iclingencer. S. B. Nilles, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Boston our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, &



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free,

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

Hon. Alexander Long.

This gentleman, who has, by the action of the Abolition Speaker of the House of Representatives, sudgress from the City of Cincinnati.-He is about forty-five years of age, manners and strictly temperate in abortion. his habits. For many years he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, s loved by his friends and respected by all who know him, and is destined Administration, says: to make a mark in history. His convictions of right, as set forth in his speech, are doubtless the honest thoughts of as honest a man as is to be found in or out of Congress. We shall publish his speech in our next issue, so that our readers may be able to judge for themselves of its merits or demerits.

"There is a satisfaction in knowing that the Government is able to keep down the prices of tea, coffee, butter and sugar, and that it has already successfully opposed those speculations which tend to increase them un-

We clip the above from a leading editorial in Forney's Press, of Friday last, and it will be likely to astonish our readers as much as tion proceeds. For any power in Congress or to astornsh our readers as finder as to be proceeds. For any power in congress to exercise it, is to violate one of the most sacred principles of the Constitution of the most sacred principles of the Constitution.

"Mr. Long has decied the right of coercion. serts; and we would then ask him, why should be be expelled for that? No have had power to decree a peaceful dissolution of the Union."—New York Tribune. possesses the ability don't interfere denial has not been made. The There it is—says the Cleveland Plain Don't interfere denial has been met a thousand times by ar- er—the bold, undisguised declaration to bring down the prices of the articles referred to? The prices are no man before ever dreamed of meeting it by now about four times what they ought to be, and what they were before the war, and still going up, can control this matter, then is it to do this, if these convictions are opposed to derelict in its duty to the people in the dominant sentiment. It is the weakest not doing so. But we rather sup- side that has the strongest need of argument; pose it is one of Forney's many flights of fancy which has nothing substantial to rest upon. There is one way (but this is not the way contemplated by the Press) that the Government can reduce the prices of these and other articles of necessity, and that is to make a speedy end of the war. But this it will not do, no matter whether half the people are obliged to starve, and the other half (except the shoddy mil-

Great Central Sanitary Fair.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of the great Central Fair to be held in Philadelphia. Here a fine opportunity is offered to each man, woman, boy and girl, in the State, to do something to aid in the great and noble work in which the Sanitary Commission is engaged. Persons of every trade and profession are appealed to to contribute a day's labor are invited to give a day's profits.-Let every one who reads this paper consider himself or herself directly addressed by the Sanitary Committee, and then aid in doing good.

The State Interest.

The bill to pay the interest upon the State debt of Pennsylvania for the future in legal tender notes passed the Senate, after an exciting debate lasting all Wednesday night. and until 12 o'clock on Thursday morning. It had previously passed the House, and awaits the Governor's signature to become a faw, which of course it will receive.

Our thanks are due to Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON for valuable public documents.

GREAT RISE IN GOLD .- The price of gold took a sudden rise on Thursday last in the New York and Philadelphia brokers' markets. It closing at 176a1761.

GEORGE W. PEARCE, Esq., Senate, and editor of the West Ches- out. Give us, says Mr Greely, an emancipaof Washington on Thursday last, of field. Free the slaves, and the roads of New pected to his friends. His body will be sent home for interment.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED TILL JUNE 1sr.—A dispatch from New York dated April 14th, announces that "The draft is postponed till the 1st of June." - Whether this postponement is general, or intended to apply only to the State of New York, we do not know.

A Congressional Storm.

The House of Representatives at Washington is becoming a perfect pear-garden. The entire sessions of Saturday week and two or three days of the last week, were oc- tricts, reported a bill, in the Senate, cupied with a stormy discussion, originating in the introduction of a the bill the counties of Lehigh and resolution by the Speaker to expel Northampton shall compose the Mr. Long, of Ohio, on the charge of Seventh District, and elect one Senaadvocating, in debate, the recognition tor. The counties of Lehigh and of the independence of the Confeder- Northampton shall elect three memate States in preference to a further bers of the House of Representacontinuance of the war. It was denied tives, and the return judges shall by several members that Mr. Long meet at the Court House, in the him, and the speech as written out by him previous to its delivery was tion was postponed until Monday. Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, in defend-

HARRIS was then adopted. finally, the Speaker, becoming material of 7,000 over the ratio on a ashamed of what he had done, or single Senator. The counties of denly found himself famous as a resolution of expulsion, and con- elect one Senator, with 13,096 taxal statesman, is a representative in Con- tented himself with a harmless reso- bles, or less than one-half of the

A more high-handed outrage upon posed of the counties of Westmorethe freedom of speech was never atwhere he won an exalted reputation. tempted. Even the Abolition jour- foots up 25,496. As a Lawyer he has few equals in nals are forced to condemn the action his State, and is a perfect gentleman of Speaker Colfax and the radicals equally unfair and unjust to the in every respect. Of the purest who supported his resolution. The Democratic party-so linked togethpersonal and political character, he New York Times, which is the organ er that a majority of the people will of the Secretary of State and the be disfranchised. There never was 1864 They, perhaps, thought little of that

to expel Representative Long on the ground in the days of Anti-Masonry. We whose conscious want of antiseptic elements of expediency. We now wish to say a few have but one consolation, and that The Constitution takes care to secure the ut most freedom of debate in Congress by making special provision that for any speech or its unscrupulous originators; and debate in either House, members shall not be we look forward to the fall election questioned in any other place.'

"What could have been the object of this unlimited immunity, but the recognized necessity that every representative should be in resort to such a palpable fraud to a position to do completest justice to his own perpetuate power. This is a principle which lies at the very foundation of every representative govern ment. But why is it not as much a violation of this principle for men in the Capitol to deter a representative from speaking his sentiments, as for men outside the Capitol? It is the intimidation that is the evil, and it don't matter a particle whence the intimida-

a resolution of expulsion. Mr. Long also affirmed that, in his belief, it was impossible honest legislator, when great public concerns It is none the less, but all the more, his duty for it is their only power. Mr. Long's only responsibility for his arguments is to his con

The New York Eveniny Post, rad-Republican papers.

MIXING THE RACES. FRED DOUGLASS in a late speech in Hartfor;" that he must be permitted to hold any lionares) to be content with half office that a white man can hold; that in the body politic and in social relations he must be equal of the whites; that no law (for instance that against the marriage of Negroes with whites) must be permitted to retard his progress. This is "the new doctrine" which is to prevail in the next Presidential election, if the Republicans succeed in carrying it. The Hartford Times truly says that when the President proclaimed emancipation, he proclaimed also the mingling of races. The one follows the other as surely as noonday follows part of their creed. Abolitionists control the Republican party; they will not support the or a days income. Business men party unless it comes up to their creed; and the Republican leaders know it would die at once should the Abolitionists proper withdraw from it. Some voters say they are not Abolitionists, but that they vote the Republican ticket. In voting that way they are inconsistent, for their votes support all the abominable doctrines of the Abolitionists.

REPUBLICANS FALSE PROPHETS. Of all prophets, truly remarks the Brook lyn Eagle, surely the leaders of the Republican party are least entitled to belief. After laboring to show that the Union of these States was not worth a dollar, they predicted that the South could not be kicked out of it When a sectional party triumphed at the North, it was predicted that the South, instead of endeavoring to get out of the Union, would content herself by forming new combinations within it. When the thoughtful men of the country were alarmed by the gravity of the times immediately following the election of Mr. Lincoln, that functionary himself assured us that there was nobody hurt, and that there would not be. When war actually broke out, we were assured that the Jeff. Davis and the Confederates! opened at 1793; rose, amid great Southe.n people were endeavoring to deceive excitement to 188; fell back to 180; themselves to that they sould not deceive so rallied again to 184, and fell to 174, astute a politician as the man who made the statement. Mr. Seward. Then came the sixty days" prophecy, and finally the intel ligent contraband, too, took his place among Stationery Clerk in the United States | the prophets and the south was to be starved | and "that they are no longer in the Union," ter (Pa.,) Republican, died in the City | tion policy and 900 000 men will take the scarlet fever. He was ill but a short | England will swarm with volunteers, says time, and his death was very unex- Gov. Andrew. Proclaim the extinction of negro slavery, and the news will be carried from plantation to plantation, says the Tribune, and the rebels will have as much as they can attend to in putting down servile insurrection. Every prediction of these men has been falsified; yet unabashed, they continue to prophesy, and the credulity of their

> Gold was selling at 173 in Philadelphis, on yesterday.

dupes is not yet exhausted.

The Apportionment. On Thursday week, Mr. Connell, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative diswhich we presume will pass. Under

had used the language imputed to Borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton. The counties of Carbon, Monroe and Pike shall have produced in evidence of the fact.— two members, and the return judges The debate was conducted with great shall meet at the Court House, in spirit and acrimony on both sides, the Borough of Stroudsburg, in the and, finally, the further considera- county of Monroe. The county of Wayne shall have one member .-Immediately, thereupon, Mr. Wasn- The bill is shamefully unfair through-BURNE, of Illinois, offered a pream- out. Look, for instance, at that ble and resolution, declaring that good, staunch old Democratic county of Montgomery. Her 18,057 taxaing Mr. Long, had also been bles are to have no representation in guilty of using treasonable language, the Senate, or what is infinitely and that he be expelled from the worse, she is to be swallowed up by House. A long debate ensued, in the Abolitionists of Chester and which FERNANDO WOOD and others Delaware, while the counties of Lyparticipated, and at its close the vote on the resolution of expulsion was but 16,407 taxables, are to have a 81 yeas to 58 nays. As it requires Senator! Call you this justice?a vote of two-thirds to expel a mem- | Northampton and Lehigh counties, ber, the resolution was rejected. A with 26,255 taxables, are to have but resolution of censure upon Mr. one Senator, while Lancaster, with 27,368, or but 1,113 more taxables, The debate on the resolution to is to have two Senators. Franklin expel Mr. Long was continued on and Adams is to have two Senators, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday while York and Cumberland, with by Mr. Voorhees and others, and 23,338, is to waste its Democratic for some other reason, withdrew his Somerset, Bedford and Fulton are to lution of censure upon Mr. Long, number required to elect one in which was passed by a vote of 80 Northampton and Lehigh, and with of florid complexion, is quiet in his to 70, and thus ended the miserable but a few votes more than half the number required in the district com-

> land, Fayette and Greene, which The Representative districts are a more rascally "Gerrymander" We have protested against the attempt perpetrated upon any party, not even perpetrated that did not recoil upon with confidence, to see a signal rebuke administered to those who dare

> > WHO HAVE FAVORED DISUNION ! 'We hold that the secessionists could have and a peaceful dissolution of the Union had they really desired it, and had the people of their States, after a free and fair discussion, decided to separate from the Union. So we told them at the time; so some of the lead ing Republican journals told them-all in od faith. President Lincoln, Governor good faith. President Lincoln, Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a convention of the States, which (and which

only, as the disunionists well know,) would

There it is -says the Cleveland Plain Dealgument, by ridicule and by denunciation, but Horace Greeley that not only himself, but President Lincoln, and "nearly all" of the nearly every working man in our large towns Republicans were in favor of a peaceful dis- and cities of a Saturday night, when comto subdue the rebellion. If he honestly be solution of the Union. Moreover, Greeley apelled by the calls of hunger and necessity, lieves that, he has not only the right, but it vers that they so told the Secessionists. This, he puts his arm through the handle of a marso much so as to place them beyond is his duty to say it. It is the duty of every it is to be observed, is no declaration made ket basket and sallies out to throw himself the community. If the Government | are at stake, to declare his honest convictions. some time ago, but is published in Monday's upon the tender mercies of the butcher, groissue of the Tribune. There isn't a "loyal" hardihood to deny that Greeley has now made and raiment—and that to be enabled to profree confession of his guilty complicity with vide for them, the necessary funds to supply ical Abolition, is equally strong in bellion are charged with having been plotting the small stipend he has received for his condemnation of the expulsion the great revolt for years, it should be graven week's hard toil, hold out long enough to fill movement, and so of several other in characters of fire upon the memory of the his basket? He goes to the butcher and ford, said the "negro must vote and be voted mouth piece, assured them that they might peacefully dissolve. The strong fact demonstrated by this confession is that the Republican party really coveted the disruption of key to the anti-slavery excitement which was fomented by radical journals and stump speakers. It sprung from no genuine hatred of slavery, and no genuine philathropy for the negro, but was a mere engine used to bring about a separation. This was the real object sunrise. This is Abolition doctrine; it is a of the statistics so often prepared by Wendell Phillips to show that both North and South would be bettered by dissolving political concelebrated argument in favor of the right of even a segment of a State to revolutionize. This was the object of the bitter invectives in and such legislation as the "personal liberty bills" made chronic, and the foolish enthusiast John Brown urged on to his mad raid in Virginia. It may be asked what has brought about a change in the sentiments of these men? We reply that there is no real change.

scared the Abolitionists, and the hope now of utterly subjugating and crushing out the Southern people, placing negro soldiers over them, and sharing with these black troops in a general plunder of Southern estates, besides the immediate enjoyment of all the offices. emoluments and pickings incident to the war. make them for the present prate of Union, but at heart they are as honest and absolute

traitors as they ever were. A pretty set of fellows to be denouncing

WHO "PROCLAIMED WAR?"-The New York Times, an accredited leading Republican paper, in its issue of the 6th ult., in an edito rial taking issue with THADDEUS STEVENS for stating that the rebel States are belligerents writes down as a fact that cannot be gainsayed: "The Confederacy wanted peace, and it. We would not receive them, and proclaimed war! They accepted war. The question who fired the first gun is nothing."

NEW YORK SPECULATORS .- A letter from New York states that a speculative movement is on foot in that market to buy all the teas there, and that already \$2,000,000 worth has been "gobbled" up. A similar combi-nation has been effected to buy up the coffee, and that too will probably be successful. In time the same class of harpies will be buying essful. In up all the butter, and all the sugar, and all the beef.

WHAT AN ABOLITIOS PAPER BAYS. LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The Cincinnati Gazette an able and influential Abolition paper, arguing in favor of

The Cincinnati Tazette, an able and influential Abolition paper, arguing in favor of postponing the National Convention of that party beyond the month of June, uses language which, were it to appear in a Democratic paper, would be pronounced treasonable. It says:

"We are at the beginning of a military campaign, in the third year of the war, whose result will be either the destruction of the rebel armies and the triumph of the National cause, or such a failure of exhaustive preparation and protracted effort as will have the moral effect of establishing the Confederacy, and will convince foreign powers that our attempt to conquer it is hopeless, and ought not to be continued. One crisis is enough at time. While the preparation for this conflict is shaking the land, and unxiety for the result oppresses the people, it is an inappor priate time to bring forward a political conflict is shaking the land, and unxiety for the result oppresses the people, it is an inappor priate time to bring forward a political conflict is shaking the land, and unxiety for the result oppresses the people, it is an inappor priate time to bring forward a political conflict for the next Presidency."

It is thus the rival factions of the Abolition party are contending for political supremacy, while the fate of the nation is suspended in a nicely adjusted balance, awaiting the issue of the impending conflict, to determine the direction of the scale. This propensity—says the Cincinnati Enquirer—experience privace no amount of public peril will suppress. The Jews murdered each other in factious contests for the leadership, while the Roman Titus was thundering against their gates. The Greeks of Constantinople disputed in arms upon a point of doctrine, while Mahomet the Second was bridging the Hellespont to bring his hordes beneath the walls of their devoted ity. Rome was several times sacked by barbarias because the people could not agree under what leader to serve in its defence. barians because the people could not agree under what leader to serve in its defence. -France was overrun by foreign armies for a century because the nobility, exhausting themselves in wars with each other, could not combine for a common purpose. Italy was brought under the yoke of an alien master. because, through jealousy, its people could not forego their local quarrels even in the presence of the enemy. Spain was lost to the Moors-then the most refined people in Europe-simply through divisions, the result of personal ambition; a war, not merely for sovereignty or nationality, but for country and life against an enemy whose every step in the path of conquest was an act of extermination, had not for them such terrors as to overcome that emulation between leaders and rivalry, between sections by which they were being extinguished.

When the party in power took on this war, they took it subject to all the pre-established political conditions; one of which was a Presidential election to occur in November, condition at that time-four years is a vast period, almost an eternity, to a politician, renders him fearful of spilling before another is that no fraud of the kind was ever relection; but however lightly it may have been passed over then, it is now in plain view, inevitable and portentous, a national crisis neither to be ignored nor escaped. It must be met in one of two ways: Constitutionally, by an election in conformity with the letter and spirit of the law; or unconstitutionally by that which, either independent or legal forms or by a misuse of them, is essentially an usurpation. The intervening period is not very long, and practically, at best, the preliminaries can have but a brief postponement. For good or for evil. the contest must ere long, be entered upon, and willing or unwilling, the consequences, whatever they may be, encountered. No prayers or remonstrances will long suspend the movement of that political Maelstrom, in whose currents we have embarked, whose sweep is as inexorable as destiny, and the unknown perils of whose

vortex we are fated to realize.

This is the mournful question asked by cer and huckster. He knows that he must sheet in the country which will have the eat-that his wife and little ones need food the Southern rebels, and charged Lincoln the wherewithal must be in his breeches with being particeps criminis. When it is pocket. And then the momentous question remembered that the Southern leaders in re- arises -how in the world is he going to make American people, that with full cognizance finds that meat enough for two decent meals of the designs of Davis, Yancey, Toombs & for himself and family costs one day's labor; Co., the leading Kepublicans, through their a pound of tea ditto; and then butter and small et ceteras demolish the third day's earnings. He finds that a head of cabbage that a few years ago would have cost him but three cents, now fetches a ten cent shinplaster our glorious Union; it ardently thirsted for a in the market; that in fact almost everything division of the nation, rather than there should has tripled its former value; and if the idea be any further participation of the South in occurs to him to treat his little family with a the public councils. We have now the very | few little nic-nacks in the shape of winterpreserved fruit, he is horror struck when he demands their price, and concludes the present no time for luxuries. In fact, before the basket is half filled, his purse resembles that historic one which was trodden on by the elephant, and he can only draw a long breath and sigh. "What are we coming to?" Next -he remembers that coal or wood must be bought-that has only doubled in price; that nection. This was the object of Mr. Lincoln's dry goods are n eded—they have only trebled; in fact, that the price of every thing, except labor, has doubled, trebled, and in many cases quadrupled, and the only satisfaction Congress against the South, winding up the he can get, in answer to his mournful inquiry taunt that "the South couldn't be kicked out as to the "motive why," is that "it is owing on the same of the Union." For this object such men as to the war!" to shout for the war-to screech Thompson were imported to widen the breach, for the party in power that brought the war about: in fact to indorse everything that is and Cen done by the Administration to increase the price of the necessaries of life, and lessen the prospect of labor by depreciating the currency. Well may the poor man inquire 'what are we coming to?" and his answer The terrible recoil after the firing on Sumter, | can be found by consulting the market quo-

THE TAX BILL. WASHINGTON, April 15. The new tax bill provides the following rates: Coal illuminating oil, etc., 20 ets. per gallon; ground coffee and substitutes, 1 cent per pound : molasses, syrup of molasses, etc., 5 per centum, ad valorem; sugars, 1 and 2 cts. per pound; paper, of all descriptions, 3 per centum, ad valorem; salt, 6 cents per 100 pounds; pig iron, \$1 per ton; blooms, slabs or loops, \$150 per ton; staves and hollow ware, \$3 per ton; leather, of all descriptions. 5 per centum, ad valorem; grape wines per gallon; all other wines or liquors called wine, 25 cts. per gallon; ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, etc., 5 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and worsted 5 per cent, ad valorem; cavendish, plug, twist and stemmed tobacco, 25 cts.; smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems and shorts and refuse, 10 cts.; snuff and snuff flour, 35 cts.; fine cut, 35 cts; cigars, valued at \$10 per thousand, \$5 per thousand ; valued at \$10 to \$20, \$7 per thousand; valued at \$20 to sent commissioners to Washington to secure \$40 per thousand, \$12; valued at \$40 to \$75 per thousand, \$25; valued at over \$75 per thousand, \$40. First proof spirits, sold or received for consumption prior to July 1st, 60 cts. per gallon; after July and prior to ary 1st, 1865, \$1; after January 1st, \$1.25. Distilled spirits and refined coal oil may exported without excise duty.

not borrow a brilliant idea from Secretary Chase, and issue butter certificates? If gold certificates can cure speculation in gold, but ter certificates can surely cure speculation in

POLITICAL -Quite an enthusiastic meetir

perpetuate Liberty! Well may the candid observer of oc-curring events exclaim, "Oh, Union! what crimes are per-petrated in thy name!" It he hope of the people, and must prove the salvation of the country. If the masses thereof prove themselves unworthy of the great trust reposed in them, the history of the only Democratic Government the world ever saw will speedily be closed, and the events thereof recorded in blood, while the demon of nancthy will spread his dark whose over our land and invoke the spirits of mischief, who will kindle 'he fire and fagrot, and from every mentajn and hill ton, evert valley.

or marchy will spread in sark wines over our hand and faggot, and from every mountain and hill top, every valley and hamlet will secend the glaring light of the funeral pile of expiring Liberty!

If the Democratir party does not stretch forth its strong arm to preserve what yet remains of the Constitution and our Government, the time will soon be here, if it is not already at our doors, when there will be nothing left the people worth preserving, and when desperate freemen awakened to a sense of their true condition will become outraged, and in the frenzy of men struggling in the bonds of the oppressor will visit upon the despoilers of their heritage at terrible retribution. Then will every rivulet run blood, every valley become a Golgetha, and every hardst send forth its strong arms to strike once more for their country and freedom: Then millions of swords will leap from their scabbards and whelded by atrong arms flash in the sun, the terrible avengers of an outraged people's rights and the instruments of Jehovah's vengeance upon the miscreants who, under the garb of patriotism, have practiced the foulest treason, and in the name of humanity perpetrated crimes which would make savages blush!

Now is the time when back bone is required. We want

name of humanity perpetrated crimes which would make savages blush!

Now is the time when back bone is required. We want no weak kneed devotees at the sitar, for the crisis in the fate of our country is approaching as test as the wheels of time can speed on the day, and be who fears obloque, denucelation, prison walls, or death itself, has no business in the ranks of the Democracy; for that old party must prove the barrier to stay the progress of cantialization, and if it falls in the hour of trial, the night of despotism will be upon the people! The struggle may be fearful; but with the Constitution as our shibboleth, and trusting in food, we must stand up manfully in the contest, or the Goddess of Liberty will return to Heaven from whence she came, for e-visit earth no more until a race of people take our places who will prove themselves worthy to be freenen!

freemen!

The men who control affairs now consider such sentiments as I have uttered treason, and such as you and I traitors; but the time will come, and is not far distant. when a change will take place in the affairs of our oution—because it is one of God's immutable laws that Truth must triumph, and when fanaticism and its attendant errors are vacquished and the sun of Truth sheds his rays into the hearts of the people, and beautiful Peace spreads her benign mantle over our land, then will those who now make such estentiations displays of loyalty for the barest of purposes, call upon the rocks and bills to fall upon them and hide them from justice and the terrible retribution due their crimes.

upon them and hide them from justice and the terrible retributir due their crimes.

In common with all other Democrate I desire, above alleise, Peace and Union, and think that there has been destruction and devastation enough to satisfy the most vigorous war advocate, who remains at home to crush toballion by bragadocia speeches on the streets, or denounce his neighbors as disloyal, and I would sak all such men why they do not go into the army and practice what they preach! Their cowardly legs would run away with their craven hearts, and whether at home or in the army no rebel builet will ever do them injury, unless indeed a stray into in the rear might accelerate their speed in fleeing from danger.

Tractice is het our troubles may speedly be brush to rom danger.
Trusting that our troubles may speedily be brought to

Steem for him as a man, and their appreciation of his services as a gallant and distinguished officer. The Colonel accepted the invitation, and the supper came off at 9 o'cleck the company, some fifty persons, sat down to a sumptuous reput, in rnished by the 'mine host" of the Red Lion, Billy Cooper, and it is needless to say that the reputation of this old and favorite hotel did not suffer on this occasion. Col. EMILY FRANKLIN ably presided at the head of the table, and Col. Pyrer was seated on his right, quent and feeling manner, thanking the citizens of Lancater for their continued interest in his welfare, and saying that he had never experienced anything but kind ness at their hands. He alinded to Friday night being the anniversary of his having entered the service three years ago under the callant Hambeiers, one of the bravest and most accomplished officers in the service. He concluded his remarks amid much appliause by propeing "The health of the Army of the United States," which was very appropriately responded to by Col. Hambeight. Specches in response to further santimonts were made by Capt. Thanders Stryens, Jr., Col. D. W. Patterson, Col. O. J. Dickey, Newfor Lourings, Req. A. Here Smith, Eq., WM. W. Brown, Eq., and Mr. Alfreis Sanderson. Lient. D. H. Hittseu and Col. Patterson fanner' in fine style. Mir. Warson H. Millier, who is perfectly inimitable in his relation of anecdotes, told two or three capital ones amid reflected much credit upon the chief managers, Mr. Lewis Haldr and John A. Shearf, Eq., who accomplish everything they undertake. The company separated at an early hour, and will long remember the pleasures of the pight.

—Col. Pyters left for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, on

the night.

—Col. Pyper left for Camp Chase, Columbus, Chio, or Saturday morning, in the 1.40 train, having been ordered to report at the Parole Camp at that place. He was accompanied by his bride, and quite a number of their friends were at the depot to see them off.

BUSINESS CHANGES .- Mr. GEO. D. SPERCH EDISINESS CHANGES:—DIT. GSO, D. SPERCH-ER lately purchased the Agricultural and Seed Warehouse of his brother, No. 28 East King street, and has an im-mense stock of everything pertaining to his line of busi-ness on hand. We think Mr. 8. has the largest establish-ment of the kind in the State outside of Philadelphia. He is, as most of our city and county readers know, a first class business man, and bis assistants are amone the most bolite and accommodating men we know of nowhere. is, as most of our city and county readers know, a first class basiness man, and bis assistants are amone the most polite and accommodating men we know of anywhere.

Messrs. Brain & Forrs, late of 27 North Queen street, recently purchased the large building of Dr. William B. Fahnestock, at No. 20 West King street, and have fitted it up into elegant store rooms, which they now occupy.—These gentlemen are enterprising and industrious, and are doing quite a large business in the dry goods line—The upper portion of the building has been fitted up as one of the finest Photographic Galleries in the State for one of our well known city firms, Eberman & Stehman.

Mr. J. Rohers, of Middletown, has opened a Wine and Liquor Btore, at No. 55 East King street, where he keeps on hand the finest assortment of foreign and domestic liquors. Mr. k's domestic wines of his own manufacture are said to be of a very superior quality. He rold some twelve barrels in this city last year.

Our young friend, Mr. Jonarian Spercies has taken the old Leopard Hotel, in East King street, formerly kept by his father, and of late years by his uncle, who recently purchased and has taken charge of the Exchange Hotel, on the same street. Jonathen is very elever and agreeable in bis disposition, and we should judge ought to know whow to keep a hotel." He has completely renovated and refurnished the Leopard.

Mr. H. K. Killian, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, late of North Queen street, has removed to No. 1 East King and Centre Square. Harry is a pleasant, accommodating fellow, and does a good business. Serves him right.

LITERARY EXHIBITION.—The 23d Annual

LITERARY EXHIBITION.—The 23d Annual Exhibition of the Gothean Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College came off on Traceday eventing last, at Fuiton Hall, in the presence of a large and well pleased audience; all the gentlemen acquitted themselves with honor to the Society, and the subjects of the different speeches indicated much care and thought. We were not in the hall at the beginning of the exercises, but from what we heard afterwards, the speakers of the occasion performed their parts well. Among those whom we would particularize for good selection of subjects, elevated and well digested thought, fine delivery and superior eloquence, were Messrs. L. K. Evans H. C. Molaughland W. A. Has, the latter, unfortunately, laboring under the drawback of a deficient English prounclation, which perhaps caused the loss of some of the beauties of the poetry, which he gave as his part of the evening's entertainment. Some of the speakers' voices were disadvantageouslyslow and indistinct, and therefore it is impossible to give a fair criticism upon the pieces they rendered. However, the exhibition was in every way creditable to all concerned, and compared very favorably with the previous entertainments of the Society. The 79th Regiment (Fencibles') Band was present, and added much to the eccasion by their fine music.

TERPSICHOREAN —The 79th Regiment gave LITERARY EXHIBITION.—The 23d Annual

TERPSICHOREAN -The 79th Regiment gave TERPSICHOREAN — 1 He 1 July 1 and 1 more in ball for the benefit of their Band, on Wednesday evening last, at Fulton Hall. The price of admit-ion was \$5. It was a very fine affair and was largely attended. The Regimental Band and Miller's String Band furnished the music on the occasion. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and when the "wee sum' hours" had fairly set in the participants separated to their home:

EDITORIAL VISITOR .- WILLIAM C. GOULD, EDITORIAL VISITOR.—WILLIAM C. GOULD, Esq., editor of the Logan (Ohlo) Sentinel, paid us a, visit on Wednesday last. Mr. G. has been a consistent Democratic laborer in the editorial vineyard for the last fifteen or ixteen years. He is a native of "Old Mother Cumberland" in this State, and learned the printing trade with the senior editor of The Intelligencer more than twenty years ago in the office of the Carlisle Volunteer. During his stay in the city he was invited to address the Young Men's Democratic Association, which invitation was accepted, and he delivered a bold and eloquent speech, which is given in fall elsewhere. We were glad to take our old friend by the hand, and find him in such fine health and spirits. He is a nephew by marriage of the Rev. John J.

FURLOUGH EXPIRED .- The furlough of the 79th Begiment expires to morrow. They will probably leave this city on Thursday, and encamp at Chester, below Philadelphia. The rumor is that the Begiment will be transferred to the Army of the Potomac. Of course there will be goneral regret at their departure.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—A man named JANES FORWOOD, confined in the County Prison, for larceny from the Kolling Mill Company's Store at Safe Harbor, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell on Tuesday oraning last. The deed was committed by means of a evening isse. The deed was committed by means of a cord fastened to one of the spikes in the transom window. An inquest was held on the body the same evening by beputy Coroner SETDER.

QUARTER SESSIONS' COURT.-The April term

THE MAY NUMBER of "The Lady's Friend" ceived. It is a magnificent number in illustra-ading matter, and is well worthy of the large t is receivitg. Published by Daccon & Peter-Valnut streat, Philadelphia, at the low rate of

MR. VOORHEES ON THE UNION. The Administration organs persistently nisrepresent the position of all Democrats, but they have taken particular pains to falsify the record of Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, representing him as not a loyal Union loving man. The following extract from the closing passage of a long and elequent speech made by him a few weeks ago, as we find it

in the Globe, more truly represents him: "But why need I dwell upon these evidences of disunion? The great leader of the administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS), has deliberately here announced, after all our sacri fices, sorrows and loss, that the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resur-rection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes further, and admits all the seceded States have ever claimed—their nationality. They have sought in vain in all the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it at last at the hands of those who speak for the administration on this floor. "Sir, I deny this doctrine. I plant myself

on the constitution which recognizes an un-broken Union. I shall stand there in every vicissitude of fortune, and if I fall it will be when the people themselves abandon their own constitution. By the principles of this mighty instrument, I expect finally a restoration of the Union of the States. Every hour which the party in power prolongs its control of affairs postpones the auspicious day, but as I behold the future it will assuredly come. Material and indestructible interests unite every section except that which prospers on fanaticism. And I here to-day, in the spirit of one who expects and desires his posterity and theirs to live together in the ancient and honorable friendship of their fathers warn the southern people not to look forward to a separation and independence, but to embrace every opportunity for co-operation with the conservative people of the North, who will aid with their lives, if need be, to scaure to them all their rights and institutions as free and equal citizens of the United States. If this be done, the approaching Presidential election will bring peace, Union and liberty. But if the peaceful popular revolution of the ballot-box fails to produce these results, then darkown constitution. By the principles of this mighty instrument, I expect finally a restorawill bring peace, Union and liberty. But if the peaceful popular revolution of the ballot box fails to produce these results, then darkness will settle upon the face of the deep and the free institutions of America will exist only on the page of the future historiars. Furryears more of our present policy will leave the Republic an unshapen mass of ruins, a wreck more melancholy and hopeless than any that strew the pathway of ages. And here in this fair young World, as in all former times, a despotism will arise from the shattered fragments of self-government, to which each succeeding generation shall pay the extorted tribute of its blood and toil."

WHAT SAY THE BANKS:

The following is the Bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Stevens to "regulate the Currency." We think its appropriate title would be, a bill to legislate the State Banks out of existence. But as it proceeds from a "loval" man, we presume the Banks them."

'loyal" man, we presume the Banks themselves will have to admit its justice and ne cessity as a "war measure." First. That every person, and every bank,

association, or corporation, issuing notes, bills, or other obligations calculated or intended to sirculate as money, unless thereto authorized by act of Congress, shall pay a duty of onefourth of one per cent each month on the amount of such notes, bills, or other obligations so issued by said person, bank, association, or corporation, and shall, on the first Monday of each and every month, make and deliver to the assessor of the district in which such bank, association, or corporation may be located, or in which such person may reside, a true and accurate return of the amount o notes, bills, or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vaults, or elsewhere in possession or on deposit, and shall annex to every such return a declaration, with the oath or affirmation of such person, or COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER -A HAPPY OCCAS- of the president or cashier of such bank, association, or corporation, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of the circulation as aforesaid, and shall deliver a copy of the said return to the collector of the district in which said bank, association, or corporation is located, and shall within ten days from the first Monday in each and every month pay to the said collector said duty, one fourth on the amount so returned; and for any neglect to render or make such return or payment as aforesaid, every such person, bank, association, or corporation, shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of notes, bills or other obligations issued as aforesaid which amount shall, in default of a proper return, be estimated by the assessor upon the best information he can obtain; and every such penalty may recovered for the use of the United States in

any court of competent jurisdiction. Second. That after one year from the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any erson bank association or corporation to sue or circulate notes or other designed or calculated to circulate as money. nless authorized thereto by act of Congres

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. The following extract from President Mon-

ROE'S Annual Message of December 2d, 1823, contains the assertion of that policy in reference to the extension in America of the Monarchical system of government, since known as "The Monroe Doctrine:"

EXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT MONBOE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE, DECEMBER 2D, 1823. 'The political system of the allied Powers f America. This difference proceeds from that And to the defence of our own, which has and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any PORTION OF THIS HEMISPHERE, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing col-onies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere But with the governments who have declared. their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great conedged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or con-trolling in any manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition Atlas and Argus.

THE PRESIDENT'S DISLOYAL RELA-TIONS.

The Chicago Post, alluding to the passage of Mrs. Lincoln's sister, with contraband goods, through our lines endorses a strong course in the affair, and adds the following

interesting statement:
"In the recent diabolical outbreak of seces sionists in Coles county, in this State, two of Mr. Lincoln's own cousins were among the active and leading participators in the attack upon the soldiers, and fortunately both of them are now prisoners. They Hanks, of Charleston, and S. Greenville Hanks, of Big Creek, Edgar county. latter, when arrested, boasted that he was the man who killed Surgeon York."

To be sure, the President ought not to be held responsible for the doings of his own or his wife's relations: but since it is the fashion with some extremists to judge a man disloyal because his father, son, brother or cousin may be a secessionist, we don't see why the rule, if it is a good one, should not have a univer-sal application.—Buffalo Courier

JIH LANE wants the war to be " made permanent institution." The Administration and its supporters are laboring to accomnlish that end; or at any rate, they do not mean it shall close as long as there is anything left, North or South, to be stolen.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE IN OHIO. CLEVELAND, April 16.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the law allowing soldiers to vote is con-

MASSACHUSMTTS AND VIRGINIA.

A THRILLING INCIDENT. Pending the contest for the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1860, the Hon. Mr. BOTELER, of the Herper's Ferry District, in Vir-

its. spoke as follows:
When, sir, I have heard the name of a gentle-

ginia. spoke as follows:

"When, sir, I have heard the name of a gentleman called here day after day, first on the roll—a
great historic name (Mr. Adams)—I have been reminded of Massachusetts in her prouder day, in the
heroic age of the Republic. I have been reminded of Massachusetts in her prouder day, in the
heroic age of the Republic. I have been reminded of a historical incident councy selected by John
Brown for his bloody raid, and feel that I have a
right to appeal to the Massachusetts Delegation
hete; if they are not deaf to the voice of consanguinity; and if they are, I appeal from them to their
people on this question; I demand of them to come
up to the rescue of the country now as they did in
the good old times of the Revolutionary fathers.
The district which I represent and the county where
I live, that county made famous by the raid of
Brown, was the first in all the South, to send succor
to Massachusetts in the time of her direst necessity!
In one of the most beautiful spots in that beautiful
county, within rife shot of my residence, at the
base of a hill, where a glorious spring leaps out into
the sunlight from beneath the guarded roots of a
thunder riven oak, there assembled on the 10th of
July, 1775, the very first band of Southern men,
who marched to the aid of Massachusetts. They
met there then, and their rallying cry was 'a bee
live for Boston.' That peaceful valley—the 'valley of the Shenandoah'—had never been polluted
by the foosteps of a foe; for even the Indians themselves bad, according to tradition, kept it free from
the incursions of their enemies. It was the hunting
range and neutral ground of the Aborigines. The
homes of those who lived there then were far beyond the reach of danger. But Boston was beleagured. The hearths of your fathers were threatened
with pollution, and the fathers of those whom I represent rallied to their protection.
"They left the plowshare in the mould,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,

" 'They left the plowshare in the mould, Their flocks and herds without a fold, The sickle in the unshorn grain,
Their corn half garnered on the plain,
And mustered in their simple dress,
For wrongs of Yours to redress.

John Brown selected the very county whose citizens went so promptly to the aid of the North when the North needed aid, as the most appropriate place in the South to carry out the doctrines of the 'Irrepressible conflict,' and as was mentioned in the Sonate yesterday, the rock where Leeman fell was the rock over which Morgan and his men marched a few hours after Stephenson's command had crossed the river some ten miles further up. May this historical reminiscence rekindle the embers of patriotism in our hearts! Wby should this nation of ours be rent in pieces by this "irrepressible conflict! Is it 'irrepressible? The battle will not be fought out on this floor. For when the dark day comes—as come it will—when the question that now divides and agitates the hearts of the people, shall be thrust from the forum of debate, to be decided by the bloody arbitrament of the sword, it will be the said dest day for us and all mankind that the sun otherwell has ever shone upon." eaven has ever shone upon.

THE DEST OF NEW YOTK. The Albany Evening Journal has the ollowing, apparently from the pen of Mr.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS -Without questioning the importance of measures be-fore the Legislature involving large appropriations, or impugning the motives of those who press these measures, we cannot forbear to call entatives of the people to remember how heavily they are already urthened, and how much farther the war is

likely to involve them. "For thirty years our State debt—never exceeding \$24,000,000—was the occasion of popular solicitude. Our elections hung and turned upon the canal debt. Now, our appropriations for the war, coupled with our county, city and town bonded war debt, far xceeds the canal debt! The present debt of this State reaches half or nearly half of the whole Federal Government debt at the close of the war of 1814. Superadd to this, a sitxth part of the war debt of the General Govern-ment (\$4,000,000,000, for, close the war today, and this sum would be below the real figure), and we should find our State nearly \$1,000,000,000 in debt!

"Think of this, legislators, while you are importuned to appropriate more millions. Remember that pay day will come. All is easy, and smooth while paper-mills and engravers make 'money plenty.' But this will not, cannot last. The delirium or intoxication, of paper money, will go off, and then, forced by financial laws which no nation has ever been able to evade-we must get sober, and work out of an irredeemable currency and up to an arbitrary, inflexible specie standard—then we shall see values perishing and fortunes evaporating-then we shall re alise, in gigantic proportions, the financial trials which we passed through after our war with England."

Think of this, too, tax-payers of New York. One thousand millions of debt is the share of New York, if the war was now stopped! This is two-thirds of the aggregate value of all the property of the people. nation of the State was :

Real estate..... Personal..... Corrected aggregate.

..\$1,452,778,063 The debt, in fact, is about up to the full value of the real estate of all the people. In other words, our farmers have, during all "good times," been silently at work mortgaging their property up to its full amount, and so it will pass down to their children. And when the day of general payshrink, while the debt will expand under the

enormous interest which is paid. The State of New York now owes a debt of one Thousand millions, provided the war is now stopped. But suppose it does not stop. stitution," as Jim Lane would have it? What then? Will the debt continue to swell, or will it burst and disappear? Have the Architects of Ruin plummets long enough to sound the deep abves, and answer? - Albana

If the debt of the State of New York, growing out of this war, is, according to THURLOW WEED, One Thousand Millions, what is the probable debt now saddled upon the people of Pennsylvania, with about threefourths the wealth and population of the Empire State? We leave our readers to figure t out, - Eds. Intelligencer.

THE WAR IN ARKANSA..

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.
Advices from Gen. Steele to the 7th have been received. His expedition had reached a point five miles south of Eken Ferry, on the Little Missouri river, about twenty five miles from Camden, where he expected General Thayer with the Fort Smith force to join him the next day.
On the 2d, Shelby attacked General Steele's

rear guard under General Rice, with twelve hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery. He was repulsed with a loss of one hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was forty-four killed and wounded, and fifteen prisoners. On the 4th, Marmaduke made an attack with three thousand to four thousand cavalry and five pieces of artillery on the south side

of the Little Missouri. After five hours fighting he was routed, with a loss of four killed and twenty three wounded. There is a large force of rebels five or six miles in Steele's advance, but it is not expected; that they will make a stand. Nothing has been neard from Banks or the gunboats

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES.—These Loz enges are prepared from a highly esteemed ine for alleviating Bronchial Affections ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat,