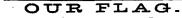
The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR A. SANDERSON, Associate. LANCASTER, PA., APRIL 26, 1864.

App 8. M. Primarania & Co.'s ADVENTIONS ASLED. Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street. Boston. 5. M. Perrusania & Co., are Agents for The Longenities Maillowers, and the most infuscii and largest circula-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.-They are suthorised to contract for us st our lowest rates App Marma & Anstory, No. S55 Broadway, New York, ste suthorised to restrict any strength of the Intelli-gencer, at our lowest rates. App Jones Wasseries Adventiments for The Intelli-gencer, at our lowest rates. App Jones Wasseries Adventiments for The Intelli-ty of North 6th street, Philadelphia. He is authorised to restre advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancaster Maillionner.

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Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

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

Hon. ALEXANDER LONG'S length in to-day's Intelligencer.-We advise our readers to give it a themselves as to its character.

Gold at 179 Per Cent.

On Saturday, in Philadelphia, the price of Gold closed at 179 per cent. This reduces the value of Greenbacks to about 56 cents in the dollar, and therefore enhances the price of all the necessaries of life in the same proportion. Two dollars for one at the end of the third year of the war -think of it! Of course the expenses of the Government will now be nearly doubled so far as the payflying expedients of the Secretary of only fault is, the misfortune of being unconthe specie certificates and other kitethe Treasury. It will, at the present scious of his own unfitness for his place !" the Government, at the lowest cal- less bold in its strictures upon those in power rate of depreciation of paper, cost culation, four millions of dollars per day to carry on the war. How long knavery and incompetency. It says: can the country stand this drain upon its resources? How long will shoulders through the folly and less than Four THOUSAND MILLIONS, the interest of which, at 6 per cent., millions per annum! Of this sum

Pennsylvania will have to pay not Con

POPULAR DISCONTRAT. At no time, says the New Hampshire Patriot, since the commencement of the war have there been such palpable and threatening indications of popular discontent-of widespread and absorbing dissatisfaction with the Government and of alarm at the inevitable effects of its proceedings. So absolutely irreressible has become this feeling that the Republican press has been forced to give it exression ; and during the last two weeks we have seen some of the most able and influen-

and denunciation which, if uttered by Democrats, would be held as conclusive evidence of disloyalty," and bring upon them the charge of seeking to give aid and comfort to the enemy. The New York Times, asserts that the rebellion is abetted by the Republican majority in Congress. It charges them with "long and flagrant neglect of duty," with "faithlessness" and "guilt." It declares that "by their fault the prices of everything that sustains life are rapidly mounting;" that "the currency is gradually turning into worthless rags," and that "inch by inch, foot by foot, the Government moves on straight intense," and that those in power at Washington "are the source of it and the object

of it." The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, another able and influential organ of the Republicans, charges that the Government has perpetrated a great fraud upon the country in representing that its bonds were to be paid in gold and then making them payable in "greenbacks," which, it says, when the 5-20 bonds are payable, "may not be worth two cents per dollar," and that the holder of the bonds " may be paid in a handful of notes that will not

speech, for the delivery of which the buy him a loaf." It alleges that the Secre-Abolitionists attempted to expel him tary of the Treasury "pays no regard to the from Congress, will be found at solemn pledge of the Government." It says the public debt increased \$100,000,000 in the month of March, and was \$300,000,000 more careful perusal, and then judge for on the let of April than the Secretary estimated it would be on the 1st of July next.

The N. Y. Post, one of the ablest, firmest and most ultra supporters of the Administration, warns the people that we are on the brink of destruction-that "we are in a boat which a rapid current is hurrying towards a preci pice ;" and it says that while the evil and the danger increase daily, it sees no remedy likely to be applied. The same paper quotes from Brownson's Review some fearful remarks upon Lincoln. Brownson, a Republican candidate for Congress last fall, enlarges upon Lincoln's utter incompetency, and asks-" You ask not, can this man carry the nation through its ment of interest and the purchase of terrible struggles; but can the nation carry supplies for the Army are concerned, this man through them and not perish in the and all this, too, in the very face of attempt?" And the best Brownson, endorsed by the Post, can say of Lincoln, is-"His

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is no

Things begin to look squally. A Government dollar is worth but 55¹/₂ cents; speculation is running up the prices of the necesthe people be willing to have these saries of life, even faster than the Government enormous burdens piled upon their paper runs down; the wealth of the country nassing from the many to the few, and the laboring classes are becoming dispirited and recklessness of the men in power at Washington? If the war is to be nor the courage to adopt the measures that continued for another year we shall are essential to avert the crisis to which all have a National debt to carry of not these things tend. Indeed, Congress seems to be oblivious alike to these facts and to the growing dissatisfaction of the people. The members devote themselves to politics or by this. will amount to two hundred and forty speculation outside of the capitol, so that it is difficult to get together a quorum for legis-Congress has been more than four months

A SENSIBLE SPECH. In the United States Senate, April 7, Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, made an elaborate speech in favor of the proposed amendment to

tial of these organs uttering rebuke, warning lawyer to tell the difference. We quote from

until the civil authorities shall become impotoot by foot, the Government moves on straight before the eyes of its guardians, towards the bottomless pit of bankruptoy." It declares that the popular discontent is "profound and House of Representatives shall owe their places here to the bayonet instead of the ballot box ; until they become as contemptible as the Rump Parliament that so long enacted

the bidding of military usurpation to the over-throw of the English Constitution, to be finally expelled from place by the power they had so basely served? Should it go on until corruption and fraud, the necessary concomitants of civil war shall have crept into high places and put on the garb of patriotism ; until offi-cers become so numerous that official patron age may quarter one-half of the people upon the other half and give them the means of perpetuating their own power? Should it continue until, exhausted, the nation would welcome the coming of a Cromwell or a Bonaparte ; until provost marshals with military police shall be stationed in every village in the Northern States, displacing the civil authority, issuing orders for governing people heretofore supposed to be able to govern themselves, teaching how God shall be worshipped, prescribing new and strange offences, misery, and misery rushes into anarchy, when no hone but despotism is left?

Mr. President, a few years more of civil war, and the outlines of this picture will be seen. It cannot be otherwise. It is the necessary result of a long civil strife. Peace parties will spring up; the war party will denounce them as traitors; the publication of newspapers will be suppressed, and freedom denied; mobs will retaliate; the blunders as well as the corruptions of the war party will tend to strengthen the convictions of the peace party; the period being one of h party appeals to violence, the one to hold the other to obtain power; the ballot-box becomes a mockery, a cheat; in-stead of proclaiming the voice of a free people it speaks the subdued language of base subserviency or the bold tones of military despotism.

> ABOLITION HYPOCRISY. The Republicans tried to expel Mr. Long

from the House for saying that he preferred who are rushing us on to ruin through their the South to the extermination of her people.

Democratic misrule." This is patriotism, but Mr. Long's remark was treason, according to Abolition logic !--The shameful hypoorisy and partisan motive according to Abolition combine the public institutions of a com-try are conducted is sometimes viewed as reflecting the character of its citizens. It is therefore of great import-ance that ours should be of a model character, and this combined to public here additional logenting to the public

LOCAL DEPARTMENT. COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The April Term of the Court of Quarter

 HENDERSON, of MISSOUTI, made an elaborate
 speech in favor of the proposed amendment to
 the Constitution abolishing elavery. He is
 one of the ablest advocates of the Abolition
 of slavery throughont the nation, and one of
 the devoted adherents to the National Ad ministration, in Congress; yet he used lan guage which, it appears to us, expressed sen timents so similar to those pronounced by Mr.
 Long, that it would puzzle a Philadelphia
 awyer to tell the difference. We quote from
 Mr. HENDERSON's speech:
 * * If it become evident that
 the friends of slavery are strong enough in
 the friends of itting response to the on. train for the West.

Jected intermetrees to the definition of the pethal laws of the contry. Tradition, if not history, informs us that many year sogo, about the time of the revolutionary war, the reforms tion of criminals was a subject which engaged the atten-tion of the citizens of Philadelphis, who, for the purpose of making their labors more effectual, formed themselves into an excelsion where object was the amelioration of of making this is to reintaciping, who for the purpose of making this is bors more effectual, formed themmelves into an association, whose object was the amalioration of the condition of the convicts. This association, or one of similar character, has been kept in existence to the present time, and their is bor of love has produced fruit worthy of so noble an enterprise. Actuated by the same noble im-pulses, we find the Legislature of our State a few years after the glorious struggle for independence had been brought to a happy conclusion, and when the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of that contest was pressed upon the attention of the statesmen of those times, and claiming no doubt almost their constant attention, yet in that aventful period we find them not forgetful of the claims of humanity, and turning their situation to the improvement of these hareh laws, many of them being imitations of laws which existed in England; and thus, I belisve, ssting the first "xample in this contry of softening the rigor of these laws, and conforming them more to the genial spirit of the Christian religion. This act of the Legislature, the improvement of the penal code, which then governed in this State, was a subject of year-eral applaue, and an example which other common-wealthn soon followed.

act of the Legislature, the improvement of the penal code, which then governed in this State, was a subject of gen-eral applause, and an example which other common-wealths soon followed. But the people of this State, as if never forgetful of the condition of that unfortunate lass, whose offences brought them under the ban of the criminal law, and as if always solicitous to promote their weikare, some years after-wards we find them again, by their representatives in the legislature, engaged in the good work, in endeavor-ing notary to promote their weikare, but also the weikare of society, in trying to establish a price discipline, by which the errors of the system then in use would be cor-rected, and which resulted in the adoption of the present system, viz: separtate confinement at labor. The friends of the measure in the Legislature were so well satisfied with the correctness of this system, that they directed two Penilentiaries to be erected upon that theory, one at Philadelphis and another at Pittsburg. The one st Phil-adelphis act and there to price to the one in Phil-adelphis because I neve to knowledge of the working of the one in Pittsburg. Those Penitentiaries form the model of our County Prison, with perhap: some modification. At the time the speculation with those who fait an interest in the subject as to the effect which such confinement would have not only upon the mind, but also upon the physical conditor of the covict. Xrperlence, however, I think, has shown that, whatover may be its defects, it is a decided improv-ment upon the formation of the offender. The difficulties which have heretofore existed in some for corricts were all congregated together, without discrimi-nation as to the nature or magnitude of the offence, or the age of the parties, this rather might be considered as a echool for the reformation of the offender. The difficulties which have heretofore existed in some for corricts which haves heretofore existed in some in the reformation of the offender. The difficulties whic

from the House for saying that he preferred they are invested. Experience has shown that a law, no matter how wholesome its provisions, if improperly are they are invested. Experience has shown that a law, no matter how wholesome its provisions, if improperly are they are invested. Experience has shown that a law, no matter how wholesome its provisions, and but improperly answers the expectation of the lawgiver. Laws to be offective must be properly executed, and where an officer neglects his duty, or is indifferent as to the manner of the performance of the duty, it will be in vain to look for any favorable result from his stewardship. The first duty of an officer is obelience to the isway, and where is heeds not its demands he becomes recreast to his from, and where the country be divided—the South go their way all slave and the North all free—rather than to see the country once more under that to see the country once more under the more and experiments.

consideration ought to be an additional incentive t officers having charge of them to the proper perform I their duty. In the views which I have expressed I do not wish to

But another little fact is equally significant in this direction. The whole Republican force in the House united in declaring Mr.

HON. JAWES BROOKS ON "THROWING AFR SPEECH OF [CONCLUDED.] But Mr. Chairman, how do we stand in the

HON. JAMES BROOKS ON "THEOWING AFET CAN DUST IN ARKHOLS BYER, TO ENLARS WHITE MIN"-We have the great pleasure of announcing that the Hon-JAME BROOKS will positively lockure before the Young Men's Democratio Association of this city, on Thursday greating, May 5th, at Falton Hall. Subject: "Throwing Affican Dust in American Ryss, to Enalars While Men." It is a stather novel one, and yet not junt ao novel after all when we take into consideration that the air is fall o just such particles of dust as the distigguished gautienna refers to. Mr. B is a very able man and an accomplianed speaker. He is a sore thorn in the wide of the Aboliton members of Congress, and particularly the venarable (Dairman of the Oxamittee of Ways, Mr. Thaddens Bis vena, whose pat rainous financial schemes he "handles without gloves." eyes of the civilized world to-day, in waging a war of subjugation and conquest against the Confederate States, which have seceded from GENERAL STARKWEATHER .- This brave an accomplished officer paid a short visit to our city on yes-terday, to see his compatriot in arms, Col. Hawminner, and was called apon by a large number of our citzons. The 79th Band gave him a hands use screnzde, and ho made a fitting reproduct to the compliment. He laft in the 230 p. ly earliest recollection is the THE 79TH TO LEAVE. - The 79th. we understand, will leave to morrow for the Army of the Onmber-land, the order to report at Chester having been revoked. Many a sigh will be heaved and tear dropped at the de-parture of the brave fellows.

parture of the brave failows. THE PASSOVER.—Our Jewish population began on Wedneadsy evening last the observance of the feast of the Passovar, by which the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egypt is commamorated. The principal feature of this festival is the regulation concern-ing unlasyaned or unfermented bread, which must be eaten during the season of seven days, and is done to commemorate an incident in the hurrisd departure of the irrealites, by which the dough which they carried across their shoulders was baked in the sun while they traveled. This fast takes its name from the fact that whan the Angel of the Lord was smiting the first born in every Egyptian house, "he passed over" the residences of the israelites. RELIGIOUS .- Rev. B. W. SCHMAUK, Daston

he German Lutheran Church of this city, has accepted call of the Salem Lutheran Church of Lebanon, Pa

day in July. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, former pastor, preached in Trinity Lutheran Church, Duke street, on Sunday morning and evening last. The sermons were exceedingly able and choose the strength of the strength

eloquent. Rev. FRANCIS D. HOSKINS, rector of St. John's Free Church. Spring Garden, preached his farewell discourse, on Sunday evening last, to a crowdad congregation. ON THEIR WAY HOME .- The Veterans of

the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry are on their way bome on a thirty days' farlough, and on Sunday week arrived at Louisville, Ky, where they were to be paid their bouniy and drew clothing. The regiment is arpected at Harris-burg every day. Companies F and G are from this county.

NEW POST MASTERS .- Jacob Martin has been appointed Post Master at Martinaville, in place of Benjamin Rese, resigned; William Rodgers at Terro Hill, in place of William 8. Shirk, resigned; and Henry L Uhier at Pequea, vice John P. Sweigart, failed to bond. —The Pert Office at Nine Points has been re-established and John M. Rutter appointed Postmaster.

LITERABY .--- Godey's Lady's Book, for May, s embellished with a beautiful engraving entitled "May flowers," a splendid Fashion Plate, Patterns of various

Kinds, $\delta c_{-} \delta c_{-}$ The reading matter is also excellent, and the whole number throughout is one of the very best that Godey has yet issued—and that is saying a great deal.

LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of

John Diess, commencing Monday, May 23 : Daniel Bowman, Brecknock. Hervey Brackbill, Strasburg. Henry Bruner, Columbia Bor. David Beam, Leacock. John Diffonbaugh, Eust Hempfield. Levi Engle, Cong. John D. Eberole, West Donegal. Abraham Greenswilt, Elisabethtown Martin Good Congetore Martin Good, Conestoga. Samuel Good, West Earl. Andrew Hackman, Warwick. Henry Hagy, Penn. H. H. Kurtz, Manheim. Henry Kehler, West Hempfield. Samuel L. Leed, Kast Cocalico. Joel Miller, Kast Hempfield. Michael McCullom, City. Sanders McCullough, Drumore. Anders McGullough, J. Joseph Miller, Manheim Bor. Henry Musselman, Rash Donegal. Benjamin Rider, Warwick. John Bohrer, West Lampster. David Pfonts, Clay. Joseph Bnarely, Lescock. Thomas Silvius, City. Henry Steager, Mount Joy Bor. George Ghindle, City. Frederick Sener, Manor. George Twindg, City. Jacob K. Shenk, Manor. George Twinng, City. James Wood, Little Britain. George Wilson, Salisbury. Michael Wine, Salisbury. Jacob Zacher, City.

GETTING SCARED !

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday ast has the following doleful article in reference to the war.. It smacks very strongly of treason, but as it emanates from such a

'loyal " source of course it must be all right. It is, however, none the less significant: We are fast approaching the orisis in the progress of this war. A collision between the Lee, must decide, not merely the prowess of our soldiers and the skill of their commanders,

but it will settle the destiny of the nation. It is useless to disguise the fact, that com over the whole territory. They were rightly willing to sacrifice every material consideramunities have now contributed that amount in men and money, which leave them on the Chairman, compared to liberty. We existed verge wher : patience ceases to be a virtue, as a Republic when the mouth of the Missisand where great changes take place for better sippi was held by a foreign power, when we

engaged in vain struggles politically, or pro-

jects concerning themselves pecuniarily; while Congress is frittering away its time in

exhibitions of blackguardissm, while one-half

of its members are pursuing their own inter-ests to the neglect of the public business-

bounty swindlers, otherwise called "brokers,

who are estimated by Gen. Dix to have stolen

at a single office in New York. These men

have taken from \$20 to \$50 in return for

Copperhead martyr, and we hope

four hundred thousand dollars from recruits

or for worse. Hence we must succeed with the had nothing west of that river, when Florida armies now in the field, or the war will resolve was held against us; and we could exist again,

HON. ALEXANDER LONG.

as and set up a Government of their own? Are we not inconsistent with all our former acts? Have we not been early to admit this proper with regard to others? There never was a people on the face of the earth that de-manded an independent government, that did not have the sympathy of the American people; and ought we now t > shrink from the doc trine we have been willing to apply to others ? appeal made by Clay and Webster in behalf of Greece, in 1824, when they so eloquently declaimed in that behalf on this floor and in the other branch of Congress. Whether it was Greece, or the States of South America, or Poland or Hungary, or Italy or Ireland, the fact that large country, for any cause, demanded a distinct and separate government, always reuntry, for any cause, demanded a ceived the warmest sympathy and support of the American people, irrespective of party. Even as late as December, 1860, after Mr Lincoln was elected, and after the preliminary steps for secession had been taken, the paper having the largest circulation of any in the Republican party, and having more influence han any other in the formation of Republican opinion, declared that it could see no reason why, if three millions of colonists could separate from the British Crown in 1776, that six millions of Sontherners could not separate from us in 1861. I have been as much puzzled, as the distinguished Republican ditor, Mr. Greeley, to find looking at it as a revolutionary right, the difference in position. Ought we to shrink from the application of a doctrine to ourselves which we have been so wiling to apply to other nations, such as Austria, Russia and Spain? If we do what will be the judgment of impartial history? How much better it would have been for us and for the cause of Democracy throughout the globe. What a splendid tribute it would have been to a Republican government if we bad parted in peace with our dissatisfied sister States, Mr. Everett recommended as late

as February, 1861, sustained by such leading Republican journals as the Cincinnati Commercial, New York Tribune, Indianapolis Journal, Chicago Tribune, New Haven (Connecticut) Palladium, Columbus Journal, and Salmon P. Chase, now Secretary of the Treasury, and many others of that school. What in monarchial countries had required a ong and bloody war, would have been accomplished by Democratic principles and republican sense of justice. What a splendid proof it would have afforded of the capacity of the people for self government. What a valuable lesson it would have conveyed to the whole civilized world. The fact that we could rise superior to all prejudices and pas-sions, and to have conquered ourselves, would have been the highest triumph that we had ever achieved. I regret as much, Mr. Chairman, as any gentleman upon this floor, that any of our sister States should have desired to cut asunder the ligaments that bound them to us. None would be more willing than myself to make any reasonable sacrifice to induce them to return to their partnership with us; but still recognizing the truth of the doctrine taught by the fathers of the Republic, and so fairly expressed by Mr. John Quincy Adams, that our Government was after all, in the heart, it would be better, severe as would be the pang of regret, to part in friendship, rather than to hold sovereign States pinned to us by the bayonet, as Mr. Greely expressed it in 1862. What advance have we made in the science aud principles of government, Mr. Chairman, if we cannot rise above the Austro-Russian principle of holding subject provinces by the power of force and coercion ? What be mes of the Declaration of Independence and of all our teachings for eighty years? After all, Mr. Chairman, it is not the extent of territory which should be the object of our de-

if was not the view of Jefferson and Madison in their immortal resolutions of 1798 and 1799. It has been said, Mr. Chairman, that it

would make the confederacy a rope of sand, but if so it is strange that the Southern Con-federacy, where it is recognized, should hold together through such a bloody pressure as we have applied to it for the last three years; is it a rope of sand that endures all that. But to return, Mr. Chairman. As will be judged, perhaps, by the tenor of these remarks, I am reluctantly and despondingly forced to the conclusion that the Union is lost, never o be restored. I regard the dreams of the restoration of the Union, which are the pride of my life, and to restore which even now I would pour out my heart's blood, as worse than idle. I see neither North nor South any sentiment on which it is possible to build a Union-those elements of union which Mr. Adams described have by the process of time been destroyed. Worse, yes, worse than that, Mr. Chairman, I am forced to the conclusion that in attempting to preserve our jurisdiction over the Southern States, we have lost our constitutional form of government over the Northern. What has been predicted by our to estand most eminent statesmen has come to pass; in grasping at the shadow, we have lost the substance; in striving to retain the asket of liberty in which our jewels were conined, we have lost those precious muniments of freedom. Our Government, as all know, is not anything resembling what it was three years ago; there is not one single vestige of he Constitution remaining ; every clause and letter of it has been violated, and I have no idea myself that it will ever again be respected. Revolutions never go backward to the point at which they started. There has always been a large party in this country favorable to a strong or monarchial government, and they have now all the elements upon which to establish one. They have a vast army, an immense public debt, and ir-irresponsible Executive. Ambitious to retain nower, he is a candidate for re-election, and as commander in chief, it is charged (whether true or false I shall not undertake to decide), that he has already used the army in the Florida expedition to advance his chances of success. One of the Generals he has decapita ted (General Fremont) has entered the field to dispute his claim to a continuance in power. and if the Chronicle of this city, the President's organ, is correct in its construction of the suggestions of the N. York *Herald*, speaking of Lieutenant General Grant, the question is already mooted whether he, in certain contingencies, at the head of the army would not be justified in assuming the reins of government. The very idea upon which this war is founded-coercion of States, leads to despotism ; to

preserve a republican form of government under any Constitution, under the prevalence of the doctrines now in vogue is clearly im-possible. These convictions of the complete overthrow of our government are as unwelcome and unpleasant to me as they are to any member of this House. Would to God the facts were such I could cherish other convic tions. I may be denounced as disloyal and unpatriotic for entertaining them, but it will only be by shallow fools and arrant knaves, who do not know or will not admit the differ once between recognizing a fact and creating its existence. A man may not desire to die but nevertheless his belief will not alter the fact of his mortality. I shall not in these remarks review the unpleasant and acrimonious controversy of who is responsible for the death and destruction of our Republic. I do not see that any such discussion now would be productive of good. I entertain clear and strong convictions upon that point, convictions that I have no doubt will be shared in by the impartial historian of the future. For the present I am willing to let the past with all its recollections rest, provided we can snatch from the common ruin some of our relics of freedom. I do not share in the belief entertained by many of my political friends on this floor and elsewhere, that any peace is attainable upon the basis of Union and reconstruction. If the Democratic party were in sires. Better sacrifice over nine-tenths of the power to-day I have no idea, and honesty territory than destroy our republican form of Army of the Potomac and that led by Gen. 1861, and which I honored though I regarded im bore the Union over thirty four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon as mistaken, was the preservation of the Gov-ernment and the retention of our jurisdiction that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the South as an independen nation, or their complete subjugation and excermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former

> Mr. Chairman, I take little or no interest in the discussion of the question which many of my political friends would make an issue, ow this was sh 89 t

present State tax. How are the people to stand such enormous taxation? This is a question of fearful import to every man, woman and child in our Commonwealth. How are we to bear the enormous load of debt which has already been saddled upon us by a blundering and corrupt Administration, and what is the remedy? Let the people reflect calmly and soberly, and answer at the polls. The Ship of State is rapidly approaching a terrible abyss of destruction, and nothing can save it, if salvation be possible, but the before, with restoration of Democratic pilots to the helm.

Enormous Taxation.

Secretary CHASE's letter to the Committee, dated on the 12th inst., will open the eves of the people to what is coming. He says that "noth- let the essential thing be done, and at once, ing short of taxation to the amount of one half our expanditures " will well to drive the National legislators from their of one-half our expenditures " will save the Government from bankruptcy and ruin. Now, as it is admitted on all hands that our expenses are, at the very lowest estimate, one thousand millions per annum, it is easy | the public mind in relation to the conduct and to perceive that, according to the condition of public affairs. Everywhere we Secretary's published opinion, the see and hear proof of this; everywhere we enormous sum of FIVE HUNDRED | hear the Administration denounced for its MILLIONS a year must be raised by taxation ! Can the country stand preciation of the real situation of the nation ; this, is a pertinent question? This would require an average assessment | udding to the embarrassments of the people of \$25 per head for every man, woman and child in the loyal States. Is this the entertainment the people | for its inefficiency, its faithlessness, its utter were invited to when they were lask of both the capacity and the honesty asked to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN! | requisite to the task devolving upon them.-

The Valley Sentinel.

We have received the first number of The Valley Sentinel, published in a vital crisis-such indeed as but too at Shippensburg, Cumberland co., Pa., by WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq., which precede and invite the death of nationlate of the Valley Spirit. The paper presents a very neat typographical appearance, and Mr. KENNEDY has the requisite ability to make it a first-class journal. It is deserving they can, they will be saved-the Union will of the hearty patronage of the De- be restored and their personal rights preservmocracy of the Cumberland Valley, | ed ; but if not, all is lost. and has our warmest wishes for the same.

Butter was sold in the Syracuse (N. Y.) market, last week, at 25 cents per lb., showing a falling say the Republican papers. Such off there of about 15 cents within a people are scarce in this region ; but week or two; and in the City of if any such there are, they have but New York it was selling at 35 cents. to "wait a little longer" and their In our market, on Saturday, the wish will be fully gratified. It is all Farmers still had the conscience to very patriotic for those who are subdemand 40 cents per lb.

elections in New Jersey show that the those who are making fortunes out "Blues" are more intensely Democratic than of the war-it is very patriotic for ever. The Democratic gains in some counties such people to "demand taxation ' are immense. In the city of Trenton the upon their less favored neighbors; Miscegenators were beaten by over 400 majority.

For The Democracy of Peoria, Illinois, in the recent municipal election, carried their whole ticket by increased majorities over last year ; and other oities and towns in that State did the same.

the Democracy.

less than twenty-four millions, or in session; what has it done? What solitary twelve times the amount of her practical measure of any importance has it perfected ? It devotes one day in every week whally to buncombe speeches, and uses up nearly every other day in the same way. is ready enough to pass fine resolutions against speech" for circulation among their constiturebellion and slavery, and to pledge the resources of the country to put them down. but when it comes to practical measures, without which there can be no success. it halts and stumbles and postpones, and act as if it did not know what must be done, or

knowing had not the pluck to do it. A month more of useless talk in Congress will put gold up to 200, inflict remediles-damage upon the business of the country, and so demoralize the people that any con ceivable catastrophe will be possible.

There is still one source of confidence left We have larger and better armies than ever leaders of tried ability and courage, and at length a unity of plan and movement under a single guiding mind. The salvation of the Union now rests with Gen. Grant and his veterans. All that Congress

can do is to furnish the "sinews of war, and leave the Generals alone. Let a tax be Chairman of the Senate Finance levied sufficient to save us from impending rency dollar in order to ascertain its relative national bankruptey, and then Congress may value:

> making at the expense of the people. But seats and take in hand the work they persist ently neglect.

from "loyal" papers, of the discontent, dissatisfaction and despondency which pervade wretched incompetency and its lack of apeverywhere its measures are reprobated as and tending to hasten the general ruin which all anticipate : everywhere is Congress cursed

despondency, almost reaching utter despair, as never before characterized a great people plainly betokens that apathy and indifference al and individual freedom. It is doubtful whether the people can be aroused from this state and inspired with the courage to make one vigorous effort for self-preservation. If

Taxation.

"The people demand taxation," ject to little taxation, those whose money is invested in Government NEW JERSEY ALL DEMOCRATIC .- The recent | stocks exempt from taxation, and

but we are inclined to think that this application of its own argument? honest, industrious, hard-working people, who find it difficult to pro

vide for their families the very necessaries of life, do not join in the shoddyite "demand for taxation." It is adding insult to injury to represent the mass of people as demanding an The town elections in Michigan, recently held, have resulted very favorably to oppress them.

Long's speech to be treasonable and well de signed to afford aid and comfort to the enemy. Yet the leading men among them subscribed for thousands of copies of this " treasonable ents ! If it was treason to utter the speech, was it not equally treason to circulate it ?-Yet this was done by the very men who snoke loudest and were most active in support of the movement to expel Mr. Long!

----From the N. Y. Herald.

TABLE OF RELATIVE VALUES.

The following table shows the relative value of a currency dollar to coin at the different rates of premium from 1 to 100. The fractions given are as near the cents as they can be approached without the aid of parts of mills. The table will be found valuable for preservation, and will tend to undeceive many

151.

 .90
 161

 .8914
 162

 .8854
 163

 .8734
 164

 .8674
 165

 .8674
 165

 .8674
 165

 .8674
 166

 .8674
 165

 .8675
 166

 .843
 168

 .843
 168

 .843
 168

 .843
 168

 .843
 168

 .8425
 171

 .82
 172

 .814
 173

 .803
 174

..793/ 176 ..789/ 177 ..781/ 178 ..771/ 179

74% 18

74 185. $73\frac{1}{2}$ 186. 73 187. $72\frac{1}{2}$ 188. 72 189. $71\frac{1}{2}$ 190. 71 191

who are of the impression that the amount of premium must be subtracted from the cureither adjourn or amuse itself with President

We might fill columns with similar evidence

And as the result of all this, we see such

...69 194. ...69 195. ...68 1/2 196 ...68 197. ...67 1/2 198. 67 199. 665% 200. The N. Y. World, in reply to the slang of the Tribune, enumerates some of the classes

who will certainly support the Republican candidate for the Presidency, as follows : 1. All the howling, bloodthirsty fanatics

from Mai 1e to California. 2. Every blaspheming infidel and atheist in

the country. 3. The filthy practicers of the doctrine niscegenation; every one of them. 4. Every idle and dissolute negro.

5. All the thievish shoddy contractors-the vultures who fatten on the public waste and offal of the State.

6. The army of corrupt office-holders. 7. The great stock gamblers without ex-

ception 8. All the speculators and extortioners who are running up prices at the expense of the

9. The men who pay poor sewing wome starvation prices for work on army clothing.

This list might be extended indefinitely, but it will suffice. How does the Tribune like

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. A statement was recently made in the Confederate House of Representatives, giving the numbers of troops supplied to the army by the respective States

troops supplied to the army by the respective States since the war began, as follows: Alabama has farnished 40,000; Georgia, 54,000; Louidans, 36,000; Mississippi, 40,000; North Caro-lina, 25,000; South Carolina, 25,000; Ternessee; 34,000; Virginia, 103,000; Ternesse, 28,000; Kentucky, 20,000; Maryland, 20,000; Mis-sourl, 35,000. Total-501,000.

have heretofore been wide awake upon the subject and have lived up to the requirements of the law, of course the remarks which I have submitted will have no applica-The morning session of the Court on Monday was occu-

led in receiving constables' returns, and the transaction i business in the Common Pleas and Urphans' Courts. In the case of the Com'th vs. Samuel Spindler, a verdict of not conity was taken ied in rec not guilty was taken. Com'th vs. Elias Futer. This defendant was convicted f an assault and battery upon the person of Mary Dom-augh, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five cents and costs. John Dubree was adjudged to be the father of a babe whom he was unwilling to own, and received the usual

Source was durining to own, and received the back Elizabeth Reese, wife of Issacher Reese of this city, was convicted of selling liquor without license, and sentenced to pay a fine of §5 and costs Jacob Fraier, for threatening violence to the person of Samuel Parmer, was bound over to keep the peace and pay a fine of §10 and costs. John Hagen was charged with fornication and bastardy on the oath of Rezia Shenk. Verdict gality of fornication alone. Sentenced to nay a fine of 61 and costs.

where value of a scale should be very definition of the source of the so ner, of Strasburg township. Verdict an for one-third of the costs, and aut guilty, with Bowman for one-third of the costs, and Herr and Witmer for the remainder. William Hughes plead guilty to using incendiary lan-gauge inciting to riot, and was sentenced to pay a fine of

the doom of the Republic. sl and costs. Con'th ws. Rittay Frederick. Larceny of some articles from Daniel Herr and Joseph Boyd. Sentenced to three those most interested in the husiness of

Courth vs. Rittay Frederick. Larceny of some articles from Daniel Herr and Joseph Boyd. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each indictment. Miss Cocilia Doyle was complained against by Miss Anna Bullock, for choking hor in Resuler's Beer Saloon, on Diush's Hill, this city Judge Long thought very pro-perly that beer houses were up places for young women, and sentenced each to pay a flue of \$1, and divided the costs between them. Court's very charles Krautz Indicted for malloious mischief on the property of Christian Eichman, on Fre-mont street, this city. Verdict not guilty, and county for costs

Com'th vs. Houry Shelly. Indicted for seduction, forni cation and bastardy. The prosecutix having died since the charges were preferred, the indictment for seduction was withdrawn, and a wrdict of guilty was rendered on the other charge. Sentonced deferred on account of a motion for a new private set of the second the other charge. Second construct of motion for a new trial being made. Com'th vs. John Mace. Indicted for the larceny of a horse from Peter Hernby, of Rapho township. Verdic guilty, Senhenced to four years' imprisonment in the

613/ 61% horse from Peter Hernby, of Rapho township. Verdick guilty, Senheuced to four years' imprisonment in the County Prison. Com'th Samuel McConnick. Indicted for the iarcary of some turkeys from Stephen Girard Bickham. The jury, without leaving the box, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Augustus Miller plead guilty to isosing eleven dollars from the drawer of a tavera. Sentenced to three years in the County Prison.

from the drawer of a tavera. Sentenced to three years in the County Prison. One of the first fruits of the diggusting doctrine of "Mis-cegenation" was brought to light in our Court last week, and of course all the believers in this new fanatical theory were delighted at its being reduced to practice. An ugly-looking black follow, named Augustus Dickenson, plead guilty to the charges of adultery and fornication and bas-tardy, with a rather good looking young white woman, named Sarah Jones, of Little Britain township. Judge Long regretted that the could not impose a severar sentence than the following: On the charge of adultery he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and the costs, and m rever undergo an imprisonment in the County Prison for one year. On the charge of fornication and bastardy the usual sentenced. save the Republic !

bogus promises of special positions for re-ornits, they have seduced boys from their

homes to secure their enlistment, drugged meu and enlisted them while unconscious—in short, have perpetrated every imaginable form of outrage and deception. The proofs

conse. Com'th vs. Isaac McIntire. Larceny at Marquart's Savern in this city. Sentenced to six months' imprisonjurisdiction of the military tribunals. ent. Com'th vs. David Evans Fornication and bastardy with

Anna Heintleman. Verdict gulity. The usual seatence, Com'th ve. Elizabeth Shickly. Keeping a bawdy house, on Dinah's Hill, this city, on complaint of John Keiffer. Verdict not gulity, and the costs divided between the presentor and docated

Alternation of the second second

very time when he was engaged in the rascali. NEW STORE .-- Mr. HERRMAN MILLER, the NEW STORE -- Mr. HERRMAN MILLER, the well-known Steam Goap and Candle Manufacturer, of 145 North Queen street, has opened a branch store at No. 33 gast Klug street, for the arcommodation of his numerous customers and others. Mr. M. came to this city some fifteen years since a poor man, but by energy, honesty and pers-verance has secured a handsome competency, and also succeeded in establishing one of the largest businesses of the kind in the State. He is as a very large establishment in North Queen street, the details of which he superin-tends in person. In bis business dealings and social intercourse he is an accommodating and pleasant gentle-man, and is fully descripting of the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him. ties described by the Journal. He was one of the "vigorous prosecution of the war" patriots whom the Journal delights to honor, and was as loud mouthed and foul-mouthed as that paper is in denouncing as traitors all who oppose and expose the rascalities of Government pimps' and public plunderers.

These facts show the honesty and truthful-CORDWAINERS' STRIKE .- The Journeymen ness of the Journal.-New Hampshire Pa fordwainers of this city struck for an increase of w aw days since, and their demand was promptly an o by the "Bosses." triot

FENCIBLES' RE-UNION.-The 8th Annua In Milwaukee, on the 5th, the munici-FENCIBLES TRE-UNION. - Also other Annuale Re-Union of the Lancester, Pencibles took places at their Armory, Fuiton Hall, in Tuesday ereoing last. A large number of invited guests were in attendance who did full justice to the abundance of good things on hand. Col. FaaNKLIN presided, and speech, song, wit and sentimont were the order of the evening until a late hour. These remnions of the Fencibles are always among the happiest of sentimetrize. pal election took place and resulted in a sweep ing triumph of the Democracy. They elected ceptions. The News of that city says :

The result is without a parallel and one of SPLENDID SHAD .- Our thanks are due our the most significant signs of the times. Outgood D. mocratle friend, Mr. Gross Wairz, who has a heart as big as himsel', for a pair of the ficest shad we have seen this season. They were truly delicious and pai-atable, and the wish of all who partook of them was that George might "live a thousand years and his shadow never grow less." He docs a rashing business, simply because he always has an A No. 1 stock (n hand. side a small circle of politicians, influenced by official patronage, Mr. Lincoln and his policy have no friends in the metropolis of Wisconsin Her intelligent and patriotic population can neither be driven nor bribed from a consistent

READ THE ADVERTISEMENT of 'Squire ERB in to-day's Intelligencer. He is Agent for McCormick's world repowned Resper and Mower.

if by the chastisement of Heaven we should itself into one of vast tumult, compelling every be curtailed to our old territorial dimensions. I than trifling with the great question. I do For fifteen millions of dollars we purchased not believe there can be any prosecution of man to entrench himself in his own home, there to defend or perish with his family. We might as well be apprised of this fact the whole of that immense territory, and were we might as wort of approximate a suddenly in all it a hundred thousand times as valuable its fearful reality. Indeed the truth has been preservation would not be worth our admira-be form the nearle—the nation has ble form of government. Pride of territorial der it proper, justifiable or expedient. An ble form of government. Pride of territorial ambition is a vulgar and low ambition of napursued its pleasure, the speculator has accunulated his wealth, the politician has achieved his success—and all the while the people have reside in one of the cantons of Switzerland, or in Great Britain, than in those countries. It been making their sacrifices, wives giving up husbands, fathers devoting sons, to swell the a not in the extent of territory we possess the ranks of the armies, that liberty might be but the manner in which we govern it that reserved and the nation rescued from danger. For three years this has lasted, and now the renders us respectable. Many gentlemen seem rather to look to the quantity than the and must come We cannot stand another quality. All republics have been destroyed year of expense, of waste by the loss of labor and the riot of speculation, such as have marked the three years of the war. The and the last of conquest. The great object of Army of the Potomac must end the war—or its our government should be to develope and culdefeat, during the campaign now just being intivate the internal resources of those friendly augurated, will open the door wide for the invasion of the North, and thus seal forever

to its jurisdiction, rather than to extend it over We believe that the great orisis of the war is now upon us. All things seem to tend to this belief. And yet strange as it may appear. arts of nease since it is built that free governments are commonly over-turned. The charge has been made that DT0viding against the worst that may happen, are doing the least. Indeed, if the rain of the democracy is turbulent, warlike and aggres republic should come upon us—if the capitals of the States North and of the nation, should sive; but, if so, it is a terrible miscon of its true interests, for upon the people fall the awful calamities of armed collisi An fall into the hands of the enemy, it will be while the representatives of the people are eminent poet has said-Lord Byron-that war

was a game which, if the people were wise, kings and princes would never play at. The venerable D. Barthard venerable Dr. Franklin, at the close of his illustrious career, remarked : was never a good war or a bad peace." We have made, Mr. Chairman, by this war, and the second s

while the speculator is oppressing and almost starving labor-and while licentiousness and riot fill the land. Rome to fiddling Nero did never fade from the memories of the people not present a more frightful picture, than do the States, that are loyal as well as the States North and South, but will be handed down to the latest generation. The words Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro', Richthat are rebellious, exhibit to the world. When all this will end, or how it will end, God only knows, and we can only say, God mond, Vicksburg and Fort Donelson are words of division and disunion, and will serve to bring up emotions of eternal hate. If it were true, as was alleged by a distinguished Sen-ator from Ohio (Mr. Wade), in a speech in THE NEW COPPERHEAD MARTYR. - The last "martyr to despotie power," according to the Copperhead organs, is a certain Hawley D. Clapp, whom Gen, Dix has committed to Fort Portland in 1855, "that he believed that no the North and South." how much more true Lafayette. He was the chief of a gang of

is the remark now, after they have been arrayed in such bloody contests. It is the object of the sword to cut and to cleave asunder, but never to unite. What union is there between Russia and Poland, between Austria and Hungary, between Eugland and Catholic Ireland, where the sword and the bayonet for centuries have been employed? Instead of conferring national strength, they are a source of weakness to countries that held them in subjection, and which would this day be stronger without them than with them. Mr. Chairman, these lessons of history are

against Clapp were of the clearest nature, while the offences came directly within the full of warning and example. Much better w. would it have been for us in the beginningsubmit, then, that Clapp makes a very fair much better would it be for us now-to conwill sent to a division of our magnificent empire. emain so for a long time.—Boston Journal. and cultivate amicable relations with our es This "new copperhead martyr" was a Retranged brethren, than to seek to hold them to publican candidate for Senator last fall, at the us by the power of the sword. Here let me avert to the common, yet perfectly glaring and apparent error, that to part with tion over eleven States involves the destruction of the government. The statement of the proposition demonstrates its absurdity. As well might one say, who had a farm of two hun-dred acres of land, that he had lost his little deed to all of it because, by some misfortune, he had parted with fifty. In losing the South, not one function of our Government over us is surrendered. It remains over us as mpletely sovereign as it ever did. Here let me say as the experience of my individual be lief, that if it had been understood in the

North as in the South, that by the terms of the Federal compact a State had a right to secede from the Union, this disruption would never have occurred. Had the North so understood the matter there would have been all their candidates, with two unimportant ex upon its part a forbearance from the exercise of extreme measures, and a desire not to press our Southern sisters to the wall, that would

ever have maintained the Confederacy inbroken. It was the prevalence of the idea of the Consolidationists in the North, that the Southern States had no right and would not secede, that tempted them to that fatal policy that has sundered the Confederacy.

It is said that no confederacy can exist by a recognition of this principle, but such was not the view of the fathers of our Government.

manner and object. I regard that as worse the war against a sovereign State under the unconstitutional war can only be carried on tional greatness. Russia and China can vie with us in that; but who would not rather cute it further under the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens,) as a war waged against the Confederate States as an independent nation, for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, as he proposes, and the Administration is in truth and fact doing, I am equally opposed.

I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if and the lust of conquest. The great object of prefer that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for bostile and foreign people. It is in that its results, which cannot be otherwise than character that true patriotism is to be cultiva-disastrous and suicidal-let the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is Nothing could be more fatal to the possible. Democratic party than to seek to come into power pledged to a continuance of a war policy-such a policy would be a libel upon its creed in the past and the ideas that lie at the basis of all free governments, and would lead to its complete demoralization and ruin. I believe that the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a false position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency and seek to "That there make the issue upon the narrow basis of how

the war should be prosecuted. For my own part. as I have already indicated, I fear our old Government cannot be preserved, even under the best auspices, and under any policy that may be now adopted ; yet I desire to see the democratic party with which I have always en connected, preserve its consistency and Republican character unshaken.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

The following important letter from Secretary CHASE was laid before the Senate on Satur day week. It is to be hoped its suggestions will be speedily carried out by Congress. It two nations on the earth hated each other as is surely time that they gave us more work and less talk :

TREASURY DEP'T., April 12, 1864.

Sir : Nothwithstanding the diminished amount of United States notes in circulation and the gradual withdrawal from use as currency of interest-bearing United States notes made a legal-tender for their face, the price of rold continues to advance. This effect car nly be attributed to one or two causes, and s probably due in part to each. First, to the norease of notes of local banks; and, secondly, to the efforts of speculators.

I have already submitted through you to the consideration of the Committee on Finance a bill intended as a remedy for the first evil. I now beg leave to submit to its consideration bill intended as a remedy for the second. The first bill, if it become a law, will have, I doubt not, the most salutary consequences The effect of the second will probably be more immediate, though perhaps not of such permanent importance.

I ask for both a candid consideration, and. f approved, the favorable action of Congress. It must not be thought, however, that I regard either or both of these measures as ade-quate remedies for financial disorders. Nothing short of taxation to one-half of the amount our current expenditures, and a reduction of those expenditures to the lowest point com patible with efficiency, will insure financial success to the Government. And without military success, all measures will fail.

lilitary eucoess, an mou-Very respectfully, yours, S. P. Спаке, Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

EVACUATION OF PILATKA.

NEW YORK, April 23. Advices from Hilton Head confirm the reported evacuation of Pilatka, Florida, by our forces, who brought away everything in the shape of military stores. They were not molested by the enemy. A number of Union families came away with them. A transport

teamer, the Gen. Hunter, was destroyed by a torpedo in the St. John's river, on the 15th inst., twelve miles above Jacksonville. The quartermaster of the steamer was killed She had neither cargo nor passengers.

year. On the charge of fornication and natarray the unual sentence was imposed. Commit vs. Mary Henderson. Indicted for embezzle-ment. Verdict not guilty, and county for costs. Commit vs. William H. Watson, colored. Indicted for assault and battery on his wife Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and undergo three months' imprisonment. Commit vs. Franklin Neff and Philip Flood. Indicted for committing a rape on the person of Klinabeth Snyder. The widence was so clearly for acquital that the Com-monwealth abandoned the case. convesith abandoned the case. Convit by a William Sourbeer. Indicted for raps. The rry found him gullty of assault and battery. Motion for new trial made. Uses the state of the second second second second second the submers without the second second second second second these the second s selling liquor without license, for selling liquor to minore, and for selling liquor on Sundays. Vertlet guilty. Sen-tenced ta pay a fuse of \$10 and costs and ten days' impri-onment for selling liquor to minore, the same for selling ou Sunday, and the costs of the suit for selling without