, and all the Abolitionists against it. In its place, they proposed a resolution, merely instructing the proper Committee "to inquire into the expediency of urging Congress to vote an increase of pay to our brave soldiers and sailors," which was finally passed unanimously-that being all the Abolition majority would allow-with an amend ment added by Mr. Hopkins, (Democrat) that the pay should not be less than \$25 a month.

NOT YET. it is! It has cost the country nearly a mil- the questions for the information of those lion of lives, destroyed its financial and com- | School Directors who may not have received mercial prosperity, severed the union of States districts into deserts and battle fields-subverted the liberties of the people, and now its | 15th of April: 'mission is accomplished!" No, not yet-After such a reco.d the people will not allow you to hide your crime under a name which you profese, shirk the punishment that you deserve, or meanly sneak from the arm of in your county, that will and rtake to provide their vengrance, to perpetrate new infamies, and finish the destruction you have so near accomplished. Your "mission" is not yet State? accomplished," nor will it be, till you have met the doom of traitors and tyrants, and rest securely buried beneath the execrations HOLDERS OF U. S. SECURITIES ASand detestation of freemen.

took place on yesterday. Of course for an income tax of 11 per centum upon in a "military necessity" required that come derived from them. Where interest the Abolitionists should carry the upon such securities is paid in gold, only the State, and we have no doubt they accomplished their purpose.

President Lincoln made a speech at the opening of the Patent Office Fair, on the ness. night of Feb. 22, the most striking feature of which was his statement that " it is very difficult to say a sensible thing."

NATIONAL PINANCES.

Secretary CHASE's gold bill has been law, and has already proven a failure for the purpose intended. Gold still stands at 67 per cent. premium, and in spite of the power conferred upon the Secretary to enter market and dispose of the little surplus the Administration may collect.

The Chicago Tribune lays down in a late sue its plan of financial operations as fol-

FIRST-Tax out of circulation the 400 mil ions of unconstitutional bank issues. and thereby reduce the enormous paper inflation nearly one-half below its present dimensions This measure would accomplish immense good to the whole country. SECOND—Offer to the public, immediately,

five hundred millions more of Government stock—the interest and principal payable in coin. When the former loan was all taken another of similar character ought to have been immediately offered to the public. Unless greenbacks can, at all times, be converted into gold interest paying bonds, they will inevi-tably depreciate. Everybody but the members of Congress know this to be a law of

THIRD—The best remedy of all is increased taxation. The present cost of the war is three millions a day while the revenue derived from taxes and tariff is barely half a nillion a day. It shorld not be less than a There is nothing like taxation to unstain the credit of the Nation and induce capitalists to loan it their money at low rates of interest. A people that will consent to pay heavy taxes will never seriously think of repudiating their debts, and their credit will

The boldness with which this Administration organ utters its decrees, says the Burlington Argus, would call up a smile at any other moment. It declares the Bank issues of the several States, which have existed since our Constitution was adopted, as unconstitutional, and favors the taxing of them out of existence. Next a further issue of bonds, payable interest and principal in gold for five hundred millions of dollars, and finally, further taxation of one hundred and fifty million per annum as the best part of its scheme.

The Tribune states the present cost of the war at three millions per day, or eleven hundred millions per annum.

This plan shows completely the recklessness to which the Administration is reduced. The rights and property of citizens are to be sacrificed by onerous taxation to give place to an irredeemable government currency, whether they wish it or not. More inflation of the currency and more dependence upon the favor of the Administration until the party in power has complete control of the destinies of its subjects. This once accomplished, they may institute such form of government as they may choose, and the people will acquiesce from sheer inability to resist. Any form of despotism will be held better than anarchy and the choice that will be de- on their promises. clared must be made between the two. With our present national debt of three thousand plenty and happiness, and every household usury to get it. and ruin would another four years of the same fanaticism and folly entail upon the

THE POISONED CHALICE. who were once furious in demanding "unquestioning submission" to Mr. Lincoln as one who refused to subscribe to the doctrine, equivalent to \$250,000,000. The currency in are now very restive under it themselves, and the hands of individuals would be reduced in Abolition party gave plausibility to object to it in terms as violent as were ever value to \$250,000,000. used by Democrats. Greeley and Beecher, Phillips and Pomeroy-indeed it is said half the Representatives in Congress-are now mong the men who don't like the doctrine, ecause the doctrine don't suit their present purposes. It shows how blind or unprinci- shuffled out of the whole by redeeming them pled they have heretofore been, and it should show to the unprejudiced and reflecting Abolitionists that there is no dependence to be placed in either the opinions or actions of their great leaders. Fanatics are never to be trusted, but always to be opposed as dangerous. Many people knew this long ago, and a great many are only now learning it. The Albany Argus quotes the following paragraph darkest dye, to show how "curses come home

to roost :" "Through the machinery of Conventions emposed in large proportion of office holders, f State Legislatures in which the imbibers of or seekers after Federal pap specially pre-dominate, of newspapers controlled by those who are governed by the love of patronagea concerted and noisy attempt has been made hurrah up the President for re-nomination, and hurrah down everybody who has been mentioned as his possible competitor. A new and most preposterous theory is likewise sought to be established—that fidelity to the Government involves as its necessary corollary fidelity to Mr. Lincoln, and that whoever is not ready to become a zealous devotee of that gen tleman, must be tacitly opposed to a triumph of the Republic over armed treason, through a rdial union of all its supporters. An inevi table effect of this course of conduct is to induce warfare of ideas. There are necessarily some who do not favor a second term for the Chief Magistrate, who have become his enemies from various causes while evidently upholding the cause of the country-and such was ably advocated by Senators Hopkins, Cly- as these will not fail to find in the determination to force him in advance upon a Conven-tion called merely for the purpose of register ing his nomination, abundant reason versely should make their enmity effective."

We cannot, as the Argus does, express sympathy with these people who are now suffering from their own doctrines. It serves them right that the poisoned chalice has been placed to their own lips, and may be the means of making them better and wiser men.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools has issued a circular to School Directors of this State, containing the following questions respecting the education of indigent children made orphans by the war, in accord-The mission of the "Republican" party is ance with the recommendation of the Governow said to be accomplished, and a nice thing | nor, in his last annual message. We print a copy of the Circular. The questions are and broken their laws, turned vast and fertile to be answered and forwarded to the School Department, at Harrisburg, on or before the

let. What is the number of indigent children in your school district, whose fathers have been killed, or have died in the military or naval service of the United States? 2d. Are there any institutions of learning for the maintenance and education of a number of said orphans, if security be given that all reasonable expenses shall be paid by the

3d. If there are any such schools, how many oblidren will each take?

Commissioner Lewis has decided that hold-

The Connecticut election ers of United States securities will be assessed amount actually received is to be treated as derived from them. If the gold is subsequently sold at a premium, the amount of profit must be returned as income from busi-

It is said to be a fundamental princi-ple of the Loyal Leaguers never to go within

PINANCIAL CHARLATANISM.

Mr. STEVENS, the radical leader of the House, said the other day: "We do not know when this war will close. I do not want ourage anybody; but I do not think it is going to end in -I will not say how long a Certainly not in ninety days; perhaps

not in many years." Again he said: "When our debts shall amount to two or three thousand million, requiring \$200,000,000 of gold to pay the interest, how high will gold go then? If, when we have to pay but \$40,000,000 a year in gold, gold goes up to seventy, how high will it go when we have to pay \$200,000,000? STEVENS "was opposed to paying interest in gold, or to collecting the revenue from imports

gold. He wanted all paper. in gold. He wanted all paper.
STEVENS sees the breakers on one side, but
not on the other. The difficulty is, no one
sees the end of the debt. It is piling up. It sees the end of the debt. It is pling up. It is now nearly one fourth of the value of all the goods, chattles and land owned in the United States, including the property of the secoded States. At the end of this year it will not be much less than that when it is all

seeded States. At the end of this year it will not be much less than that when it is all ascertained. And, unfortunately, we don't know, as Sreyens says, when this war will end. We do not know when the enormous burden of debt will cease growing, whilst a million of men are consuming and destroying. But what will Stevens do about it? Pay out no gold and receive none. It is the promise to pay interest in gold that insures the sale of bonds for the greenbacks; but for that promise the sales would not be made. Bonds purchased with legal tenders, and interest annum. That is a temptation to invest. Then the Government gets the legal tenders without increasing the circulation. If this expedient were adopted, more legal tenders would be issued, and then the price of the september of all commodities would rise in proportion, and the debt would increase perhaps double as fast. The Secretary judged that he could not increase the currency. High prices of all commodities would not appear somewhere to get means from the capital of the could not appear somewhere to get means from the capital of the could not appear somewhere to get means from the capital of the could he get it? This plan begins to pile second he get it? This

it. The gold had to appear somewhere to get means from the capital of the country. How else could be get it? This plan begins to pile up an annual debt of interest, to be paid in real values—gold and silver—and which may reach in a year more than \$200,000 000 per annum. Is there any way to avoid the difficulty? Unfortunately, the Government must make some shift to get it. Living on

paper alone has been tried, and has always failed, and must fail. The Secretary has made another shift. He has invented a scheme to get a currency that is sustained by private credit in these national banks. England has that means to fall back on. She substitutes for a currency, not her promises to pay, but the promises of the Bank of England, whilst the Bank takes the credit of the Government for its promises to pay. France fell back on that expedient when her promises to pay ran out of credit. So Mr. Chase is trying to sell his bonds on these banks for cash to live on. The banks get interest on their bonds, and circulate their wn promises to pay, and pay no interest

All these are expedients to enlist as much private capital to contribute to support the our present national debt of three thousand Government; paying dear enough for it. The millions, the labor of the country must suffer Government is like an individual that needs for centuries to come to meet the interest. loans to save himself, and invents all sorts of Privations and want must take the place of expenditures to use his credit, and pays

Assuming that the war must go on, that we must groan under the burden heaped upon us must be the last dollar and the last man, so carelessly by the imbecility that now rules how else can the last dollar be had, except by at Washington. What horrors of bankruptoy tempting it out of private capitalists, by a pay in gold? Greenbacks will not do. The capitalist does not know what they will be American people. Heaven avert such a worth; but the gold is real property, about the permanent value of which there can be no

The Government might have gone on issu A very large portion of the Abolition party ing legal tenders. There are say \$500,000,000 ho were once furious in demanding "unrise in proportion, and the expenses of the Government would be just that much greater. the Government," and demanding every The Government would have only what was The Government would promise to pay \$500,000,000 for \$250,-000 000 Next year she would have to double her debt for half the means again, and rob the Abolition Senators and nearly as many of all the holders of the promises to the same extent.

So France lived on assignate, nouring them out until they were worth not one-hundreth of their face. And at last the Government at their market value, which was almost nothing. Congress has begun the process by proposing to sell the gold in the treasury for legal tenders, so that the Government will get back some of its promises to pay for about

Our Government might, indeed, live on such issues of paper for a year or two until they fell to about one-hundreth of their value, and then redeem at the market price, and then from the Statesman, an Abolition sheet of the get out of the debt by paying a small fraction of it. The expedient is a pretty good general plan of taxation. Every man loses a part of what he receives, and the debt is gone This scheme of putting the debt in banks places it in few hands; and puts the debt in such a shape that it can only be paid or repudiated. The difficulty is, the people must not foresee the end of such an issue of paper currency as we have described, or they will not take it. The delusion must be kept up that they are getting real dollars, in order that

Jordan is a hard road to travel. The wisecress at Washington see it somewhat. STEVENS suggests repudiation with horror out it is ominous that the thought occurred t That prospective \$200,000,000 per an-It is not comfort to contemplate such a pile, and to reflect that generations to come

re to pay it. In tee meantime if there is any way to get capital without paying for it or pouring out promises to pay and ending in a loss of the whole debt by the holders of the paper, let Mr. STEVENS or any body tell how. We have no doubt Chase would be glad to see the plan. - Louisville Democrat.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE SOL-DIERS. Every Democratic editor in the land feels the force and truth of the following, from the Harrisburg Union:

The Abolition faction, with a cunning and beyond all precedent, are busily at work inflaming the minds of the soldiers with at home are their natural enemies. That dissuch teachings, is an inevitable consequence. The trouble is that these calamities fall chiefly upon the heads of the misgnided and deceived oldiers, or upon the Democratic citizens. The bad men who cause this ill feeling between the army and civilians, take very good care to keep themselves sorunulously out of harm's They rejoice in stirring up bloody euds, but they have an undue share of that elf saving discretion, which is said to be "the

better part of valor." If Democratic journals were allowed ample and free circulation in the army, the ill-judged prejudices which are excited by Aboition malevolence would be destroyed. As it ie, the soldiers are getting daily a better insight into the fiendish character of the fa natics who are striving to provoke them ill-will towards their brothers and fathers and friends at home. In time they will turn their just wrath upon the men who have deceived them and the story of Actson will receive a fresh

WHAT SHALL WE KAT !

This will be a question for public considera tion if prices continue at their present rates. sumptuously every day," the poorer classes must suffer and starve. Speculators are making money off the necessities of their fellow men, when they have no justifiable excuse for doing so.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS Will find Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing and relieving the throat after any unueual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affection which disturb the organs

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE CITY BOUNTY .- In reference to the payment of the city bounty to the recruits obtained for the city's quots, a good deal of miranderstanding existed and the Mayor requested the opinion of the City Bolleton and also that of Hon. Issao E. Husses. The opinion is

and the Mayor requested the opinion of the Uity, Solicitor, and also that of Hon. Liand E. Hinsters. The topinion is given in extense below. These gentlemen, it will be seen, held that the bounty money must be paid proportionably to the three wards, (the N. E. W. not being included, having availed liself of the privileges of the 10th section of the Ordinanca) and of course the Mayor in issuing his warrants for the payment of the|bounties will be governed by this opinion. The City Bounty Fund Committee have also acquiesced in the opinion as the law of the case:

It being stated that all the recruits thus far obtained on the faith of an Ordinance, passed the 28th day of March, 1884, "providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers credited to the quote of the City of Lancaster, on the calls of the President of the United States," have been assigned to a single ward in the city, whereby its quota has been filled, and no credits have been given to the other wards; and that one or more members of the "Committee on Bounty Fund" intend to draw their certificates provided for by the 4th Section of the said Ordinance, for the payment of these recruits—

Our opinion has been asked, whether the Mayor under such circumstances should issue his warrant according to the provisions of the 5th Section of the Ordinance above referred to!

The first difficulty in determining this question which presents itself its, the fact that the list Section of said Ordinance reads as follows: "That for the purpose of vaying bounties to volunteers in the United States army who may be credited to the quota of the City of Lancaster, on the calls of the President for troops," ac.

would be compelled to purchase that exemption without any benefit to themselves.

It is therefore our opinion that the Mayor of the city should see that the distribution has been properly made, as above indicated, before he issues his warrant, and regard no certificates which do not bear the official impress of the Committee.

The question with regard to marking upon the face of the bonds to be issued the fact that the North East Ward is not liable for taxation for the payment of said bonds, for the reason that said ward has taken independent action—we answer as follows:

for the reason that said ward has taken independent action—we answer as follows:

The Act of Assembly passed entitled "An Act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers," authorizes separate ward action in obtaining recruits and paying bounties—and the ordinance of this city, based upon said act, also recognizes the right. The foll has ection of said ordinance provides: "That in case any Ward in the City shall provide means and men, &c," the same shall be exempt from all taxation authorized by said Ordinance—therefore by law and ordinance, the persons and property of the residents of the North East Ward are exempt from taxation or any liability whatever for the bonds to be issued by the City. This fact should appear on the face of the bonds in order that the bond bolder may have notice of the extent of his security, and that there may have notice of bonds in order that the bond bolder may have notice or the extent of his security, and that there may be no foun-dation for a claim against said Ward for want of notice on the face of the bligation.

The recital of the exemption can do no harm, while its suppression might deceive one party and endanger another. ISAAO E HIESTER, SAM'L H. REYNOLDS.

LECTURE BY HON, JAMES BROOKS .- Hon. LECTURE BY HON. JAMES BROOKS.—Hon. JAMES BROOKS, one of the members of the present Congress from the City of New York, will deliver the second lecture of the course before the Yonng Men's Democratic Association of this city. Mr. B. is also the able and accomplished editor-in-chief of the New York Express, and has a high reputation as a writer and speaker. By his sterling honesty and watchful care of the interests of the people, be has earned the name of the "watch dog of the Treasury." The lecture will be delivered at Yulton Hail on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. The subject will be announced on the posters and in the advertisement in a few days. Of course the Hail will be crowded.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Col. FREDERICK S. Py PERSONAL.—Lieut. Col. FREDERICK S. PYYER, of the 77th P. V., who was captured by the Confederates at the battle of Chickamauga, and ever since confined
in Libby Prison, arrived in this city on Tuesday morning
last. We were agreeably surprised to see him looking so
well, after the severe spell of sickness through which he
passed during the early part of the winter. Right down
glad were we also to take our old and esteemed friend by
the hand, and find him the same companionable fellow as
of yore. Madame Rumor has it (and we believe the old
dame is right for the nonce) that the Colonel is to become
a happy Benedict, being about to lead to the marriage
altar one of Lancaster's fair and estimable daughters.—
Such being the case, we tender in advance our hearty
congratulations to the Colonel, and wish him a long,
pleasant and prosperous voyage over the matrimonial sea.
Capt THOMAS B. BARTON. former the matrimonial sea. congratulations to the Colonel, and wish him a long, pleasant and prosperous voyage over the matrimonial sea. Capt Thomas B. Barron, formerly in command of Co. B, let Pennsylvania Beservee, died of consumption on yes terday afternoon week, at the Swan Hotel in this city.—Capt. B. organised his company in this city during the spring of 1861, and led it through the different campaigns of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, where he was taken sick with the typhoid fever, and eventually forced to reliquish his command He never recovered fully from that attack and fell into consumption, which terminated fatally. His remains were followed to their last resting place on Thursday by a datachment of the 19th, under command of Adjutant B die, the Masonic fraternity, and a large number of sequalitations.

last resting place on Thursday by a detachment of the 79th, under command of Adjutant Budle, the Masonic fraternity, and a large number of acquaintances.

We have had a number of calls lately from our genial, whole-souled typo_raphical friend, Private Hexar M. General of the results of the 19th P. V.—There are few men better known to the Printers of the State than Harry General, who is recognized as a first-class compositor in every respect. We have whiled away several hours with our old friend in recalling reminiscences of "days lang syne," and it would have done one good to see and hear "Pap" laugh over them. Harry ought to be a Captain, and were merit appreciated and encouraged as it should be be would be wearing "shoulder straps," instead of some others we wot of. We hope be may get safely through all the dangers yet in store for him, and return home to enjoy the bislance of his life in peace and quietness When at last his form is locked in the embrace of death, may his spirit find a resting place where all good Printers go after they have "shuffled off this mortal coll."

Rev. F. W. CONAD preached his farewell discourse in Trinity Lutheran Church, Duke street, on Sunday evening last. He is about assuming charge of a Lutheran Church at Chamber-burg, in this State Lieut. A. K. DUNKEL of the 114th P. V., who has been for a long time a prisoner in Libby Prison, arrived in this city last week, and is in good health and spirits.

ral of the State.

J. B. Tseupr, Esq., a merchant of Litiz, of over thirty.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LANCASTER.—The iret National Bank of Lancaster is organized and ready to commence business as soon as the circulating notes are forwarded from Washington, where they are being printed by the Treasury Department. John Gyger, Erq., has been elected President, Messrs. Thomas Scott Wood, John Moore, A. Herr Emith, Abraham S. Bard. D. G. Swarts, Peter S. Reist, Henry Baumgardner and Michal H. Moore, Directors; Horace Rathvon, Cashier, and Joseph Clarkson, Feller. The new bank will occupy the building used as the banking house of Gyger & Co. The paid up capital is \$140,000 with the privilege of increasing it to \$300,000.

LAMPLIGHTERS. - The Mayor has made the following appointments for lamplighters: 8. E. Ward-Jacob Hergenroth, Wm. McLanghlin; 8. W. Ward-Benj min Myers, Henry Wilhelm; N. E. Ward-John Clar Geo. Gundaker, Geo. Lentz; N. W. Ward-H. Shufflebo tom, John Pox, James Rogers.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening a sad accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad a short distance east of the depot, by which a young man named Phaon Korn, a student of Franklin and Mareball College, was crippled for life. He was walking on the railroad carrying an umbrella and engaged in reading. The Fast Line east was advancing on the same track the young man was walking on and when the whistle was sounded he stepped on to the other track not noticing the Lancaster and Columbia trails which was rouning west, and which struck and knocked him down, crushing his right leg badly. After lying for a short time unable to move he was discovered by the Engineer of the train and Mr. George L Boyle, Despatcher, and taken to the depot. Dr. J. L. Atlee, Sr., was called in and found it necessary to amputate the leg below the Knee, which operation was successfuly performed and the unfortunate young man is now doing well. A SAD ACCIDENT. -On Wednesday evening

CLAY TOWNSHIP FULL.-We have been requested to state that Clay township has filled her quo under all the calls of the President. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following

Hastice of the section of the sectio Elizabeth twp.—Franklio E. Bente.
Elizabethtown—Samuel Eby.
Eden—Robert Evans.
East Lampeter.—John Rohrer.
Lescock.—William Kennedy.
Little Britain.—Joseph C. Jamison.
Lancasater twp.—Harris Boardman.
Mt. Joy twp.—Daniel E. Gingrich.
Marletta.—C. C. P. Grosh
Providence.—John Strohm.

Peques—Andrew Mehaffey.
Upper Lescock—William Weidman.
West Hempfield—John M. Greider.
West Lampeter—Alphaus Carpenter.
West Donegal—Jos. B Breneman.
Strasburg twp —J. Witmer Fritz.
We have been requested to state that all persons elect
as Justices of the Peace, must notify the Prothonotary
the county within thirty days after their election of the
intention to lift their commissions, otherwise their ele
tion is void. Attention to this matter now will save a
myance and trouble hersafter.

FIRE - A very destructive fire broke out A very destructive nre Droke out about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning in a stable belonging to Mrs. Harkins' hotel, near the upper railroad station, and before it could be arrested, the stable, hotel, mot to the furniture and provisions and a small house adjoining the hotel were burned to the ground. The late hour at which the fire was discovered prevented much assistance, and by the time the citizens had gathered, the destruction was almost complete. Various suppositions as to its origin are in circulation, but nothing definite has been ascortained. It is certainly a very severe loss to an estimable widow lady.—Marichian

LITERARY.-Godey's Lady's Book for April tion if prices continue at their present rates.

How are people to live? The common n cessaries of life of all kinds will soon be luxuries beyond the reach of persons of limited means.

While government officials, horse and mule contractors, and "loyal" thieves generally, can afford to live luxuriously and "fare sumptuously every day," the poorer classes

LITERARY.—Godey's Lady's Block for April is emphatically a Spring number, abounding in the beautiful and excellent. No magazine in the country has ever gone on increasing in public favor equal to Godey has applied the choicest literature from the beautiful and the country. Besides, it has a head Godey has applied thimself assidions to the publication for the third or entury; and with such vast experience, a nice discrimination in averything pertaining to the interests of the fairer portion creation, and an industry without unimited, be its perhaps the only man in the country just the for the task.

The Lavy's Extended Processor. ted for the task. Tak Lady's Friend for April.—The April number of thi

number is the popular song by Ednor Rossiter, "I loved that Dear Old Flag the Best," and is of itself worth the Published by Descen & Peterson, No. 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia. \$2.00 a year.

Owen Lovejox, a member of Congress from Illinois, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the

THE INCOME TAX.

The North American begins an article-a ader, too-on "Internal Revenue," with the remark that "much disappointment has been expressed at the failure of the Internal Revenue system to yield such a sum in the first year of its administration, as was infirst year of its administration, as was intended when it was framed and as the public generally expected." It then proceeds to state what exactly this failure is, and, as we have said, the revelation is very startling. The Internal Revenue is derived from twelve sources, which are enumerated, and which, in the aggregate, yield, not one hundred millions as was promised, but forty millions—about twenty days' current expenditure, or about one third of the interest on the public debt. This would, in the event of a foreign war or commercial non-intercourse, as the law now stands he the whole of the public income. If tands, be the whole of the public income. If this be appailing, what will be thought if we refer to some of the details of this hopeless

one fifth of a day's expenditure—a little more than one day's interest on the public deht! But this is not all. The whole of this income tax is paid by nine States, or indeed, excluding Kentucky and Missouri, which are too much distracted to be very productive, by seven States on an average of \$65,000 each. Nine States do not pay one cent. They are, and we italicise the Abolitionized States, New Hampshire. Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and California. Three States, Vermont, Connecticut and Iowa, pay fifty dollars each, and Maryland and Illinois two hundred dollars each. In other words, fourteen Northern States pay an income tax of exactly forty dollars each! Well may the reader be startled by this, which, as we have said, we copy literally from an Administration newspaper. Assuming the figures to be correct, one may well ask how is it possible, on any theory of honesty, that such a State as Rhode Island—at this moment represented in the Senate by a millionaire, whose presents to his bride were recently beyond all price—how somes it that Rhode Island does not pay one farthing on account of the income tax? And New Jersey, with its railroad capitalists, and California, with its gold, and Illinois, with its great city of lakes and its gigantic rental—is there no tax and no income from any of these? "Not one dollar," says the North American, and we fear our cotemporary is well posted in Nine States do not pay one cent. They are, and we italicise the Abolitionized States, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaand we fear our cotemporary is well posted in the statistics of this dreary system of fruitless finance. The remedy for all this says the North American, is whisky. Malt liquors, (and we presume champaign wines) are to be whiskey now pays but four millions! "The yery great facilities," says the North Amerigreat tacilities," says the North Ameri"existing in the West for making cheap
re sinsure the permanence of this source
venue." Now we have no objection to
its, but what is the whisky producing
likely to say? Will the growers of
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of this new forty millions, and be conthe Mest agree to pay their
thomas' reconnoissance.

Kilpatrick's reconnoissance.

Kilpatrick's reconnoissance.

Kilpatrick's reconnoissance. liquors insure the permanence of this source of revenue." Now we have no objection to all this, but what is the whisky producing West likely to say? Will the growers of cheap liquor in the West agree to pay their share of this new forty millions, and be con-tent that temperate Rhode Island and Gov. Sprague shall pay nothing? These are prac-

ical questions not easy to answer. guising it—that the Income tax is, and is likely to be, shamefully evaded. In our midst we can, without difficulty, put our finger on the men—recking in wealth and luxury—who

fund raised by the friends of Mr. Vallandig ham in Ohio, as follows:
"The friends of Mr. Vallandigham should ne more solicitous to, raise a handsome fund for his benefit, when by persecution unparal-leled he has been driven from his country, and deprived of the profession from which he which you were unable to utilize or even retain in de his livelihood, while his life-long honored integrity has prevented him from accumulating any considerable means for his support. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Vallandgham, although he had the opportunity, in

ed a large fortune, if he had as liberal a poor pecuniary circumstances at the time of is arrest, and this despite the fact that be was noted for his frugality and economy. He owned no property except his house and a lot in Dayton, which were mortgaged for nearly as large a sum as they were worth, and, when arrested by Burnside, and brought to Cincinnati, he was entirely destitute of any pecuniary means of defence. As an illustration, however, of the character of the man, leaded state the fact that his mother, at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, resides in a house and lot purchased for her by him, when his Dayton, was nearly all mortgaged. Mr. Vallandigham's integrity, like Cæsar wife, is above suspicion; for not the vilest of his abolition assailants ever charged him with corruption or venslity in Congress His vote was always recorded against every scheme o private interest that was pressed by a corrupt lobby. When the war broke out, had he supported it, Republicans were auxious and desirous of making him Governor or United States Senator; but he preferred honesty, poverty and principle to ill-gotten wealth and power by its sacrifice. The receipts by the Central Committee of the Vallandigham Fund from Democratic ladies for the week ending March 7, were \$909,29. It is now definitely known by the committee that the fund will considerably exceed \$50,000. The movement is so distasteful to Republicans that they have actually introduced a resolution in the Ohio House of Representatives making it penal to

sent to Mrs. Vallandigham, and, if she is included, to his venerable mother.'

person in exile by order of the President. Should the bill be passed the money will be

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, in his recent speech in Congress, presented in an apt and striking contrast the enormity of our expenditures, and suggested, by the presentation, the wretched mismanagement which has caused them. He compared our present expenditures to those of Great Britain from 1810 to 1816, the years in which her struggle with Napoleon was most active and determined, and when she was compelled to subsidize other nations. besides maintaining her own armies The aggregate expenditures for the seven years from 1810 to 1816, inclusive, was \$906,730,-000. Said Mr. BROOKS:

"But, sir, for the single fiscal year of 1863-64 we, who are coping with no Napoleon, with no combination of powers to overthrow us-but when a few rebellious States, started without resources and full of the elements of weakness, are lightly operated upon-we have appropriated more money in a single year, to bdue this rebellion, than was appropriated for the whole British empire in the six years rom 1810 to 1816, to subdue the august Na coleon, at one time combining all the contithrow."

The rebellion is now one of huge magnitude, but when it began it was literally one of a few rebellious States, "started without resources, and full of the elements of weakness." The policies of the administration have given it strength and resources, and its imbecility has wasted our own.

NEW YORK SPECULATORS.-A letter from New York states that a speculative movement is on foot in that market to buy all the old teas there, and that already \$2,000,000 worth has been "gobbled" up. The writer adds: "A similar combination has been effected to buy up all the coffee, and that, too, will probably be successful. The speculators will thus have it in their power to impose such prices as they choose upon the consumers of these

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. McALERRIN to-day's Intelligencer. 25th ult. He was a violent and original The Farm offered for sale is one of the finest in the State of Marvland.

THE TRUTH TOLD.

LINCOLN'S HONESTY AND CAPACITY.

A Terrible Philliple Against Lincoln by

we see an excess of liberty and a lack of political education.

Now, we are annoyed and irritated at hearing the words Abraham Lincoln and honesty always outpled together; but being mere generous than the excellent Athenian citizen aforesaid, we propose, refer to some of the details of this hopeless sort of finance? There is, as every one hereabout to his sorrow knows, a tax of three percent. on all incomes, and such is the alleged prosperity of the North, that incomes now are very large. We have heard of one mercantile income of a fanoy goods dealer in New York of \$250,000, and of a Philadelphia tea house of \$50,000. It seems—so says the North American—that the whole income tax of the loyal United States, amounts to but \$450,000—one-fifth of a day's expenditure—a little

whose support you coveted—in order to advance the welfare of the nation.

We have allowed you to further your political We have answer you to transform into heroes men whose inefficiency has swallowed up thousands of lives and millions of treasure, so that you might or rives and millions of treasure, so that you migh be able to dassic the eyes of the people with vio tories far more than real. We have permitted you to anorifice tried patriots, whose popularity alarmed you and whose energy disappointed your calcula-tions.

ensive, being threatened at all points.

Whenever you have directed the action of our troops they have been uniformly unsuccessful; you have perpetually offered us the wretehed spectacle of splendid resources and excellent chances of success sacrificed to incapacity. The only success which you came near attaining, but the credit of which we intend to take from you, is due to the in oredible imaginativeness that you have displayed in describing facts. Changes of base, masterly retreats

Gilmore's Charleston reconnoissance.
The result is everywhere the same, ridiculous and disastrous. The sole concession we can make to your honesty is, that you have improved upon the change of base in 1862; you destroy fewer soldiers and burn less of the nation's property.

How is it, that after three years of incomparable

we can, without difficulty, put our finger on the men—reeking in wealth and luxury—who figure "loyally" on the ostentations lists of contributors to bounty funds and fairs, and yet who conceal and disparage their incomes, and cheat the Government of its dues. We thank the North American for this candid statement of the truth. It is a dismal revelation for those who own Five-twenties, or Seven-thirties.—Phila. Age.

THE VALLANDIGHAM FUND.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago Times gives some particulars respecting the fund raised by the friends of Mr. Vallandig

ticipated, you might change your purpose without seeming to violate your promise. Candid people will see in this a good deal more evidence of cunning than of honesty.

The whole truth is this: you are leading the na-

You sacrificed the entire West for the capture of Vicksburg, and then you proclaim to the four winds that the Mississippi is free, while not a single steamboat can navigate it without being attacked or perhaps burned, and without every passenger having the fear of death or captivity before his eyes.

To serve the ends of your cause, you have made a hero out of a man upon whom you have lavished everything, who had every obstacle removed from his path, and who was promptly furnished with rehis path, and who was promptly furnished with re-inforcements and supplies, while Rosecrans could get none; and who has scarcely been able to hold, with the immense resources at his command, the with the immense resources at his command, the ground which his predecessor gained in spite of you by his own talents.
You have offered us the distressing spectacle of

You have offered us the distressing spectacle of the sacrifice of merit to caprice and personal political interests, and this in a republic, in the name and under the plea of popular sovereignty.

And to cap the climax, you are obliged to hear definitions like this: An unconditional loyal man is one who, although not satisfied with the measures taken by the government, approves them all and gives them his constant support.

It seems almost incredible. Are we in Constanticable in St. Petershare in Sune or in Paris 2.4 Area

It seems almost incredible. Are we in Constantinople, in St. Petersburg, in Rome, or in Paris? Are we the descendants of those proud Saxons who refused to succumb to any yoke, or the illegitimate offspring of cardinals seeking to secure fortune and greatness by a perpetual worship? Are we really the descendants of those disciples of Luther and Calvin, who, rather than subject their reason to an authority which they despised, preferred to, expatriate themselves to those shores, where, through the agency of liberty, they founded our national greatness which you are now striving to drown in a sea of cowardice and adulation, corruption and incompetency? Were our ancestors to visit the earth, they would certainly be surprised to see that, eighty years after the revolution which gave life and liberty to the nation, the Lincoln party could find no other definition of loyalty then a blind submission to the decrees of the government.

But we have exercised this blind and mute submission during three years; dented the submission than silence?

silence?

Some true radical patriots said not long since,
"We have lost confidence in Fremont. What has
he done or said for a year past?"

What could he do? what could he say? He has efit (f a done for you what Butler and Sigel have done enough to keep silence, and that is more than he should have done. In the face of so much incapashould have done. In the face of so much incapability and corruption, patriotism alone has kept us silent. Each time that a fresh defeat or fresh concession to foreign powers brought an indignant exclamation to our lips, we restrained its utterance.—And yet have much grief, and love, and admiration accompanied each hetecomb of these unknown heroes, martyrs to their country, who have fallen, through the incompetency and the cold and insatiable ambition of the men whose mission it was to lead our sons to victory, but who being blinded by political considerations for their personal advancement, led them only to a profities death.

And you have not displayed more talent or energy abroad. Napoleon has trampled upon the rights of a friendly republic; he has insolently notified us of a blockade of the Mexican coast, and thrown the Mexican coast, and thrown the

Menros doctrine in our face.

We ask, then, who is master now in America, he who lays down the law, or he who submits to the same? Is it Napoleon the III, or the successor of dod alone, by bestowing upon the country inex-haustible natural wealth, and that ardent patriot-ism which makes every soldier a hero, has saved the country from the ruin into which your selfshness would plunge it. This is the secret of the difference

would plunge it. This is the secret of the difference between your currency and that of the South. We have been imposed upon long enough. The ruin which you have been unable to accomplish in four years, would certainly be fully consummated were you to remain in power four years longer.— Your Military Governors and their Provost Marahals-override the laws, and the echo of the armed heel rings forth as clearly now in America as in France or Austria. You have encroached upon our liberty without securing victory, and we must have both. You have dishonored us abread by shamalass miswithout securing victory, and we must have both,
You have dishonored us abroad by shameless misrepresentations as to our true condition. Places that
we occupied in 1862 are now again in the hands of
the rebels, and Ged knows whether your preparations for the approaching campaign are adequate.
Corruption has entered into every department of
your administration, rendering it a very Augean
stable, which needs a Hercules as your successor.—
It is time for the light to shine forth and for the
truth to fully appear, so that all sincere patriots,
all men who look for nothing further than the advancement of their country and of liberty, may rally
in one compact body around the great principle of
liberalism, and form a liberal party worthy of the
name. Such a man can only save the country.

name. Such a man can only save the country. name. Such a man can only save the country.

Away with all the imposters who have invaded the temple of liberty, and turned it into a vote-market. Let there be an end of this ridiculous farce of unconditional loyalty, which is only fit to secure the votes of those fools, who, instead of delving to the root of the matter, blindly believe all the interested falsehoods published by journals that are paid to appland and submit, whether right or wrong.

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o applaud and submit, whether right or wrong.

Mr. Lincoln's honesty is of strange description.—
It consists in nearly raining the country and in disregarding its interests in order to make sure of power for four years longer. To our eyes, the man who has deprived his country of the services of some of its best citizens, who has been unable to make any better use of the incredible resources confided to him, and who, after agitating so many public questions without solving one of them, disregards his own utter incapacity, is, of all the citizens of the United States, the least honest and the most dangerous.

gerons.

But even if President Lincols, were the honest man that his paid organs represent him to be, how dangerous would his re-election prove to the liber-

ties of the people, under existing circumstances, surrounded as he is, with the military influences that he has at his back! Let us remember the teachings of history, and the instances of feigned or real imbeellity, all of which have resulted in despotism. Sixtus V, the half stupid monk in his call, and Napoleon III, the sottish debauch, belong to the same school. The men who have had to endure them, elected them as unimportant individuals. the same school. The men who have had to endure them, elected them as unimportant individuals, whose election would give time for reflection and consideration; it will soon be sixteen years that France has reflected and pondered over her lost liberty. Fearing the unknown and shrinking from the perturbations incidental to change, they have had despotism and ruin, which are leading them inevitably to the most terrible of all the revolutions that history has hitherto recorded.

THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH. The New York World's Chattanooga core ounondent save .

We met to day a gentleman from Cleveland who left Atlanta a short time since. He has lived for some time past in Central Georgia, and is well posted regarding the condition and eelings of the people of that section.

He says that after Bragg's defeat at Mission

Ridge the people were very despondent of the ultimate success of the rebellion. Many began to murmur, and confidence was only restored by the news of our disaster in Florida, and the late unsuccessful attempt on Dalton by way of Tunnel Hill. He thinks our Generals will be surprised at the number and strength of the armies of the Rebels will have in the field for the ensuing campaign. They have almost every able-bodied man in the army, or in some position to contribute to its support directly or indirectly. They express the determination to make their hardest fight this summer and boast that it shall be decisive. where he had been, were never more bitter and that all are becoming imbued with a feeling of desperation nearly allied to insaniny. Such eelings he states are fostered and encouraged

Our informant says the people of the South by their politicians and leaders, who constanty appeal to the passions of their followers. women also seem to vie with the other sex and even to surpass them in their rabid secessionism. They express themselves willing to make any sacrifice in order to establish their Government, and be forever alienated from the bated Yankees. This sentiment, which all have known to exist, is daily growing in intensity, and we of the North must acknowledge the fact and prepare th meet its conse-

THE RIOT IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., March 29. The difficulty in Coles county is the topic of conversation here to day. It is impossible to arrive at the facts from what we hvae heard, although severel telegrams have been received by the military authorities here It is stated that John R. Eden, member of Congress from that district, made a speech in Charleston yesterday. He was replied to by Dr. York, Surgeon of the 54th Regiment, and a violent Abolitionist. A row was gotten up and Dr York was shot and killed. of Col. Mitchell, of the 54th, Mr. Eden was arrested and confined under guard in the court house. The 54th Regiment, most of whom were at Mattoon, was sent for during the row. It is said that six Republicans and two Democrats were killed and twenty wounded on both sides, among whom was Col. Mitchell. It is also stated that a row occurred at Ramsey, on the Central Railroad, and the military were sent for, but nothing

occurred. The Latest-The Riot at an End.

MATTOON, Ill., March 31. Everything seems to have resumed its usual quiet, and the rioters are believed to have dispersed The 47th Indiana regiment has left, and the 41st Illinois Voluntee ment will remain until the return of Colonel Oakes from Charlest in.

Mr. Lincoln, on his way to Washington, in February, 1861, made a speech at

Cleveland, in which he said : "Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. It has no foundation in fact.— It was not argued up, as the saying is, and cannot, therefore, be argued down. alone, and it will go down of itself."

This was the doctrine of Mr. Vallandigham He said let the South alone, and the rebellion would fall to pieces of itself. He did not, however, consider the excitement as artificial nor did he believe that it had not been "ar-Mr. Seward helped to "argue it up" when he taught that as citizens we were amenable to a "higher law" than the Constitution. and that between the two there was "an irre-

pressible conflict." FORGERIES. - A few days ago a check on the Lebanon Bank for \$120,00, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Jacob Roedel, of this Borough, was presented to McCulloch's banking house at Harrisburg, for payment. Mr. M. received the check for collection and forwarded it to the Lebanon Bank, where it was at once pronounced spurious. A few days after, a the same character for fifty-four dollars was presented at a Reading bank and was cashed. On Friday last, a similar check for eightyfive dollars was presented to a Lancaster bank, the officers of which had been put on their guard. The person presenting it was detained until inquiry could be made, when he was put in the hands of a police officer and conducted to prison. The person so arrested proves to be John S. Grumbine, The person so resident at present of this Borough; and who has for some years past been engaged in teaching school in different parts of this He is yet a young man .- Lebanor county.

ANOTHER STARTLING REPORT. A "reliable" gentleman, who saw the man that told it to him, has given to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Union the following trustworthy anecdote about General McClellan. It has not yet appeared in the N. Y. Tribune, but will, in due course-the large number of stories of the same kind which that honest paper has on hand having

nnavoidably prevented its publication : "It has been ascertained here that General McClellan, after he was superseded by General Burnside, went down to Richmon in a balloon and had a long interview with Jeff Davis; that the result of this interview was that McClellan, in disguise as the rebel commander, fought and repulsed Burnside at Fredericksburg and Hooker at Chancellorsille. Horace Greeley's partiality for McClellan has induced him to be silent till now.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON, April 1. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that the rebels for the past two days have been busily engaged in digging rifle pits along the south side of the Rapidan, in the

vicinity of Baccoon Ford. It is also reported by deserters that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredricksburg and Hanover Junction. Six deserters came in yesterday, bringing heir wives and twelve children. They trav-alled by way of Madison Court House, where their families had been living encountering

great hardships on the route. Seventy-two prisoners, sentenced by court-martial to labor on the public works, for erms varying from one to ten years, were sent to Alexandria vesterday, on the way to the fields of their future labors.

AWPUL CATASTROPHE .- The English journals relate one of the most awful catastrophes of modern time. A few miles above Sheffield, small river, a branch of the Don, had been lammed like the Croton, to form a reservoir for the supply of the town. The lake, formed y what was proved an insufficient embankent, was nearly a hundred acres in extent, and at midnight on the 13th the whole body of water swept down the valley, carrying way scores of dwellings and drowning some three hundred persons, who were asleep in their beds. The destruction of property all the way to Doneseter is roughly estimated at

nalf a million pounds sterling.

"Union Leagues," composed of negroes, are being organized in Philadelphia. Petitions to the Legislature of this State are immediately to be got up "asking that body to take such action, previous to adjournment, as will give the colored people of Pennsylvania the right to vote, and all the privileges of other citisens." The infatuation of the Abolitionists on the nigger question will be noted in ages to come as one of the evidences of insanity of a large portion of the people of the present