## The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., APRIL 12, 1864.

420-8. M. PETTERGILL & Oo.'S ADVENTIONS AGENOT, 37 Park Born, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston. E. M. PETTERSIL & Oo. are Agents for The Loscoster Maillocence, and the most influential and largest circula-ing Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas-They are suthorized to contract for us at our lowcet rates are suthorized to construct for us at our lowcet rates are suthorized to receive advertisements for The Intelli-gencer, at our lowest rates. Age Jones WESTER's ADVENTION ACTION is located at No. 60 North 6th street, Philadalphia. He is anthorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancater biologencer.

nucligencer. B. R. NILES, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston 1 our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &c



Let it nost over our lather land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

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

The conclusion of Mr. DAWson's great speech will be found on our first page. We again advise all our readers to give the whole speech a careful perusal, as it will well repay them for the labor.

Three Years of War.

This day three years ago the bloody drama of civil strife was inaugurated by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. During these terrible years of war and devastation, what myriads of homesteads have been made desolate, and what bitter anguish has lacerated the hearts of fond wives and mothers and sisters at home.-And still the end is not yet. there is no silver lining visible in the dark cloud, and to all human appearances the sanguinary struggle is to be continued for years to come. Rivers of blood will continue to flow, and destruction and desolation follow in the train. The public appetite is not yet glutted, and the cry is still for human gore. It would seem as if Heaven had a controversy with this Nation, and that a loose rein has been given to all the baser passions of the human heart. This cruel and sanguinary war is unparalleled in the history of the worldcertainly there has been nothing to equal it in magnitude and atrocity since the introduction of Christianity into the world. But we forbear any further remarks. The subject is too gloomy and repulsive to contem-

NOT SOLDIERS ENOUGH : Senator WILSON, Chairman of the Military Committee, recently declared that "the country is going to ruin for the want of soldiers."

At the same time we are told that our armies number 700,000-one correspondent says 1,200,000; while it is generally declared that the Confederate armies number but 300,000. This is a most humiliating admission of the imbecility, mismanagement and wickedness of our rulers. Having by their own admission, more than double the soldiers that the country is going to ruin for the want of solenemy can muster, they declare that "the diers!" This can be true only upon the They also wanted any officer punished who ground of utter incompetency to properly used coercion or threats to induce a soldier to employ our men, or their employment for vote any particular ticket. They wanted a employ our men, or their employment for other purposes than those for which they should be used. Both of these hypotheses turn of such men as were found guilty ; but are true. The shameful defeats and discomfitures which have recently befallen our arms attest the truth of the former : and the shameful and fruitless " raids," the political Florida expedition, the bringing of tens of thousands of soldiers from the field to control elections, and the keeping of other tens of thousands scattered all over the Northern States in idleatation ness, all attest the truth of the latter. With more than twice the force of-the enemy, we are everywhere outnumbered in the field and everywhere defeated. And under the present imbegile, corrupt and wicked management of affairs, there is no reason to expect any differ-

ent result with any addition to our present INCOME TAX.

forces.

The collection of the national income tax naturally enough embarasses our people, as they have the whole routine of the business yet to learn. Complicated as it may seem at first sight, however, it is simple enough when once understood.

By the law every man is required to make true return to the assessor of his income .--Bear in mind that it is the duty of the people to call with the assessor and make their return; and it must be done on or before the 1st of May. Persons neglecting to do so will be called upon by the assessor, and 50 per cent. added to the tax. A penalty of \$500 is imposed for a false or fraudulent return. By applying to the assessor he will furnish persons with blank papers, by which any one can readily make out his return without difficulty.

The income tax applies to those only whose net yearly income exceeds \$600.

In ascertaining the income the gross re ceipts are taken, and the gross expenditures. In the expenditures which are to be deducted are embraced the entire cost in carrying on business, including rent, clerk hire, insurance, freight, fuel, &c.; the rept of the property occupied as a residence, and all other taxes assessed and paid for the year 1862: amount actually paid for repairs ; interest on bonds or stock on which three per cent has already been deducted, &c. Farmers will deduct their hired labor, with the cost of subsisting the same; the necessary repairs on the farm, and the insurance and the interest on incumbrances on the farm.

After deducting all these expenses from the gross revenues a tax of three per cent. is imposed upon the excess over \$600 of each man's income. Persons whose net income does not exceed that sum pay no tax. unless they have eilver ware or carriages, upon which a specific tax is imposed.

IS IT TRUE ! It is reported that some deficiency in the O, when shall peace again general appropriations was discovered early smile upon a restored Union and a in January. The Heads of Departments and following summary of McCLELLAN'S merits, happy people-when shall our Bureaus concocted a bill for \$4,180,531 to from the Washington National Intelligencer : happy people—when shall our Bureaus concourted a our to the House it was "First in the order of time among the dis-shares and our spears into pruning increased to \$7,469,109.65. These figures increased to the popular consideration in con-the time you name. I approve of your ar-

THE SOLDIERS VOTE. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Sun day Mercury in alluding to the bill, which lately passed the Senate, providing for the manner in which the soldiers are to vote and hold elections while in actual service, says: "The bill providing for the manner in which the soldiers are to vote and hold elec tions while in actual military service, passed the Senate yesterday. The Democrate endeavored to engraft some safeguards upon it to preserve the purity of the ballot box, but Abolitionists voted them down. For instance, the Democrate wanted an amendsection to punish frauds, corruption or perjury committed in such election to be on th all of these propositions were rejected by the Abolitionists, by which they acknowledge that they have left the door open to frand. The election in the army, where there are no resolute Democrats to stand up for their rights, will be a farce. The intention is to il just as large a vote in the army as the Abolitioniste may want, regardless of its legality, and to carry the border States by ng armed men at the ballot boxes to prevent Democrats from voting. This is vident, and the sooner the Democrats prepare

to encounter such a struggle the better it will be for them. I have already heard it intimated by a prominent Republican, that the "Copperheads" in the army, whether volun-teers or drafted men, would not be permitted vote. To deprive them of the elective franchise would be to reduce them to a vas salage mere abject than that of the Russian serfs in the darkest days of the empire.

They will stop at nothing to perpetuate power, and, if they can do so with safety to themselves, it is not at all improbable that the freedom of the elective franchise in the Northern and Western States will be interfered with. The only thing that will prevent them from resorting to such an extremity will be a fear of inaugurating a revolution in which themselves might be the principal sufferers.

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

"We are unquestionably approaching the orisis of our national history. From the Presidential election, which is to occur this all, we shall, if conservatives succeed, begin to restore the glory and the peace of the American Union; while, if radical measures continue to remain in power, our downward ourse will be rapid to anarchy and ruin .-We doubt whether free institutions can possibly survive four years more of trial such as they have endured under radical manage-The great truth brought out by Gov. ment. ernor Seymour, that there is a bottom to the national purse and a limit to the national credit, is of profound import. Shall the plan war and conquest, at the expense of other thousands of millions, continue till we reach that limit? till we pass it? Will prudence, caution. reason, never resume sway at Wash No one can doubt that this nation is able to bear as great a debt as any other nation in the world; but that does not imply that we can bear any amount of debt, to the extent of unlimited thousands of millions .-Let us not blind our eyes and close our ears to the deceitful promises that the war is al-most over. It stretches away before us into years of darkness, fearful years to a free country. The expenses of treasure and of

blood are yet to be enormous. We can carry our present debt without doubt. How much re can we carry ? This is the question forcibly presented in the present aspect of our national affairs. It does not present itself, as radical men pretend, as a question of abandoning a war for the Union. It is a question, of abandoning a war for conquest and abolition, and resuming a war for the Union. Shall we go back to original principles, or shall we plunge into chaos ?'

NON-PARTIZAN OPINION. We ask the attention of our readers to the

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

Gen. McClellan.

#### THE GERMAN PRESS WEST. The Neue Zeit defends itself against the

charge that the Fremont party is merely raising a personal issue between Fremont and Lincoln, and remarks :

"Fremont is to us nothing but the repre-sentative and embodiment of a principle, an idea, a platform, and Lincoln does not stand on the same platform !

"In regard to the Monroe doctrine, finally we are surely decidedly enough opposed t the Lincoln party, who have repudiated it.-Constitutional Rights, Free And, as for Speech, a Free Press, &c., we uphold in them principle, though it be a Democratic princi-le. And herein our opponents are willing nough to recognize a difference."

The Westliche Post says that a division exists in the Republican party, which it is useless to deny; and that the division or anni hilation of that party, which has so shamefully prostituted itself to the distates of one man, is a far less evil than the continuance of the present administration system. The Memphis Neue Zeit has also hoisted Gen. Fremont's . name, while the Kansas Zeitung says that all the Germans of the West cry for Fremont, and that he is daily gaining strength amongst both Americans and Germans in Kansas while Lincoln is constantly losing ground.

The Iowa Staats Zeitung, a Fremont paper, published in Dubuque. Iowa, has a curious article, in which it save :

and

In case Lincoln should be nominated-so t has been agreed by Chase, Butler, and remont-General Fremont is to run as an ndependent candidate, he being least shackled worst treated man of all. Hence he will be the People's candidate. Perhaps War Democrats will support him, if Matt. Carpenter, of Milwankee, is nominated for Vice President. Carpenter passes as the chief leader of the War Democrats. Wendell Phillips once spoke of Chase as President, Butler as Secretary of War, and Fremont as Commander in-Chief. Fremont, whose plan to arm 200,000 negroes and match them into the heart of the rebellion was stolen at Wash-ington, as was also his idea to organize a war

eet on the Mississippi, is held in grateful remembrance by the army; he has also Mis souri and some other States in his favor ; and the whole radical party supports him. number of the undivided Democrats, and crats, and all

the "outs," who outnumber Lincoln's officials twenty-four to one, will likewise be on his side. All this, together with the influence of Butler and Chase, will make him strong enough to risk a campaign as an independent 'People's candidate." In Washington Lincoln has few friends.

Most of the people laugh at him there. Only at a distance, where he is not known, is he popular. Fremont is so much the more popular in Washington, and wherever Lincoln is known. Hence, if Fremont has sufficient courage, he will call a People's Convention together, which the War Democrats can also ttend, and will measure his strength against Chase would then remain Secretary of the Treasury, or be made Secretary of State.

# GEORGE THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH LECTURER ON ABOLITION, RECOM-MENDS AN INSURRECTION OF THE NEGROES.

The following is an extract from the speech f Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 22, 1861-the House having under consideration the Report of the Select Committee of Thirty-Three :

Mr. Speaker, there is a chapter in the past which our retiring confederates may do well to remember. In 1834, an English Aboliionist, by the name of George Thompson, was eent from Exeter Hall, in England, to enighten the dead conscience of the American ple. About that period, John A. Murrill, of Madison county, Tennessee, had, by means of a secret band, bound with signs and oaths, arranged for a general uprising of negroes on the 25th of December, 1835. Among other

papers found, was the following epistle of love rom the English emissary, dated March 18, 1834. It was addressed to Murrill : Dear Sir: Your favor of the 4th has come

to hand, and its contents have been carefully

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

LECTURE POSTFONED .- The lecture of Hon. List Brooks, which was to have been delivered before the Young Man's Democratic Association of this city, on Thurnday evening next, has been postponed, on account of important business which detains Wr. R. in New York. The lecture will be delivered in a weak or two, and due notice of the time and subject will be given.

PERSONAL .- A number of our military

an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. Master JOHN LIGHT, of this city, son of Mr. Henry Lichty, decessed, passed the examination authorised by Hon. Thaddens Stevens, and has been recommended by the Committee for appointment as Cadet in the Naval Academy of the United States. Col. Jsses Rimmono, the well known Hotel proprietor of Myerstown, Lebanon county, has removed to Balnholds-ville, this county, on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, where he intends to take charge of the Tavern, Ticket Office and Warehouse at that Station.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Thursday afernoon last, a little child about four years of age, son o dr. Jacos MILEY, resididg in West James street, met with a sad and fatal accident. The child was playing in th a sad and fatal socident. The child was playing in the yard where its parents ware engaged, and unobserved by them got into the street and went to the bridge crowing the railroad It appears there is quite a large opening in through this opening lost its balance and was precipitated to the track, some twenty feet below, inflicting such sair-ous injuries as to cause its death in a few hours after the occurrence. As the bridge where this action thepared is in a populous part of the city, the proper persons should see to it at once and have it put in such a condition as will render it perfectly secure.

McCLELLAN'S REPORT .- We are indebted to WESTHATER, 44 North Queen street, (who has the book for sale,) for a copy of the Report of General George B. Mo-Cielian. It has been carefully corrected and revised, and nonid be in the hands of everybody. Published Florence, at 330 E street, Washington, D.C.

BOUNTY INCREASED. - The City Councils, at a special meeting on Saturday evening last, passed a up-plement to the Ordinance ou the Bounty Fund, increasing the bounty to \$300. The Ordinance will be found in to-day's Intelligencer.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL -- Mr. J. B. KE

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.-Mr. J. B. Kz-, vinski, of this city, has received a beautiful and suggestive little sourcentr from Company B. Virst Pannsylvania Re-serves. It is in the form of a finger ring, of Gutta Parcha, highly polished, and inaid with Gold devices, each one representing the badges of the respective corps in the Army of the Potomac, in the following order: 1st Corps, circle; 2d, clover leaf; 3d, diamond; ith, Maltese cross; öth, common cross; lith, craisecut; 12th, star; Signal corps, the square. The workmanship of this ring, done by by Mr. Justs Correr, a member of the company, would be heard to be highly prized by the worthy recipient. The ring was accompanied with the following letter, which fully explains itself: Care Finst Roixent I. Nawrer, P. R. V. C. } Briatos Btaitou, Va., April 1, 1864. Ms. JOHN B. KZYMSKI- DEAR SNI: On behalf of the mem-bers of Company B. Pirst Regiment Fennsylvania Reserve Vol Corps, we ask your acceptance of the accompanyia fringe. It was made by James Coffey, a member of the Company. You will find all the Corps badges of the down of the fields of Mechanicsville, Gaines Hill, Charles City Cross Rosde. Malvern Hill, Buil Run, Bouth Moun-tain, Antistam. Print Regiment find, battle, 2rd and 3d of July, 1863, at Geitysburg, and of Mice City Cross Rosde. Malvern Hill, Buil Run, Bouth Moun-tain, Antistam. Fredricksburg, the three days of the lat. 2rd and 3d of July, 1863, at Geitysburg, and of Mice Run, have no stain of dishonor for any of the bannear of the company of the Stationor for any of the bannear of three borne, and the wounded were scarred, and the dead fell in nu nuboly contact. The insignal upon the ring. 2'd and 3d of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, and of Mice Hub. have no stain of dishonor for any of the banners or badges there borne, and the wounded were scarred, and the dead fell in no unholy context. The insignia upon the ring, made by one who has nobly done his duty in these e-gagements, and presented by a company which claims but to have done its duty to them all, therefore, have no un-hallowed associations, and when you look upon them you can proudly think of a Reynolds, a Kaarney, Beno, Mann-field, JacKrenn, and our own brave comrades, McGracken. Bear, Bubb, Oox, Forcey, Feller, Zellars, Sanders, Lutz and Rutter, among the fallen; a Meade, Bodgwick, Han-cock, Burnside, Hooker. Warren, Bykes and others of the living, and know that from the least to the greatest, all have done their duty to their country, and desorre the graftinde of every good loyal citizen, patriot and Christian. The gift is a small one, but as it represent: a great whole, perhaps to remain unappreciated, so it is but a slight evi-dence of the setteem in which you are held by us, which we may never be able to evince fully. For your uniform kindness and un vanies deforts to add to our confort during the three eventful years of the old organization of the define the integent is balar of Commany "B." kindness and unwearied efforts to add to our confort during the three eventful years of the old organization of the Army of the Potomec, in the history of Company "B." First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, let Briade, 3d Division. Sth Army Corps, your name will be associated as the first cheerful ray of the sun, af er a season of gloom and storm, always more lasting in impression than the gloom dispelled. That we may soon see you personally, with friendph and peese inscribed upon our bancer, and that our friendship may continue nubroken, as we expect our non effective out to the become hanny and violous

our no suffering country to become happy and glor we remain in bonds comented by kind actions on part, your friends, G. M. BAUMAN, G. M. BAUMAN, E. O. METZGER, W. D. STAUFFER, Committee for Company

### AN \$80,000 SPECULATION.

THE BIOT IS ILLINOIS. The Chicago Times farnishes a detailed

statement of the origin of the riot at Charles-ton, Ill. It appears that for some time past there had been affrays at Charleston and in different parts of Coles county between citizens and the soldiers, to which liquor contributed quite as much, if not more, than politics. Some citizens from O'Hair's settlement had ent had been quite roughly handled by the soldi-ra, several of whom, it is reported, on one or two coasions assisted each other in beating Last Monday was the commence ment of the spring term of court in Cole ounty, a day in which many citizens were accustomed to visit the county seat. Hon. John R. Eden, the Democratic member of Congress from this district, was also advertised to

gress from this constituents. The two events would necessarily bring a crowd. The peo-ple of O'Hair's settlement conceived that some interference would be made with Mr. Eden when he attempted to speak, and ac cordingly about thirty of them prepared

hemselves for the defensive or offensive, as it cumstances should require. Some of then had pistols, and others had guns concealed in their wagous under the straw. Mr. Eden ar rived about 2 o'clock. He quickly saw that soldiers and oitizens had been drinking quite

their wagous under the straw. Mr. Eden ar-rived about 2 o'clook. He quickly saw that soldiers and oisizens had been drinking quite freely. (as they were using intemperate lan-guage and laboring under quite a degree of excitement) and that a speech would neces-sarily result; in a disturbance. He accordingly revoked his appointment. The excitement was not to be allayed, and the leading Damocrats of the county induced many of the people to those who came out to hear Mr. Eden left town before three o'clook, however hopes were entertained of preventing any disturbance. About four o'clock, however, a soldier, named Oliver Salee, in passing a citizen named oud whip any copperhead in the county, to., d.c., and finally asked Wells if he was a copperhead? Wells replied in the affimative. Sales put his finand on Well's shoulder, who stepped baok and said. "If you lay your hands on me I will shoot you!" Salee said the would "shoot baok." A minute after, it is said, Wells fired his pistol, whether at Salee or not, is not known. Revolvers were drawn at once and used with terrible effect, as were drawn also the shot guns with which the people from O'Hair's neighborhood were provided. Some of the soldiers were armed with each other, would disgust the free States of the passe of the could with terrible effect, as were drawn also the shot guns with which the people from O'Hair's neighborhood were provided. Some of the soldiers were armed with reach other, would disgust the free States of the passe of the soldiers were armed to the soldiers were armed the would the real soldiers were armed the would the free and some soldiers were armed to have no doubt the free an

provided. Some of the soldiers were armed selves. with revolvers, and some had their muskets

where they soon got hold of them. In two or three minutes Major York, Surgeon of the 54th Illinois, and Alfred Swain, James Goodrich and Wm G Hart of the same regiment. and Nelson Wells, were mortally wounded and have since died. Colonel Mitchell, Oliver

Salee, John Neer, Wm. Decker, George Ross I. J. Brooks, soldiers, were wounded, as were also William Gilman, John Trimble. and Sanford Noyes, Republicans, and George J. Collins, John W. Herndon, Democrats. The men from O'Hair's settlement then left

town. About half an hour afterwards a prisoner named John Cooper attempted to escapeby running into the store of John Jenkins, a very estimable citizen and a Republican. A vollev was fired, which killed both Cooper and

estimable citizen and a Republican. A volley was fired, which killed both Cooper and Jenkins, making the total number of killed seven, and of wounded elevon. Colonel Mitchell telegraphed to Mattoon, and 250 of his regiment came up to Charles-ton, and squads were sent out, and many persons arrested. John R. Eden left town as the affray commenced, which, with other Democrats, he had been endeavoring to pre-vent. Rumors were prevalent that some 300 men wire congregated at Goliday Mills, seven miles from Charleston. Colonel Mitchell visited that place, where, he was informed, the camp was located at Nonniken Point, some twelve miles further, and which he deemed so mythical he did not visit. Rumors fixed another camp near Windsor, seven or eight miles west of this place, but the 47th Indiana and 41st Illinois visited the place before daylight this morning and failed to discover traces of there having been a camp in that vicinity. Rumors of Demograts

in that vicinity. Rumors of Demograts marching on Mattoon and Charleston originated either in the fears of some people or circulated by others for effect No danger is apprehended, and the 47th Indiana has already left, as has also a detachment of the 6th

From the Boston Courier. PACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

SELECTED BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE

SELECTED BY OWN OF THE PROPIE "This Union is a lie! The American Union is an importure. I am for its overthrow! Up with the Flag of Dismnion."—Wm. Lloyd Garrison. "The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. Tear it in pieces and make a better. Don't say the machine is out of order—it is in order—it does what its framers intended." "Our claim is disunlon, breaking up of the States! I have shown you that

breaking up of the States: I have shown Jota that our work cannot be done under our institutions (laws). The Republican party is the first sectional party ever organised in this country. It does not know its own face, and sails itself national, but it is sectional. It is a party of the North, pledged against the South?"-Wendell Philipp. At an anti-slavery meeting in May, 1844, at New York-

At an anti-sizery meeting in may, sorn, article York-Resolved, "That secession from the United States Government is the daty of every Abolitionist." *Resolved*, "That the only arodns of the slave to freedom, unless it he one of blood, must be over the remains of the present American Ohurch, and the grave of the present American United States should make it one of the primary objects of this activities of the presented two petitions-

should make it one of the primary objects of the agitation to dissolve the American Unioa." In 1850, Senator Hale presented two petitions--"praying that some plan be devised for the dissolu-tion of the American Union." "This petition re-ceived three votes-J. P. Hale, W. H. Seward, S. P. (base." Baw. H. W. Beecher in 1856 says "the people will deaile which is the batter way to rise in arms

"I have no doubt the free and slave States ought to separate. The Union is not worth supporting connection with the South."-J. S. Pike. "I can conceive of a time when this Constituti

"I can conceive of a time when this Constitution shall not be in existence, when we shall have an absolute, military, dictatorial government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made ralers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed."—N. P. Banks, 1856. "If Buchanan is elected, I don't believe the Union holds out three years. I shall go for dissolution."—*Theodore Parker*. "I do not believe that any permanent Union is possible between the North and the South."—*The Same*, 1856. On the evening of election day, after hearing of Fremont's defeat, he wrote—

Fremont's defeat, he wrote--"Of course we shall fight. I have expected civil war for months."

A few days later— "There are two Constitutions for Americans, o

measures as the condition of the times may require.' 'I conceive, therefore, the true object of this wa is to revolutionize the National Government.''-M is to revolutionize the National Government."-M. F. Conway, of Kansas, 1862. "If these fanatics and Abolitionists ever get

power into their hands, they will override the Con-stitution, set the Supeme Court at defiance, change ready left, as has also a detachment of the oth Missouri, commanded by Lieut. Galva The Alst Illinois will probably leave in the morn ing, and, with the withdrawal of troops, the excitement will subside, fears will gradually discut detaching a detaching of the sector. Burgod Karlow Charles a detaching the sector of the oth Burgod Karlow Charles a detaching the sector of the sector. Burgod Karlow Charles a detaching the sector of the oth Burgod Karlow Charles a detaching the sector of the sector. Burgod Karlow Charles a detaching the sector of the secto and make laws to suit themselves, and finally, the

hooks ?"

#### What have we Gained?

What has the Nation gained by placing the friends of Abolition in year; a policy that keeps every city, borough and township at work in "last man" and its "last dollar," and the towns are fast approaching that point. What have we gained? Mourning all over the land; a calamity such as the world has never witnessed. What shall we gain by keeping these men in power? Utter, irretrievable ruin. Freemen! For yourselves and your children are you called upon to act.

We are indebted to Hon. ANSON HERRICK, M. C., for a copy of his bold and eloquent speech on "The Disunion Policy of the Administration." delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 26th of March. The City of New York is honored in having him as one of her representatives.

## Important Victories!

Mr. LINCOLN gained three more important victories during the last week. His friends, the Abolitionists, assisted by the Army of the Potomac, carried the elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maryland, and for these "glorious triumphs" the Miscegenation press everywhere are in ecstacies. Any one who anticipated a different result certainly cannot be "loyal.'

## The Monroe Doctrine Re-affirm-

ed in Congress.

The House of Representatives at Washington, on Monday week, reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine, by unanimously passing resolutions embodying that principle reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The essence of the Monroe doctrine is an expression of opinion that this Government could not view any interference of European Powers with the Governments of this Hemisphere, for the purpose of oppressing them, or "controlling in any other manner their destiny," in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the 1861. 1862. United States.

At the election in Maryland, on Wednesday, the Emancipation-ists had everything their own way. In many of the counties little or no opposition was made. This was also the case in Baltimore city, which gave 9125 for the Convention and 76 against. The Convention will be composed of 96 members.

The President has issued another proclamation explanatory of his amnesty proclamation of the 8th of December. It states that those who are in confinement, or out of prison on bonds or parole, are now en-titled to the elemency offered in the procla-It further defines the office ra who are entitled to administer the oath of allegiance, viz : Any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United grance, viz: Any commissioned oncer, ovil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or cany ovil or military officer of a States, or Territory not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for ing oaths.

seem pretty large, but in the Senate were in- nection with the next presidency is that of creased to the enormous sum of \$107,000,-000! The appropriations for year amounted to \$885 479 511 and with this addition will make, for the fiscal year, ending first July power? A divided Union ; a debt next, the incredible sum of \$991,903,229 !that weighs us down : the destruc- And this, too, but a part of the expenses of a tion of a million of men; calls single year. In the war of 1812, while for more every three months of the fighting the most powerful government of Europe-it is said the cost of the army was, in 1813, \$19,662,013; in 1814, \$20,350,306; the most earnest way, to find its in 1815, \$14,794,294 22; altogether \$55,807,-113.22, for a three years war. Now there seems to be in the single item of deficiency, in a single year, about twice the sum which was

## What Next?

the cost of the entire army for the three years

of the war of 1812.

The State Senate has passed a joint resolution, by a vote of 19 to 10, for the removal of the seat of

Government to Philadelphia, that The Chambersburg Repository of Wedness City having offered to contribute one day has the following: million of dollars for the erection of came from a distance to town, to see their sons, belonging to the 20th and 21st regisuitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature and Execuments of cavalry, who were sick. They were tive. The following is the vote on unable to get a conveyance to camp (four the passage of the resolution: miles) under six dollars, and not being able

to afford the expense, concluded though weak and weary, to walk out. On their way they YEAS-Messrs. Beardelee, Clymer, Connell, Donovan, Dunlap, Glatz, Graham, Lamber-ton, Latta, McCandless, Nichols, Reilly, Ridgway, Stark, Stein, Turrell, Wilson, of her all. We forbear to comment."

Worthington and Penney, Stein, 10rreil, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker-19. NAYS-Messrs. Bucher, Fleming, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McSherry, Montgomery, Smith and St. Clair-10. The Patriot & Union, after giving

the vote, says : "The removal of the seat of government to any place at this time, and to Philadelphia ance is sheer cowardice. at any time, would be a gross wrong. which those who are instrumental in effectwhich those who are not among in a count ing it would and should be ever held account able by the people. We know not what species of madness has seized the Legislature, but certain it is, if they pass the resoat Hartford he said:

lution for removal, they will be held to be lu natics, or worse, by all same people."

THE TERRIBLE RESULT.

How is the war progressing? This is the question that interests every body. The the true issue of the war. It w war. It was an Abolition war. North American, an intensely loyal sheet, that a few days ago indicated a disposition to emcrats were right on the head, and hit the nail every time. But he did not respect their brace miscegenation publishes the following, which we presume, coming from a loyal etitution as it is. They would perpetuate slavery, in order to bring all together as for-merly. He denounced this as rascally. The source, to be correct. It is made up to Sept. 1, 1863, and includes the battle of Chicka mauga:

Republicans, fearing that Abolition popular, denied that the war was in reality and in fact for Abolition. The timid, cowardded. Prisoners. 3,955 47,204 48,300 2.772 15,876 71,311 1,250 14,556 12 321 ly men among them were shrinking from the true issue, in seeking for popularity. Here was the danger. The war is for Abolition, ...28.1.47 died of disease and stora war to present time 130,000. FEDERALS Killed. Wounded. Prisoners. 9.791 9,144 44.824 .28,1-7 99,459 217,465 Total..... Confeder and its object must be announced, and carried on accordingly." FE Killed. .. 4,724 ...20,879 ...15,363

FROM EUROPE. 9,144 46,584 33,281 23,709 136,386 102,625 The Hecla and City of London have arrived at N. Y., and the Hibernia at Portland. Ad-49,966 132,745 89,009 262.70 vices include the 25th. Four new steel-clad Federals died of disease and sickn 90,000 RECAPITULATION Federal losses in battles, &c..... blockade runners were about ready to leave .262.72 Liverpool. The Earl of Aberdeen, former

by sickness, &c.... prime minister of England, is dead. The Federals' total loss in three years..... Crnfederate losses in battle. &c ...... " by sickness, &c. .... Danish question presents no new features.

Confederate total loss in three years ..... Excess of Federal loss ......

THE NEGRO MASSACRE.

mitting many outrages.

The late massacre of negro soldiers near Vicksburg is now said not to have been a rebel outrage, but quite otherwise. The negroes went to a hotel where there were only white women and children with their servants, committed the grossest possible outrages on the women and then burnt the house. An Indiana regiment heard of the affair and

Maximilian will set out for Mexico on the 14th .847,465-347,465 instant, and will observe strict neutrality be-.205 255 twe in the United States and the Confederates. The rebel cruiser Florida sailed from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 5th of March; the St.

Louis arriving in pursuit of her one day after. The Pope's health is said to have improved. Garibaldi has left Caprers for England, and is to be hendsomely received.

They would continue

COUGHS BRONCHITIS .- The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "Brown's Bronchial Troches." or Cough and generally.

rangements, and can perceive abundant justification of your views. Could the blacks effect The great abilities which he is held by his admirers to have displayed a general concert of action, and let loose the in organizing and combining our military rm of destruction upon their masters, and forces for the gigantic war in which the country was suddenly plunged ; the early and visibly seen and felt, it would reach might b clear perception he had of the magnitude of the task imposed on the government by the insurrection; the skill he displayed in conin another way. We can prepare the feelings of most of the Northern and Eastern people ducting the army of the Potomac alike in its by lecturing. The dissolution of the Union is the object to be kept steadily in view. War advance and in its retreat. when the latter will result, and sacking and pillage and in-surrection will follow. Their cities, with all necessity was imposed on it by adverse fortune: the devotion he has been able to the merchandize, may be destroyed, their inspire among his comrades in arms : the patience with which he has borne the disfavor banks plundered of specie, their paper disof his military superiors, dooming him to in-activity; the sympathy created by the unjust credited, so that thousands of Eastern capitalists would suffer great loss, and would assaults and aspersions of which he has been made the mark by prejudiced political objects henceforth consider a slave country an unsafe place to make investments. This state of for which the war should be conducted-all affairs would naturally diminish the value of these have conspired to give him a strong hold upon the public mind without distinction of party and have made him a special favor ite among those who assimilate with him i bis views of public policy."

slave property, while the whole country would be thus in a state of anarchy and poverty .---Their backing institutions and credit sunk into disrepute, it would be an easy matter to effect the total abolition of slavery. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies."-Ohio Crisis. for And this is the same George Thomp-

"One evening last week two poor wome before the President and his Cabinet and all the Abolition members of Congress! Comment is unnecessary.

INROADS UPON LEASED PLANTA-TIONS. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat,

were met by *four soldiers*, who stopped one of them, beat her, choked her and robbed her writing from Natchez, Miss , March 20, says : "In Concordia and Tensas parishes, in And why forbear to comment? If the brutal Louisiana, the Rebels have recently caused

plantations in that locality have received visits diers, would comment have been forborne? and are the perpetrators any the less villains, from marauding parties to such an extent or the deed less barbarous or censurable that labor upon them has been almost entirely suspended. The first attempt to break up because they were soldiers? Such forbear the scheme for the production of cotton was made more than a month ago by the forces

FRED DOUGLASS, the colored Abolitionunder General Polignac. At that time they. ist, says the American Eagle laid pro-slavery came up nearly to the bank of the river, and eggs, twenty years ago. In his late lecture within full view of Natchez. Every plantation that they visited was stripped of mules

and horses, necessary for carrying on work. Since that time the same depredations have "The Democratic party was not dead Far from it. It had the elements of great power. But there was not so much danger been carried on by small bands of the enemy from it as from the Republican party. The Democracy boldly and truthfully announced letached for the especial purpose. Several essees have been captured, but in no case nave they been taken to any distance. was a negro "They have been robbed of all valuables.

The Demond in some instances stripped of coats, hats and boots. In one case a lessee was robbed of everything except his drawers and shirt, the Conand left to make his way to town, twenty miles distant. on foot. The Rebels say they have received positive orders to break up all the plantations where there is any attempt at was not the production of cotton. They will allow in small quantities to be produced, but corn will allow no extensive cultivation.

"In the vicinity of Waterproof several plantations that were in full operation were nade the especial targets for vengeance .-That section was visited almost daily for two

weeks, and each time there was found something worthy of being stolen. Every mule orse that could be found was driven off to the Ouachita district for the benefit of the Confederacy. All goods that had been purchased for issuing to the negroes were carried off, and in many cases the negroes were

robhed of what had been sold to them. Rebels expressed a lively desire to capture the horses, but they were successful in only a few instances.

## HIGH PRICE OF BUTTER.

What is true of butter, is also true of many other articles of domestic produce. There seems to be with many a disposition to make every article of food and apparel just as cost ly as possible. Combinations, whether of small traders, to keep up the necessaries of life, or of large ones to produce the same

effect, or of labor against capital, or capital against labor, or Federal against State money, will ere long break by their own weight. We are moving on to the general crash, and nothing contributes more to it than these ed "aye."

combinations. "Stand from under " will ere long be the cry of those who think they are how juries are made up in that section of they are many menths older. So much for now best protected.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle, says

"A Boston paper states that a minister of this city has realized eighty thousand dollars by speculating in stocks through a friend of his, one of the leading brokers in Wall street. their property, so that the judgment of God | It is proper for us to say that we have information before us which warrants us in saving the flinty heart. We must reach the tyrant that the person referred to 'speculated' that the person referred to 'speculated' in a purely pious way. His custom, we are told, was to leave a certain portion of his funds on a deak to which the broker had access. The atter took the money, the clergyman affecting to be entirely innocent of what he was going to do with it. When the broker thought fit to 'realize' he left the proceeds on the desk referred to, the clergyman affecting to kn w nothing of the proceeding, but quietly and privately pocketing the funds, interdicting conversation on the subject. After a time the broker grew tired of 'whipping the devil around the stump' in this fashion, and told the parson that if the subject was distasteful to him, he had better abandon Wall street al-

together. Verily, the Kingdom of Christ is not of this world. Who can this minister be? There is one by the name of BEECHER, in Brooklyn, who

dabbles in almost everything, especially in son who lectured in the Hall of the House of politics and \$100 lyceum lectures. When the Representatives, at Washington, last week | war began, there was a regiment partially raised at Brooklyn, and called after his name but as he never took command, all the appearances were that it was started for a specu ation, like the Church of the Pilgrims and New York Independent.

#### COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS. The money writer of the Ledger says :

The multiplication of counterfeit issues of the greenback currency is likely soon to be-The last act had been committed by persons not sol- much trouble. Nearly all the Government come a great annoyance and loss. noticed are those of the \$100. The following is given as the means of the detection : "Of the right end of the back of the bill the "100" in the circles are inverted thus; "001." In the genuine the "100" in the circles on the left end reads thus: "001;" in the counter-feit they are thus: "100." The outside The outside the 100 in the lower left corner of circle of the genuine touches the lower border; in the counterfeit it does not come within one-sixteenth of an inch." The inducement to counterfeit the national currency is very great. State bank issues rsrelv amounted to

more than two hundred thousand dollars, and the forger was lucky if he could get rid more than two thousand dollars worth of the bogus notes. But every denomination of the greenback currency circulates to the amount of tens of millions, and the forged notes, well executed, can float in this vast ocean of

every article of consumption as food are the palpable results of speculation and jobbing, nd that flour, which is selling here at \$8 to THE BATTLE OF GETTY BURG.

\$10 only brings \$5 to \$6 in Liverpool, after paying cost of freight .- Statesman.

worth \$1,68 in paper here, while in Liverpool a paper dollar is as good as a gold dollar. A

> "When Gold is 172, what is a Paper Dollar worth "? This question is often askedless often rightly answered. If gold were

The Washington correspondent of the Boston As-certiser says: "Gen. Meade has submitted to the Committee on the Conduct of the war a written statement in regard to the conduct of the battle of Gettysburg. In this statement he denies emphati-cally and explicitly that he contemplated or issued at any time during the action an order to retreat to Taneytown or to any other point. After his arrival at Gettysburg he asked several corps commanders to act as his temporary chiefordstaff. All preferring to remain in command of their corps, he addressed a similar request to General Butterfield, who con-sented. He directed him immediately to collect all possible information relative to the roads leading to the rear. He avers that in giving this instruction to Gen. Butterfield he had no thought of a retreat, but merely aimed at obtaining information which any prudent General would consider necessary for an intelligent understanding of the field of action. Gen. Butterfield on the morning of the second day drew up an order directing all trains and baggage to be sent to the rear. This order gave the cocasion for the assertion of various officers that an order to retreat had been given. Gen. Maade says that Gen. Butterfield showed him the order, that he told him it would not answar, and that if it was issued it was without his authority. This statement of General Meade is corroborated by Gen. Gibbons and other general officers and mambers of his staff." That was the highest quotation of gold, or rather the greatest point of depreciation that Rule-d vide paper money has yet reached. 10,000 cents. (the equivalent of \$100.) by the quoted price (what ever it may be ) of gold, and the product will give the market value of the paper "dollar."-New Haven Register.

A PATRIOTIC GRAND JURY .--- In the Grand Jury Rooms at Lewisburg, after the labors of the Jurymen had closed, a motion was butter entirely, or using it in the smallest that body indorse the Adminis made that possible quantities, on account of its extrava tration of Abraham Lincoln. The avea were cant price.' Hundreds of families everywhere else will

die out, and the usual quiet be restored. DEFEAT OF THE CURRENCY BILL. WITH two Senators and three Repre

Such facts carry their own comment.-- Chia

The remarks of our cotemporary apply with

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Ad-ertiser says: "Gen. Meade has submitted to the

than were the locusts of Egypt.

national difficulties

cago Times.

cago Times.

vertiser 5278

WASHINGTON, April 6. The total defeat of the National Bank or sentatives in Congress, Vermont is required, Currency bill by so large a vote as two-thirds astonished both friends and foes, especially under the last call for 200,000 troops, to furnish 2,300 men. while Cook county. Illi as so much time has been consumed in efforts nois, having but one Representative in to perfect it. All the amendments made in Congress and only a fractional interest in Committee of the Whole on the stand of the Union, about sixty in number, were concurred one Senator, is required to funish 2,175 men. New Hampshire, too, has two Senators and in by the House. The Committee of Wave three Representatives in Congress, and is required to furnish only 2,588 men. With and Means were willing to adopt all except two, and hence Representative Stevens offered Representatives in Congress, Massachua substitute differing only from the amended setts is required to furnish, under the same bill in the following particulars, namely: restoring the uniform 7 per cent. interest and call, only 10,739 men, while Illinois, with fourteen Representatives, is required to leaving it under National and not State furnish 18,524 men. Comparisons between all the New England States and the States of legislation, and omitting the section which left the capital stock of the institutions to be the West disclose like inequalities. With the difference which we have stated taxed the same as the property of individuals between Massachusetts and Illinois, the for State and municipal purposes. The Honse emphatically non-concurred in the substitute. former is many thousands behind on previous This was the turning point in the controversy calls, and the latter many thousands ahead. And Massachusetts was clamorous for the war at the beginning, and Illinois deprecated war and sought for a peaceful solution of the

-the test that determined whether the bill contains the clauses obnoxious to the prominent friends of the measure should pass the House, so it was laid upon the table on the motion of Representative Stevens, some of his own political friends voting with those of the n the beginning opposite side who were from opposed to this measure of finance. equal force to Pennsylvania, which is the

MRS. LINCOLN'S SISTER.

pack-horse" for this glorious Administra-We must in justice apologize to the Tribune tion, which is a greater plague to the country J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, who lately went South by way of Fortress Monroe, abused her pass and carried contraband goods in several large trunks, so giving aid and

There is a very bitter quarrel now raging among the friends of the parties as to whether. Gilmore or Dahlgren is responsible for the failure to capture Charleston. We do comfort to the enemy. The facts are as the Tribune stated them-

are even worse; and in apologizing to that journal for an incredulity which its habitual not imagine that the responsibility for the failure to take that city rests so much with mendacity regarding political opponents has created and fostered in our minds, we have either as it does with Beauregard. It is he, and not the commanders of the Federal land no other alternative than to restate the facts and naval forces. who is to blame for the result which has attended operations in the precisely as they are, painful as it is to any vicinity of Charleston. Upon him should rest the obloquy arising from the fact that loval American to join that fanatical journa n any course, or to indorse its impeachment of the chief magistrate of the United States Charleston is not to day undergoing a course of purification at the hands of Butler. -- Chifor assisting openly in giving direct aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the Union.

The facts, then, are these, and we make no comment upon them : for if they do not, in The Liberator, Garrison's paper, urges themselves, make the heart of every patriotic the renomination of Mr. Lincoln with great Northern man and woman shudder within them, then the fanaticism of the time has drugged the North into an insensibility which

nothing can arouse. Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. President Lincoln, was a rebelspy and sympathizer When she passed into the Confederacy a few days ago, by way of Fortress Monroe, she carried with her in her trunks all kinds of

contraband goods, together with medicines papers, letters, etc., which will be doubtless of the greatest assistance to those with whom she consorts. When General Butler wished to open her

tranks, as the regulations of transit there prescribe, this woman showed him an autograph pass or order from President Lincoln

joining pon the Federal officers not to ben any of her trunks, and not to subject the bearer of the pass, her packages, parcels, officers in charge there, in substance, as fol-lows : "My trunks are filled with contraband, but I defy you to touch them. Here," (push-ing it under their noses,) "here is the posi-

ive order of your master !" Mrs. White was thus allowed to pass with out the inspection and annoyance so peremp-torily forbidden by President Lincoln in an rder written and signed by his own hand .---And to-day the contents of his wife's Fister's trunks are giving aid and comfort to the ene-my.-N. Y. World.

# ARKANSAS. Sr. Louis, April 7. special despatch to the Democrat from Fort

A special despatch to the Democrat from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says that Steele's army has driven the rebels from Arkadelphia, and is now advancing on Price in the direction of Canden and Washa. Several hundred rebels under Cabeli and other com-manders have come in behind our forces on raiding expeditions. Clarksville, sixty-five miles above here, was attacked day before yesterduy. The eneny were repulsed with a loss of three killed, ten prison-ers, twenty horses, and all their camp equipage. Yesterday 440 Texans, under Geen. Gans, attacked Rossville, forty-five miles south of here, and burned three hundred bales of Gevernment cotton. Our troops afterwards drove the rebels from the town, killing and capturing several of them. The remain-der of outon at that blace is being browsth here killing and capturing several of them. The remain-der of cotton at that place is being brought here, which will relieve the cavalry heretofore guarding it, and enable them to drive the guardilas from the oountry.

## superfluity of greenbacks here, with many consumers and few producers, makes the difference and causes speculation in everything. Do you see the point? If not, please read the following : Th

quoted at 200, the paper dollar would be worth 50 cents. At 172 for gold, the value of the paper would be 58 and 24 100 cents.

The above, if it shows anything, shows Abolition 1 sountry.

earnestness. This arises from the fact, we suppose, that Mr. Lincoln recognizes Garrison's life-long idea that " the constitution" of the United States is a league with hell and a

covenant with death," and that he is, in his administration, the apostle of that idea.

Lincoln the apostle and candidate of Garrison! His administration applauded by the author of the annunciation that " the constitution is a league with hell and a covenant

with death " !

A correspondent of the New York Herald declares the present high prices of

paper without being noticed.

The reason is obvious. A gold dollar

For The Boston Post says "hundreds of families in Boston are either dispensing with

required and every one patriotically respondbe compelled to do the same thing before